Dictionarium Botanicum:

Or, A BOTANICAL

DICTIONARY

FOR THE

USE of the CURIOUS

IN

Husbandry and Gardening.

Containing

The NAMES of the known Plants in *Latin*, *Engliſh*, &c.
Their DESCRIPTION.
Their CULTURE or MANAGEMENT rendered eaſy and familiar, whether Domeſtick or Exotick; ſo that the Name of a Plant being known, the proper Direction for its Improvement in the Garden is to be found in the ſame Article.
The TERMS uſed in every Branch of BOTANY explain'd.

A Work never before attempted.

VOLUME II.

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Dictionarium Botanicum.

L.

LABRUM Veneris, *i. e.* Dipſacus, which ſee for its Culture.

LA-BRUSCA is the *Vitis Sylveſtris* or *Wild Vine*, which produces the Stumm. This grows plentifully in the Woods of *Italy*, and is well known by his Name; it ſerves to ferment the Wines, and ſhould be cultivated where we plant Vineyards; a few of them will ſerve for a large Vineyard; they are encreaſed like other Vines, by Layers or Cuttings. *See* Vitis.

LABURNUM, is in *Greek*, ἀναγυεις, and in *Engliſh*, *Stinking Bean-Trefoil*, is what we may rather call a flowering Tree than a flowering Shrub, in which rank it is generally placed, for I have ſeen it above 20 Foot high; it makes an extraordinary Show in *May*, being then covered over with Strings of Yellow papileonaceous Flowers, which are ſucceeded with Pods of Seed which ripen very well, theſe we ſow in *February* or *March*, and by that means, encreaſe the plant abundantly, it is very common in all the Nurſeries about *London*.

LACARA Theophraſti or Lacatha, *i. e.* Mahaleb, which ſee.

Lace of Thyme, Savory, &c. is *Dodder of Thyme, Savory, &c.*

LACHRYMA, ſignifies the *Tear of a Plant*, or ſuch Juice as flows either voluntary or involuntary from a Plant. When this appears either of its own accord, or after cutting or wounding, we ſay the Plant *weeps* or *bleeds*, as a Vine is very apt to do if we prune it about the End of *January*.

LACHRYMA Jobi, ſeems to be a kind of Reed, whoſe Flower-Heads, as ſoon as they appear, hang down thro' the Tenderneſs of their Stalks, there is a good Cut of it in *Parkinſon*, it may either be encreaſed by dividing the Roots, or ſowing the Seeds in the Spring, it is often called by Authors, *Lithoſpermum Arundinaceum*, in *Engliſh*, *Job's Tears*, *Job's Drops*, *Moſes's Tears*, *Moſes's Drops*, *Chriſt's Tears*, our *Ladies Tears*, and alſo *Gromwell Reed*.

LACINIA, in Botany, means a *Notch* or *Jagg* in the Edge of a Leaf, and ſuch Leaves are call'd *Laciniated Leaves*, and *Cut Leaves*, or *Notch'd Leaves*, ſuch are the Leaves of Turneps, Groundſall, *&c.*

LACTARIA Gazæ, is Tithymalus, which ſee.

LACTARIS Plinii, *i. e.* Hyeratium fruticoſum Hirſutum, *Park.* *See* Hieratium.

LACTATIOLA Cæſalpino, *i. e.* Intubus, ſive Cichoreum Sylveſtre. *See* Cichoreum.

LACTUCA Agnina, in *Engliſh*, *Lamb Lettuce*, and *Corn Sallad*, is a good Accompanyment with the ſmall Herbs uſed in the Winter, for this has then ſome Subſtance in it, and fills a Sallad: This brings Seed plentifully, which ſheds and produces great Numbers of Plants, ſo that when we have once got it in a Garden, we ſhall hardly ever have Occaſion to take care of its Culture; my way is to ſow it on a Bed, which will not be diſturb'd, and it takes care of itſelf, I always find young Plants of it for my uſe.

LACTUCA in *Greek*, θρίδαξ, and in the *Arabian* Language, *Chas* and *Chos*, in *Engliſh*, *Lettuce*, is of various Kinds; many of which are excellent in Sallads, and in Soops; thoſe which are the moſt eſteem'd, are the *Roman Cabbage Lettuce*; the *White Dutch Lettuce*, the *Brown Dutch Lettuce*, the *Black Capuchine Lettuce*, the *White Capuchine Lettuce*, the *Spotted*, or *Marbled*, or *Aleppo*, or *Leopard Lettuce*, the *Curl'd Lettuce*, the *Sileſian Lettuce*, the *Imperial Lettuce*, the *Royal Lettuce*, and the *Tennis-Ball Lettuce*; theſe are all of that Kind which we call *Cabbage Lettuce*, or Lactuca Capitata, beſides which, we have ſeveral Sorts of Lettuce, which are brought from *Turkey*, with long Leaves, which the Gardeners call *Chos Lettuce*, but ſhould rather be call'd *Chos* only, becauſe, as I obſerv'd before, *Chos* is the *Turkiſh* and *Arabian* Name for *Lettuce*; theſe never cabbage, but when, the Plants are grown as large as they will be, we tie the Leaves cloſe together with Baſt, and in leſs than a Fortnight, the Inſide will be blanch'd and fit for eating; during the Time they are tied up, we muſt take care to water them well; all the Sorts of *Cabbage Lettuce* may be ſown from the Beginning of *February* till the End of *Auguſt*, either in Beds to be afterwards tranſplanted, or elſe diſperſedly among other Crops; we may tranſplant them when they have four or five Leaves, ſetting them about a Foot aſunder and watering them well, we ſhould ſow ſome of them every Month during the Summer, to have a Succeſſion of them. The *Black Capuchine* and the *Brown Dutch Lettuce*, as well as the *Imperial*, may be ſown in *Autumn*, and tranſplanted to ſtand the Winter, theſe will cabbage early in the Spring, and the *Brown Dutch Lettuce* in particular, which will be curl'd in its Leaves, by that Time *October* is over, will mix very well with the ſmall Sallad Herbs in the Winter.

LADANUM Segetum is Sideritis Ray.

LADANUM or Ledum, *i. e.* Ciſtus Ledum, which ſee.

Ladies Laces, or *Painted Graſs*, i. e. Gramen Striatum, which ſee.

Ladies Bedſtraw, or *Rennetwort*, is Gallium Luteum, which ſee.

Ladies Bower, or *Virgins Bower*, is Clematis, which ſee.

Ladies Comb, or *Venus Comb*, is Pecten Veneris, which ſee.

Ladies, or *Venus Looking-Glaſs*, or *Great Corn Violet*, is Viola pentagona & Speculum Veneris, which ſee.

Ladies Gloves, or *Fleabane*, is Conyza, which ſee.

Ladies Hair, or *Maiden Hair*, is Adiantum, which ſee.

Ladies Maythe, or *Great Sanicle*, is Alchymilla, which ſee.

Ladies Seal, or *Black Birony*, is Bryonia nigra, which ſee.

Ladies Slipper is Calceolus Mariæ, which ſee.

Ladies

Ladies Smocks, or *Cuckcow Flower*, is *Cardamine*, which ſee.

Ladder of Jacob, or *Ladder to Heaven*, or *Solomon's* Seal, is Polygonatum, which ſee.

LAGOCHIMENI, *i. e.* Cuminum Sylveſtre globoſum.

LAGOPODIUM, *i. e.* Lagopus Anguſtifolius Major. *See* Lagopus.

LAGOPUS, in *Greek*, λαγώπους, and, in *Engliſh*, *Hare's-Foot* ſo call'd from its Flower Head, which reſembles the hairy Foot of a Hare, is a Sort of Trefoil, which we may raiſe by ſowing the Seeds in the Spring, there are ſeveral Sorts of it which are figur'd in *Parkinſon*.

LAGOPYRUM Hippocratis is Lagopus, which ſee.

LALADE, *i. e.* Colocaſia Ægyptiorum, which ſee.

Lamb's Lettuce, or *Corn-Sallad*, is Lactuca aguina, & Valerianella Ray.

Scythian Lamb, is Borametz, and Agnus Scythicus, which ſee.

LAMIUM Pannonicum, in *Engliſh* the *Hungarian dead Nettle*, and *Dragon Flower*, is a Plant which formerly was common in Gardens, but is now ſeldom found in them. *Parkinſon* in his *Paradiſus* gives us a Cut of it, it is raiſed from Seeds ſown in the Spring.

LAMIUM, in *Engliſh*, is *The dead Nettle*, and *Archangell*, there are ſeveral Sorts of it growing wild with us, and is eaſily raiſed from Seeds ſown either in the Spring or in Autumn. *Gerrard* and *Parkinſon* have given us the Figures of them.

LAMPATAN, *i. e.* Radix China, which ſee.

LAMPSANA, from the *Greek* λαμψάνη, in *Engliſh*, *Nipplewort*, is a Plant growing almoſt every where upon Banks and Ditches, it grows from Seed ſown either in the Spring or in Summer. There is a good Cut of it in *Parkinſon*, it was frequently eaten, being boil'd, by the *Roman* Soldiers, but was eſteemed a poor Food.

LANARIA, *i. e.* Struchium, which ſee.

LANCEA Chriſti Geſnero, *i. e.* Marubium Aquaticum, which ſee.

LANIGERA Arbor, *i. e.* Goſſipium, Ray, which ſee.

LANIFERA Arbor of *Parkinſon*, is Goſſipium, which ſee.

LANTANA Dodonei, *i. e.* Viburnum, which ſee.

LANUGO, in Botany, ſignifies the *Down*, or hairy Covering, either upon the Leaves, Stalks, or Fruit of Plants, ſuch as we find upon the Leaves of the *Lychnis Coronaria*, or *Roſe-Campion*, or upon the Outſide of the Fruit of the Peach-Tree.

LAPATHUM Sanguineum, in *Engliſh*, *Bloodwort*, a Sort of Dock, growing commonly wild in *England*, and is ſo called from the red Streaks in its Leaves; the Leaves of this have been us'd formerly as an excellent Pot-herb, and therefore it was ſown in the Garden, but it is now out of uſe. We may ſow it in *March*.

LAPATHUM, in *Greek*, λάπαθον, and in *Engliſh*, *Dock*, is of divers Sorts growing wild in *England*, as well on the dry Land as in the Waters, they may either be tranſplanted in the Spring, or raiſed then by Seeds.

LAPATHUM acutum majus, *The Red Dock*. The red Dock from a great and long blackiſh Root on the Outſide, and ſomewhat reddiſh and yellowiſh within, ſendeth forth many long, hard, and narrowiſh green Leaves, more pointed at the Ends than in other Sorts, among which, riſeth up a ſtiff hard Stalk, three or four Foot high, ſet with the like Leaves, but ſmaller ſtill up to the Tops, and branches forth into many Sprigs, bearing ſmall reddiſh Flowers, and brown triangular Seed after them.

LAPATHUM acutum minus, *Small ſharp-pointed Dock.* The Root of this Dock is long and ſlender, parted diverſly with ſmall Fibres thereat, and of a yellow Colour on the Inſide, the Leaves are narrow and long, waved in on the Edges, as if they were crumpled, the Stalk and Flowers, with Seed following, is like unto the former, but that they ſtand not on ſuch long Sprigs, but cloſer together, ſome at the joints, or compaſſing the Stalks, and others at the Tops, and of a dark Colour.

LAPATHUM acutum minimum, *The ſmaller pointed Dock.* This ſmall Dock differeth little from the firſt, for Form and Manner of growing, but in the Greatneſs, this being much ſmaller and lower, the Root is ſmall and more yellow.

LAPATHUM ſylveſtre vulgatius, *The common wild Dock.* The common Dock that groweth every where differeth little from the Garden Dock or Patience, but that the Leaves hereof are ſomewhat broader and rounder at the Points, and the Roots more yellow, and of leſſer uſe than it.

LAPATHUM rotundifolium Africanum, *The round leafed Dock of Africa.* This round Dock is very like in the Leaves unto the other round leafed Dock, but ſomewhat thicker, the Stalk riſeth higher, the Flower is greeniſh, and the Root is ſomewhat round like unto a Turnep, but yellow both within and without; the whole Plant, and every Part thereof, is ſweetiſh without any other manifeſt Taſte, and is therefore not cold as the other Docks are, but hot in the firſt Degree.

LAPATHUM Unctuoſum ſive bonus Henricus, *Engliſh Mercury.* This Herb may be put among the Docks, according as the beſt Herbaniſts do, rather than with the wild Arraches, as ſome others have done, and ſhew you that it hath divers broad and long, thick, fat, dark, green Leaves, upon long Stalks, pointed at the Ends, and double pointed at the Bottoms, ſomewhat like unto Sorrel, the Stalks are many, two Foot high, full of Leaves, and at the Tops many Spikes of greeniſh Flowers, and flat Seeds after them, the Root is thick, great and long, and yellow like the Dock; the whole Plant is often overſpread with a mealy Duſt, like unto Arrache, which hath cauſed divers to refer it to them.

LAPATHUM majus, *The greater Water Dock.* This great Water Dock groweth very like the common wild Dock, but greater and higher, with larger and longer Leaves, and not ſo round pointed, the Roots alſo are ſhorter and fuller of Fibres and of a dark red Colour.

LAPATHUM minus, *The leſſer Water Dock.* This leſſer Water Dock hath leſſer Leaves, long and narrow, and lower Stalks, fuller of Branches, with Flowers and Seeds like unto the reſt of the Docks, and ſo are the Roots likewiſe, but ſmaller and full of long Strings and Fibres.

LAPATHUM maritimum fœtidum, *The ſtrong ſcented Sea Dock.* Becauſe *Banhinus* putteth this Herb among the Docks, not knowing whereunto elſe to refer it; the Stalk is reddiſh, a foot high, and bending divers Ways; the Leaves, that ſtand on long foot Stalks, are ſomewhat round, and of a dark red Colour, ſometimes waved about the Edges, and winged uſually at the Bottoms, or with two ſmall Pieces like Ears; the Stalk is parted into many Branches, with the like but leſſer Leaves on them, and a little dented about the Edges; at the Top of the Stalk ſtandeth a Spike of Flowers, compoſed of four moſſy Leaves a-piece, after which follow leafed round Heads, containing the Seed.

LAPATIOLUM, *i. e.* Acetoſella.

LAPPA Agreſtis Tragi, *i. e.* Caucalis Flore albo Vulgare. *See* Caucalis.

LAPPA Canaria Plinii, *i. e.* Caucalis Vulgaris. *See* Caucalis.

LAPPA Inverſa, *i. e.* Agrimonia, which ſee.

LAPPA Minor, *i. e.* Xanthium, which ſee.

LAPPA Minor Plinii, *i. e.* Aparine, which ſee.

LAPPA and Bardana, in *Greek*, ἀρκεῖον, which we read *Arcium*, and in *Engliſh*, *Burr Dock*, grows wild in many Places, as well the great Sort, as one or two others; 'tis not a Plant to be coveted in a Garden, the Seed may be ſown in the Spring, or, if we have a mind to tranſplant it, we may remove the Root at the ſame time; *Parkinſon* has given us ſome Figures of theſe, but they are not well done.

LAPPAGO Gazæ, *i. e.* Hippophæos Theophraſti.

LAPPULA ruſticorum Lugdunenſis, *i. e.* Cynogloſſum minus. *See* Cynogloſſum for the Culture.

Larch-Tree is Larix, which ſee.

Larkſheels, or *Larkſpurs*, or *Knights-ſpurs*, is Conſolida Regalis, & Delphinium, which ſee.

Yellow Larkſheels, or *Indian Creſſes*, is Naſtertium Indicum, which ſee.

LARIX, from the *Greek* λάριξ, in *Engliſh*, the *Larch-Tree*, is a very beautiful Tree, growing of its own accord, of the Form of a Pyramid, its Leaves are ſomewhat like thoſe of the Cedar, but are not ever-green; however, it may be inarched upon the Cedar, and will thrive upon it; the fineſt Trees of this Sort, I have ever ſeen in *England*, are in Mr. *Scales'* Gardens at *Eaſt Shene* near *Mortlake* in *Surry*, theſe bring ſmall Cones which ripen very well in *England*, from which we may raiſe the Plants very eaſily, by ſowing them in fine Earth in the Spring, and helping them a little with a Hot-bed, and perhaps giving them a little Shelter in the Winter for the firſt Year, but afterwards they will proſper very well in the natural Ground. There is a good Cut of it in *Parkinſon*.

LASER, *i. e.* Aſa odorata, which ſee.

Laſerwort is Laſerpitium, which ſee.

LASERPITIUM, in *Engliſh*, *Laſſerwort*, is a Plant that has been much famed by the Ancients; *Dioſcorides* tells us, that the Plant had a ferulous Stalk with Leaves like Parſley, and the Seeds broad; the Plant is of a ſtrong Scent, and will move all the Humours in the Body to a Sweat with a ſweet Scent. *Theophraſtus* tells us the Stalk is annual like that of a Ferula, we have one Sort of it ſet forth by *Alpinus*, and another by *Lobell*, which he calls *Laſerpitium Gallicum*, or *French Laſſerwort*; by what I can find of the Plant, it will grow very well from Seeds, as other umbeliferous Plants will do, although the Ancients tell us that it would not bear any Culture, or to be tranſplanted. There is a Figure in *Parkinſon* of *Lobell's* Sort.

LASSULATA, *i. e.* Coſtus Hortorum, which ſee.

LATHYRUS, in *Engliſh*, *Cicheling*, is a kind of Pulſe, which has many Varieties, moſt of them, if not all, Annuals, excepting that which we call the *Everlaſting Pea*, which many make to be of this Tribe, of theſe is our fine ſweet ſcented Pea, as 'tis called from the fine Perfume in the Bloſſoms, all of them are raiſed from Seeds ſown in the Spring, without the Help of Hot-beds, and will bear tranſplanting when they are young, and, as ſoon as they begin to run, muſt be ty'd to ſticks.

LATHYRUS Major Perennis, *The Greater Peaſe Everlaſting*. This kind of Peaſe ſendeth forth many long, flat,

flat, trailing Stalks winged on both Sides, and divided into ſundry Branches, with two Leaves at the Joints, which are ſomewhat long and not very broad, with ſome Claſpers at the Ends of the Branches, at the Joints likewiſe come forth pretty long Stalks with five or ſix or more Peaſe like Bloſſoms, of a fine purpliſh red Colour, and of a fine Smell, after which ſucceed ſmall, long and whitiſh Cods, with ſmall, round, blackiſh Seed in them, the Root groweth great, black and rugged on the Outſide, and runneth down deep into the Ground. This is that which *Lobell* calleth *Lathyrus latiore folio*, and hath been found wild in divers Places with us.

LATHYRUS Anguſtifolius, *Narrow-leafed wild Cicheling*. This differeth not in Durability, Form of Growing, or Colour of Flowers from the former, but in having ſomewhat paler Flowers, and in the green Leaves which are paler than they.

LATHYRUS Sylveſtris Dodonæi, *The wild Cicheling of Dodonæus*. This hath longer winged Stalks, and ſomewhat larger Leaves, but ſhorter Claſpers than the laſt, the Flowers are of a deep Purple, and the Cods are long and ſlender, with ſmall, hard, round Seeds within them, the Root is long and abideth.

LATHYRUS Arvenſis ſive terræ Glandes, *Peaſe Earth-Nuts*. Theſe Earth-Nuts have divers weak and ſmall ſquare Stalks running upon the Ground four or five Foot long; the Leaves are ſmall, uſually two ſet together upon a Branch, with a Claſper at the End of each, taking hold of what ſtandeth next to it; The Flowers come forth from the Joints towards the Tops of the Stalks, upon long Foot Stalks, many growing together being narrow, and of a reddiſh Purple ſomewhat bright; the Cods that ſucceed them are ſmall and long, with ſmall round Seeds in them; the Roots are tuberous, black and ſmall, faſtened to long Strings, which ſpread much under Ground, in Taſte, ſomewhat like to a dry Cheſnut. *Banhinus* maketh it and the next to be one Plant.

LATHYRUS Sylveſtris Lignoſior, *Our Wood Earth-Nuts*. This creeping wild Peaſe-nut hath not only greater, longer and harder Roots almoſt woody, than the former, but the creſted Stalks alſo are harder and lie on the Ground, with four ſmooth, long and narrow Leaves uſually, and ſometimes five on a Branch, ſmall at both Ends, and one Claſper at the End; the Flowers are either Purple or Crimſon, and the Cods are narrow, long, and ſomewhat brown in the Beginning, and paler as they grow older, within which are ſmall round Seed, no bigger than a Vetch or rather leſs, and of a pale Colour. This is the *Aſtralagus Silvaticus Thalii*.

LATHYRUS Silveſtris flore Luteo, *Tare Everlaſting*. This ramping wild Veth or Tare, as the Country People call it, becauſe it is the moſt pernicious Herb that can grow on the Earth, for Corn or any other good Herb that it ſhall grow by, killing and ſtrangling them. It groweth ſomewhat like unto the firſt, but the Leaves are ſmaller, the Flowers are yellow, many upon a Stalk, and after ſmall round Cods, with blackiſh ſmall Seed in them; the Root is ſmall and rough, running infinitely under Ground, not to be deſtroy'd.

LATHYRUS Annuus Major Bæticus, *The Great Spaniſh annual Cicheling*. This hath two or three flat Stalks a yard long or more, welted as it were with Skins or Filmes on both Edges, having two ſmall Leaves at each Joint, where ſhoot forth the Branches, bearing two reaſonable long and broad Leaves about the Middle

Middle thereof, one againſt another, with a twining Claſper running out between them; the Flowers ſtand ſingly upon long Foot Stalks, of a deeper purple Colour, but leſſer than the Garden Kind, firſt deſcribed, after which ſucceed long pale-colour'd Cods, very like unto them, as the Seed within them is likewiſe; the Root is ſmall not running deep, nor growing great, but periſheth every Year.

LATHYRUS Bæticus Elegans ſiliquis Orobi, *Spaniſh party-colour'd Cicheling.* This ſpringeth up into divers Branches a Fathom long, with Welts or skinny Membranes on both Sides, at every Joint whereof, come forth long Leaves divided at the Top into two other ſmaller Leaves and higher upwards, ſet with ſix Leaves on both Sides, and on the Middle between them, cometh forth a ſmall claſping Tendrel, whereby it catcheth hold of every thing that ſtandeth next unto it, at the Joints likewiſe come forth the Flowers, either one or two at the moſt, upon long Foot Stalks like unto the other of his Kind, the upper Leaf of a fine Crimſon or Orange Colour, and the other in the Middle of a perfect White; after the Flower is paſt, cometh the Fruit in long Pods, every Seed bunching out like the Pods of *Orobus*, and as big almoſt as the ſmaller Peaſe.

LATHYRUS major ſiliqua brevi, *The Greater ſhort-codded Cicheling.* This in manner of growing differeth little from the former, only the Flower hath the inner Leaves white, and the outer ſomewhat purpliſh; the Cods, that follow, are thick and ſhort, with ſmall, round, blackiſh Peaſe within them.

LATHYRUS minor ſiliqua brevi, *The Leſſer ſhort-codded Cicheling.* The Difference between this and the laſt conſiſteth more in the Smallneſs than in any other thing, ſaving that the Cods hereof have a little Roughneſs on them; we have another ſmaller than the laſt, agreeing in moſt things elſe, ſaying the Cod, which is longer and ſmaller.

LATHYRUS major Anguſtiſſimo folio, *Graſs leaſed Cicheling.* The Stalk hereof is ſlender and weak, the Leaves long and narrower than Graſs, ſometimes two, and ſometimes three together; the Flowers ſtand each upon a Stalk of a bluiſh Purple, and ſometimes reddiſh, the Fruit is ſmall and blackiſh, contained in ſmall ſhort Cods, crooked at the Ends.

LATHYRUS minor Anguſtiſſimo folio, *Fennel-liked Leaf Cicheling.* This is ſmaller, weaker and tenderer in all Parts than the laſt, the Leaves are as ſmall, thin and long, as Fennel; the Cods and Seed are like the laſt, only the Flowers are of a pale reddiſh Colour.

LATHYRUS paluſtris Luſitanicus, *Spaniſh Marſh-Cicheling.* This differeth little from the firſt, but that the Flowers ſtand uſually two together, the outer Leaf of a bright Purple, and the Middlemoſt of a pale Purple; the Cods are ſlenderer, and as long as the firſt, of a pale Colour, with ſmall ſpotted Peaſe within them, turning black when they are dry.

LATHYRUS Bæticus flore luteo. *Yellow Spaniſh Cicheling.* This *Spaniſh* Kind is in Bigneſs, Form of Stalks and Leaves, like the firſt of theſe here ſet down, only the Flowers are all yellow with purple Veins in them, after which, follow Cods very like, and of the ſame Bigneſs with the firſt, but the Peaſe are ſmaller and rougher, or as it were netted.

LAVACRUM Veneris, and Carduus Veneris, is Dipſacus, which ſee.

Lavender is Lavendula, which ſee.

Lavender Spike, or *Spike*, is Garden Lavender. *See* Lavendula, ſive Spica.

Lavender Cotton, is Chamæcyparifſus, & Abrotanum Fœmina, which ſee.

French Lavender, or *Stick a Dove*, or *Caſſidony*, is Stœchas, which ſee.

Sea Lavender, is Limonium, which ſee.

Stone Lavender Cotton, is Abrotonoides Saxea, of *Parkinſon*.

LAVENDULA is by ſome called Nardus, and Pſeudonardus, and Spica, we in *Engliſh*, call it *Lavender*, and *Lavender Spike*, and *Spike*, is a Plant very common in our Gardens, and was formerly much uſed for edging of Borders in Gardens; it is a Plant of good uſe, and ſhould not be wanting, it is rais'd by ſetting Slips or Cuttings in *April*, watering them well, as ſoon as they are planted.

LAVER, ſive Sium Aquaticum, *i. e.* Paſtinaca Aquatica, which ſee.

Launce for a Lad, or *Cat's Tail Graſs*, is Gramen Typhinum, and Typhoides. *See* Gramen.

Laurel, or *Bay-Tree*, is Laurus which ſee.

Great Laurel, or *Cherry Bay*, is Lauro Cerafus, which ſee.

Laurel of Alexandria, is Laurus Alexandrina, which ſee.

Spurge Laurel, or *Wild Laurel*, is Laureola, which ſee.

LAURENTINA, *i. e.* Bugula, which ſee.

LAUREOLA, in *Greek*, Δαφνοειδὲς, and in *Engliſh*, *Spurge-Laurel* and *Baſtard-Laurel*, or *Wood-Laurel*, is a ſmall Evergreen, frequent enough with us, bloſſoming about *Chriſtmas*, and in *January* bringing greeniſh white Flowers, which are follow'd by ſmall Berries, of this Kind is the *Chamæ Daphne*, which we commonly call *Mezereon* in our Gardens, a pleaſant Shrub, which bloſſoms at the ſame time with the former, bearing purpliſh, or red, or white Flowers which are very ſweet; theſe two may be inarched upon one another although the *Mezereon* loſes its Leaves, and the other does not, they may likewiſe be raiſed by Layers in the Spring, and from the Seed put into the Ground at that Time. The *Laureola* is well figured in *Parkinſon*.

LAURUS, in *Greek*, Δάφνη, and in *Engliſh*, *The Bay-Tree*, is an Evergreen well known in *England* for the ſpicy Odour of its Leaves, it was in former Times the only Spice of Reputation in this Land, and was held in great Veneration ſome hundred Years ago, ſo that it was planted at every one's Door that could purchaſe it, as a Preſervative againſt Witchcraft, but as the People become wiſer, and the Spices from abroad are become familiar with us, we find the *Bay-Tree* in our Days the leaſt deſirable of our Evergreens, unleſs we meet with old Trees which have been train'd up for many Years, in handſome Heads or Pyramids. It is raiſed by Layers in *November*, and by Suckers, which grow plentifully about the Roots, or from the Berries ſown in the Spring, there is a Sort of this finely variegated in its Leaves, which I brought firſt into *England*, and is now in Mr. *Fairchild*'s Garden at *Hoxton*.

LAURUS Alexandrina Matthioli, *i. e.* Polygonatum.

LAURUS Alexandrina, in *Greek*, Δάφνη Ἀλεξανδρεια, in *Engliſh*, *Laurel of Alexandria*, is a Plant growing ſomewhat like the *Hypoglofſum*, but not with double Leaves, however, the Fruit is placed in the middle of the Leaves, it is Evergreen, and will ſtand abroad, and may be raiſed from the Berries ſown in the Spring, but with much greater Facility by dividing the Roots in Spring, and at

Autumn,

Autumn. There is a good Cut of it in *Parkinſon.*

LAURUS Regia, *i. e.* Lauro ceraſus, which ſee.

LAURUS Roſea, *i. e.* Oleander & Nerium, which ſee.

LAURUS Tinus, is called by *Theophraſtus*, Δάφνη ἀγελα, and in *Engliſh, Wild Bay-Tree*, and alſo *Laurus Tinus* after the *Latin*; this is a fine Evergreen, as well as a beautiful flowering Shrub, whoſe Flowers dare the moſt violent Froſts, we have two or three Sorts of it pretty common in our *Engliſh* Gardens, one with a ſhining Leaf, which ſome ſhelter in their Green-houſes in the Winter, and indeed makes a good Appearance among other Greens, tho' it will do very well abroad; this is very eaſily increaſed by Suckers, which appear frequently about the Roots, and by Layers, which may be made by old Stoles in *November*, but when they have taken Root, and are fit to be tranſplanted, it muſt be done with Care, ſo that the young Fibres do not dry before they are put into freſh Ground, which ſhould be made very fine, and then watered till it becomes a Mud; the beſt Time to raiſe theſe Plants is in *February*.

LAURO Ceraſus, is alſo called *Ceraſus Trapezuntina*, in *Engliſh, Great Laurel* or *Cherry-Bay*, is what we call our *Common Laurel*, a Plant which is evergreen, and has been commonly uſed in old Gardens to make Hedges with, it is an excellent Harbour for Birds, eſpecially the Thruſh and Black-bird, and when it is ſuffered to grow at Liberty, its Fruit is excellent to put into Brandy, which makes it far ſurpaſſing any Brandy prepared with other Cherries, and one would ſuppoſe Abricott Kernels were mix'd with it; it is beſt raiſed from Layers like the *Laurus* or *Bay*, but may be planted of Cuttings in *February*.

A *Layer* of a Plant is a young Shoot or Twig of a Plant which, while it is growing, has ſeveral Joints or Knots bury'd three or four Inches in the Ground, and the extreme Part or Point of the Branch at the ſame Time being above Ground, theſe are fed by the Plant till they ſtrike Root, and then are cut off, and make new Plants, they ſhould be always of the moſt tender Shoots.

LEDUM Alpinum. *See* Roſa Alpina.

LEGUMEN, is a Term uſed in Botany for *Legumes* or *Pulſe*, ſuch as Peaſe, Beans, Vetches, *&c.* and Mr. *Ray* makes all thoſe Plants to be *Leguminous*, which bring *Papileonaceous* Flowers; but the ancient Writers of Husbandry make Corn as well as Pulſe, and even Turneps to be *Legumes*, *i. e.* all Grains and Roots for Family Uſe. For *Legumes* ſee *Columella.*

LEGUMEN Leonium Ruellii, *i. e.* Orobanche, which ſee.

Leek, is Porrum, which ſee.

Vine Leeks, or *French Leeks*, is Ampelopraſſum.

Lead-wort, or *French Dittander*, or *Scar-wort* is Dentellaria, & Plumbago Plinii. *See* Dentellaria.

LEIMODORON is Limodoron.

LEIMONIA Theophraſti is ſuppoſed to be the Acanthus Sylveſtris Lugdunenſis.

Lemon-Tree is Malus Limonia, which ſee.

LEMMA Theophraſti, by Lugdunenſis, is Lens Paluſtris, which ſee.

LENS, in *Greek*, φακὸς & φακὴ, in *Engliſh, Lentil* and *Tills* in *Wiltſhire*, is a ſmall Sort of Pulſe, which was much cultivated among the Ancients as well for Fodder for Cattle, as for the Sake of the Seed, which was much uſed by them in Broths; 'tis raiſed from Seeds ſown in the Spring, and is profitable for poor Ground.

LENS Paluſtris, and Lenticula Paluſtris, in *Engliſh*, *Water Lentil*, and *Duck's-Meat*, and *Duck-Weed*, is that very ſmall green Weed, which in the Summer covers the Surface of Ponds, and ſerves to ſhadow the Fiſh from the too violent Heat of the Sun, which would be injurious to them in a ſtanding Water, becauſe it would grow too warm, while in a River the continual Freſhes of the Spring keeps the Water in a proper Temper for them. This I ſuppoſe to be the ſmalleſt Plant, that has yet been obſerv'd, and its prodigious Increaſe in one Summer, by flinging out of Sets, is ſuch, that I have known one ſingle Plant which has appear'd in *February*, produce three others in a Week's Time, and in another Week every one of them has produced three others, and a Week more three others from every one of them, and ſo on throughout the whole Summer, by a continued Multiplication of three; the Seed of this Plant, ſome time after 'tis ripe, ſinks to the Bottom, and there lies till the Radicle begins to ſhoot, and then Day after Day riſes higher by gentle Degrees, ſwelling more and more till its firſt Leaf is explain'd, and then ſwims on the Top of the Water, in a Week's Time after this, it ſhews us three Leaves, and then begins to fling out its Sets. I had the Opportunity of obſerving this in my Water-Tubs, where I educated this Plant among many others, but there is one Sort with Ivy Leaves, which ſwims with all its Parts about an Inch under Water, which alſo is a great Increaſer.

LENTAGO, *i. e.* Laurus Tinus.

LENTIBULARIA Geſneri, *i. e.* Milleſolium Aquaticum Galericulatum. *See* Milleſolium Aquaticum for its Culture.

LENTICULA Marina, in *Engliſh*, the *Sea-Lentil*, is of two Sorts, both growing in the Sea, about the *Florentine* Dominions; it is ſo called becauſe of its Berries, which ſomewhat reſemble the Seed of Lentils; there is a Cut of it in *Parkinſon*.

Lentils is Lens, which ſee.

Water Lentils is Lens Paluſtris, which ſee.

Lentisk, or *Maſtick-Tree*, is Lentiſcus, which ſee.

LENTISCUS, in *Greek*, σχῖνος, in *Engliſh*, the *Maſtick-Tree* and *Lentisk-Tree*, is common enough in our curious Gardens, where there are Green-houſes, tho' I am apt to think it will live abroad without Shelter, ſeeing that its Juices are reſinous; 'tis raiſed from the Seeds or Berries ſown in the Spring, and alſo by Layers of the young Shoots. The fineſt Plants of this Sort, that I have ſeen, are in the Royal Gardens at *Kenſington*.

LENTISCUS, *The Maſtick* groweth like a Tree if it be ſuffered to grow up, and often alſo riſeth but as a Shrub, whoſe Body and Branches are in Colour alike, that is, of a reddiſh Colour, tough and gentle, and do ſomewhat bend down their Ends, whereon grow winged dark green Leaves conſiſting of four Couple, each of Bigneſs of the large myrtle Leaf; ſtanding one againſt another, without any odd one at the end, with a reddiſh Circle about their Edges, and ſome reddiſh Veins on the under Side, alſo ſmelling ſweet, and abiding green always on the Buſhes, the Flowers grow in Cluſters at the Joints with the Petals ſmall, and of a pale, purpliſh, green Colour, and after, in their Places, ſtand ſmall blackiſh Berries, of the Bigneſs of Pepper Corns, with a hard black Shell under the outer Skin, and a white Kernel within, it beareth, beſides theſe Berries, certain Horns with a clear Liquor in them, which turneth into ſmall Flies, that fly away;

away; it giveth alſo a clear white Gum in ſmall Drops, when the Stocks are wounded in ſundry Places, which is gathered with great Care and Attendance.

LENTISCUS Peruana, *The Indian Maſtick-Tree.* This *Indian* Maſtick groweth as high as any Maſtick-Tree, ſpreading long and pliant Branches, bending downwards covered with a tough reddiſh Bark, ſet with long winged Leaves, made of many Leaves, ſet by Couples, with an odd one at the Ends, of a ſad green Colour, and a white Rib in the middle, with rugged Veins tranſverſing them, conſpicuous chiefly underneath, being plain and not dented about the Edges and, being bruiſed, have no evil Scent; the Flowers come forth in ſparſed Tufts together on a Stalk, an Hand-breadth long, conſiſting of five ſmall white pointed Petals apiece, after which ſucceed ſmall round Berries, like thoſe of the former Maſtick-Tree, upon ſhort foot Stalks, of the Bigneſs of Pepper Corns, green at the firſt, red after, and black being ripe, and as ſharp and hot in Taſte as Pepper, ſomewhat oily, covered with a thin Skin, and the inward Kernel of a very ſharp Scent and Taſte. We have had a clear white Gum in great Lumps or Pieces brought us from ſome of our *Engliſh* Plantations in the *Weſt-Indies*, which they call Maſtick, and in the chewing was tenacious like Maſtick, whether the Tree, from whence it was taken, was anſwerable to this or the next, we are not certain.

LENTISCI Peruani ſimilis Molle dicta, *The Indians Molle. Cluſius* maketh mention of a Tree called *Molle*, received from the *Weſt-Indies*, which, as he ſaith, might be the ſame with the former, and differing but in age, but becauſe there is a manifeſt Difference between them, I thought good to ſhew it with this Deſcription that he hath given it. There roſe, ſaith he, two ſmall Plants with the worthy Signor *John Brancion*, at *Mechlin*, from Seeds that were called *Molle* by the *Weſt-Indians*, but periſhed by the Extremity of the Winter, the third Year they ſprang up; but the Stems of them, being young, were of a dark green Colour, with divers ſmall aſh-colour'd Spots thereon, the Leaves were winged like thoſe of the Aſh, but much ſmaller, of a dark green Colour, dented about the Edges, and the end Leaf longeſt, yielding a white thick and glutinous ſweet Milk, when they are broken, and being bruiſed ſmall has an aſtringent Taſte; it gave no Flowers, but *Lobell* ſheweth the Flowers were yellow, but the Berries, that were ſown and ſprung, were as big almoſt as Pepper Corns, covered with a reddiſh Skin and cluſtering together like unto a ſmall Cluſter of Grapes: The Gum hereof is ſaid to be ſweet in ſmell.

LEO Herba, & Leonina Herba, *i. e.* Orobanche, which ſee.

LEO Carduus Ferox of *Lobell*, in *Engliſh*, the *Cruel Sharp Thiſtle* of *Park*. *See* Carduus for its Management.

LEONTOSTOMIUM, *i. e.* Aquilegia, which ſee.

LEONTOPETALON from the *Greek* λεοντοπέταλον, and in *Engliſh*, the *Lion-leav'd Turnep*, or *Black Turnep*, ſo call'd from the Figure of its Root, which is ſomewhat like a Turnep, but its Leaves are very different; I have ſeen this Plant in the Royal Phyſick Garden at *Paris*, and *Parkinſon* has given a very good Cut of it. It grows freely from Seed ſown in the Spring.

LEONTOPODIUM, from the *Greek*, λεοντοπόδιον, in *Engliſh*, *Lion's-Foot*, and *Mountain Cotton-Weed*, is a Plant growing commonly in the

Alps,

Alps, it grows eaſily from Seeds ſown in the Spring, and for its odd Figure ſhould be brought into our Gardens; there is a good Figure of it in *Parkinſon*.

Leopard's-bane, is Doronicum, which ſee.

LEPIDIUM, from the *Greek* λεπίδιον, in *Engliſh*, *Dittander*, and *Pepperwort*, and *Scarrwort*, is alſo call'd *Piperitis*, a Plant common enough in *England*, growing wild in many Places, but is alſo cultivated in Gardens; we have ſome Sorts of it which are brought from abroad, which may be all raiſed from Seeds ſown in the natural Ground in *March*.

LEPIDIUM Orientale Naſturtii Criſpi folio Coroll. Inſt. Rei Herb. *Tournefort*.

The Root runs deep in the Ground, about a Foot long, and as thick as the little Finger, hard, woody, white, a little fibrous, and produces a Stem, two or three Feet high, full of Branches, of a bright green Colour with Leaves at Bottom, of four Inches long and two broad, very much like thoſe of the *Naſturtii Criſpi folio*, but a little more fleſhy, ſmooth on both Sides, of a bright green Colour, divided into great Pieces, even to the Stalk, which is pretty long from the main Stem without Leaf. The laſt Piece is bigger than the others, rounded and jagged as they which are upon the reſt of the Stalk, which, however, are ſometimes cut deeper than this; the Leaves, which grow along the Stem, are cut more ſlender and thin from their Knots, ſhoot out Branches, which expand themſelves pretty much, and are adorn'd with Bunches of Leaves, for the moſt part not divided, and very much like thoſe of the *Common Iberis*. The Branches are ſubdivided into ſmall Sprigs with white Flowers; each Flower has four Leaves of a Line and a half long, rounded at the Point, and very ſharp at their Beginning. The Cup conſiſts likewiſe of four Leaves, the Poyntal which is half a Line in Length, ſhaped like the Head of a Pike, paſſes into a Fruit of the ſame Form, flat and divided into two Cells, each of the whole Length, and containing a ruddy Seed, inclining to a brown, half a Line in Length and flatted; the whole Plant has the Taſte and Acrimony of Garden Creſſes.

LEPORUM cubile, *i. e.* Sonchus Lævis. *See* Sonchus.

Lettuce or *Lattuce*, is Lactuca, which ſee.

Lamb Lettuce, is Lactuca Agnina, which ſee.

Sea Lettuce, or *Oyſtergreen*, is a kind of Fucus, call'd Lactuca Marina.

Letation is dunging, Mr. *Evelyn*.

LEUCACANTHA Anguilara, *i. e.* Carduus bulboſus. *See* Carduus.

LEUCANTHEMUM, from the *Greek* λευκάνθεμις, and is alſo called Χαμαιμέλον, *i. e.* Chamæmelum, in *Engliſh*, *Chamomill*. *See* Chamomælum.

LEUCOGRAPHIS Plinii, *i. e.* Virga Aurea non Serrata. *Park.* *See* Virga Aurea for the Culture.

LEUCOIUM Bulboſum, in *Engliſh Bulbous Violet*, and *Snowdrop*, ſo call'd from the Whiteneſs of its Flower which appears in *January*; λευκοίον properly ſignifies White Violet, as μελανίον ſignifies Black Violet, ἴον of the *Greeks* ſignifying Violet; but I ſhall ſay more of this under the Word *Viola*. Of theſe which we call Bulbous Violets, there are ſeveral Sorts, *viz.* the double and ſingle of the Spring, and two other large Kinds, which flower later in the Year, theſe are all encreaſed by parting the Bulbs when they are out of Flower.

LEUCOIUM, from the *Greek* λευκοῖον, in *Engliſh*, *Stock-Gilliflower*, is a very

a very agreeable Flower in a Garden, and, in my Opinion, one can hardly have too many of them, for they will flower all the Winter, and have a very agreeable Scent, there are many Sorts of them, one which brings white Flowers, and frequently comes double, another of a bluiſh Purple, which often brings double Flowers; and a red Kind, which is an annual Stock, which alſo produces Abundance of double Flowers, but the beſt of them all is that Sort which is call'd the *Brompton Stock*, theſe are of the ſame Family as the Wall-Flowers, which I have treated of under the Word *Keiri* or *Lucoium Luteum*, and may be inarched upon them, all theſe love a dry light Soil, and will grow upon Walls like the Wall-Flowers; we muſt ſow them the Beginning of *March*, and about the Beginning of *Auguſt*, they may alſo be encreaſed by Cuttings.

LEUCOIUM bulboſum præcox majus, *The greater early Bulbous Violet*. This Bulbous Violet hath three or four green, broad, flat and ſhort Leaves, among which riſeth up a naked green Stalk, bearing out of a ſmall ſkinny Hoſe (as the Daffodils do) one white Flower, hanging down his Head by a very ſmall Foot-Stalk, made of ſix Leaves, of an equal Length, every one whereof, is tipt at the End with a ſmall greeniſh yellow Spot: After the Flower is paſt, the Head or Seed-Veſſel groweth to be reaſonable great, ſomewhat long and round, wherein is contained hard round Seed, which, being dry, is clear, and of a whitiſh yellow Colour; the Root is ſomewhat like a Daffodil Root, and covered with a blackiſh Outſide or Skin.

LEUCOIUM bulboſum præcox minus, *The leſſer early Bulbous Violet*. This leſſer Kind riſeth up with two narrow greyiſh green Leaves, between which cometh forth the Stalk, five or ſix Inches high, bearing one ſmall pendulous Flower, conſiſting of three white Leaves, which are ſmall and pointed, ſtanding on the Outſide, and having three other ſhorter Leaves, which ſeem like a Cup in the middle, being each of them round at the Ends, and cut in the middle, making the Form of an Heart, with a green Tip or Spot at the broad End or Edge; the Seed is whitiſh, incloſed in long and round Heads, like the former, but leſſer; the Root is like a ſmall Daffodil, with a blackiſh grey Coat, and quickly divideth into many Off-ſets.

LEUCOIUM *Minus Byzantium*. There is another of this Kind, that came among other bulbous Roots from *Conſtantinople*, and differeth in nothing from it, but that it is a little greater, both in Root, Leaf, and Flower.

LEUCOIUM bulboſum Vernum minimum, *The Bulbous Violet of the Spring*. This ſmall *Leucoium* ſendeth forth his ſmall and long green Leaves, like Hairs in Autumn, and before Winter, which abide green until *April*, and then wither away quite, and about *May* there ariſeth up a naked ſlender Stalk, at the Top whereof, break forth two ſmall white Flowers, made of ſix Leaves a-piece, hanging down their Heads, the three inner Leaves being a little larger than the three outward, a little reddiſh near the Stalk, and very ſweet: The Root is ſmall and round, and covered with a dark Coat.

LEUCOIUM bulboſum Autumnale, *The ſmall Autumn Bulbous Violet*. As the former ſmall *Leucoium* ſprang up with his Leaves without Flowers in Autumn, ſo this, contrariwiſe, riſeth up with his ſlender browniſh Stalk of Flowers in Autumn before any green Leaves appear, whereon

whereon ſtand two or three very ſmall ſnow-white pendulous Flowers, conſiſting of ſix Leaves a-piece, and a little reddiſh at the Bottom of the Flower next unto the Stalk, ſo like unto the former, that one would take them to be both one; after which, there grow ſmall brown Heads containing ſmall, black, round Seed, after the Flower is paſt, and the Seed is ripening, and ſometimes after the Heads are ripe, the Leaves begin to ſpring up, which, when they are full grown, are long, green, and as ſmall, or ſmaller than the Leaves of the Autumn Hyacinth, which abide all the Winter, and Spring following, and wither away in the Beginning of Summer; the Root is ſmall, long and white.

LEUCOIUM majus bulboſum ſerotinum, *The great late flowering Bulbous Violet.* The late Bulbous Violet hath three or four broad, flat, green Leaves; very like unto the firſt, but longer, among which ariſeth up a flattiſh Stalk, being thicker in the middle than at both Edges, on the Top whereof, ſtand three or four Flowers, hanging down their Heads, conſiſting of ſix Leaves a-piece, all of an equal Length and Bigneſs, wholly white, except that each Leaf hath a green Tip at the End of them; the Seed hereof is black and round; the Root is reaſonable great and white.

LEUCOIUM luteum ſimplex vulgare, ſive Keiri, *Common ſingle Wall-Flowers.* The common ſingle Wall-Flower which groweth wild abroad, and yet is brought into Gardens, hath ſundry ſmall, narrow, long, and dark green Leaves, ſet without Order, upon ſmall round whitiſh woody Stalks, which bear at the Tops divers ſingle yellow Flowers, one above another, every one having four Leaves a-piece, and of a very ſweet Scent, after which, come long Pods, containing reddiſh Seed; the Root is white, hard and thready.

LEUCOIUM luteum ſimplex majus, ſive Keiri, *The great ſingle Wall-Flower.* There is another Sort of ſingle Wall-Flower, whoſe Leaves as well as Flowers are much larger than the former; the Leaves being of a darker and ſhining green Colour, and the Flowers of a very deep gold yellow Colour, and uſually broader than a Half Crown Piece can cover; the Spike or Top of Flowers much longer, and abiding longer in Flower, and much ſweeter likewiſe in Scent; the Pods for Seed are thicker and ſhorter with a ſmall Point at the End; this is ſlower to encreaſe into Branches, as alſo to be encreaſed by the Branches and more tender to be preſerved, for the hard Froſts do cauſe it to periſh, if it be not defended from them.

LEUCOIUM ſive Keiri ſimplex flore albo, *White Wall-Flower.* This Wall-Flower hath his Leaves as green as the great Kind, but nothing ſo large, the Flowers ſtand at the Top, but not in ſo long a Spike, and conſiſteth of four Leaves of a very white Colour, not much larger than the common Kind, and of a faint or weaker Scent, the Pods are nothing ſo great as the former great one; this is more eaſy to be propagated and encreaſed alſo, but yet will require ſome Care in defending it from the Colds of the Winter.

LEUCOIUM luteum vulgare flore pleno, ſive Keiri, *Common double Wall Flowers.* This ordinary double Wall-Flower is in Leaves and Stalk very like unto the firſt ſingle Kind, but that the Leaves hereof are not of ſo deep a green Colour; the Flowers ſtand at the Top of the Stalks, one above another, as it were a long Spike, which flower by Degrees, the

loweſt firſt, and ſo upwards, by which it is a long time in flowering, and is very double, of a gold yellow Colour, and very ſweet.

LEUCOIUM luteum alterum flore pleno, ſive Keiri, *Pale double Wall-Flowers.* We have another Sort of this Kind of double Wall-Flower, whoſe double Flowers ſtand not Spike Faſhion as the former, but more open ſpread, and do all of them blow open at one time almoſt, and not by Degrees as the other doth, and is of a pale yellow Colour, not differing in any thing elſe, except that the green Leaves hereof are of a little paler green than it.

LEUCOIUM luteum majus flore pleno ferrugineo, ſive Keiri, *Double Red Wall-*Flowers. We have alſo another Sort of double Wall-Flower, whoſe Leaves are as green and almoſt as large as the great ſingle yellow Kind, or full as big as the Leaves of the white Wall-Flower; the Flowers hereof are not much larger than the ordinary, but are of a darker yellow Colour than the great ſingle Kind, and of a more browniſh or red Colour on the Out-ſide of the Leaves, and as it were ſtriped.

LEUCOIUM maximum luteum flore pleno, ſive Keiri, *The greateſt double yellow Wall-Flower.* Thisgreat double Wall-Flower is as yet a Stranger in *England*, and therefore what I here write is more upon Relation (which yet I believe to be true) than upon Sight and Speculation; the Leaves of this Wall-Flower are as green and as large, if not larger, than the great ſingle Kind, the Flowers alſo are of the ſame deep gold yellow Colour with it, but much larger than any of the former double Kind, and of as ſweet a Scent as any.

LEUCOIUM ſimplex ſativum diverſorum colorum, *Garden Stock-Gillyflowers ſingle, of divers Colours.* Theſe ſingle Stock-Gillyflowers, although they differ in the Colour of their Flowers, yet are in Leaf and Manner of Growing, one ſo like unto another, that, until they come to flower, the one cannot be well known that beareth red Flowers, from another that beareth purple; and therefore one Deſcription of the Plant ſhall ſerve, with a Declaration of the ſundry Colours of the Flowers. It riſeth up with round whitiſh woody Stalks, two, three, or four Foot high, whereon are ſet many long, and not very broad, ſoft and whitiſh or greyiſh green Leaves, ſomewhat round, pointed, and parted into divers Branches, at the Tops whereof grow many Flowers one above another, ſmelling very ſweet, conſiſting of four ſmall, long and round pointed Leaves, ſtanding in ſmall long Husks, which turn into long and flat Pods, ſometimes half a Foot long, wherein are contained flat, round, reddiſh Seeds, with greyiſh Rings or Circles about them, lying flat all along the middle Rib of the Pod on both Sides, the Root is long, white and woody, ſpreading divers ways. There is great Variety in the Colours of the Flowers, for ſome are wholly of a pure white or red Colour, but not ſo bright or lively as the other, ſome alſo of a purpliſh or Violet Colour, without any Spot, Mark or Line in them at all; there are again of all theſe Colours, mixed very variably, as white mixed with ſmall or great Spots, Streakes or Lines of pure or bright Red, or dark Red, and white with purple Spots and Lines; and of either of them, whoſe Flowers are almoſt half white and half red, or half white and half purple; the Red of both Sorts, and the Purple alſo, in the like manner, ſpotted, ſtriped and marked with White, differing neither in Form nor Subſtance in any other Point.

LEUCOIUM ſativum albido luteum ſimplex, *The ſingle pale yellow Stock-Gillyflower.* There is very little Difference in this Kind from the former, for the Manner of growing, or Form of Leaves or Flower, only this hath greener Leaves, and pale yellow almoſt white Flowers, in all other things alike; this of no great Regard, but only for Rarity and Diverſity from the reſt.

LEUCOIUM Melancholicum, *The melancholick Gentleman.* This wild Kind of Stock-Gillyflower hath larger longer and greener Leaves than any of the former Kinds, unevenly gaſhed or ſinuated on both Edges, lying on the Ground, and a little rough or hairy withal; from among which riſe up the Stalks a Yard high or more and hairy likewiſe, bearing thereon, here and there, ſome ſuch like Leaves as are below, but ſmaller, and, at the Top, a great Number of Flowers as large, or larger, than any of the former ſingle Kinds, made of four large Leaves a-piece alſo, ſtanding in ſuch like Husks, but of a dark or ſullen yellowiſh Colour, after which come long roundiſh Pods, wherein lie ſomewhat long, but rounder and and greater Seed than any Stock-Gillyflower, and nearer both in Pod and Seed unto the *Heſperis* or *Dames Violet*; this periſheth not uſually after Seed bearing, although ſometimes it doth.

LEUCOIUM marinum Syriacum, Levant *Stock-Gillyflowers.* This Kind of Stock-Gillyflower riſeth up at the firſt, with divers long and ſomewhat broad Leaves, a little unevenly dented or waved on the Edges, which ſo continue the firſt Year after the ſowing; the Stalk riſeth up the next Year to be two Foot high or more, bearing all thoſe Leaves on it that it firſt had, which then do grow leſs ſinuated or waved than before; at the Top whereof, ſtand many Flowers, made of four Leaves a-piece, of a delayed purple Colour, but of a ſmall Scent which turn into very long and narrow flat Pods, wherein are contained flat Seed, like the ordinary Stock-Gillyflowers, but much larger, and of a dark or blackiſh brown Colour; the Root is white, and groweth deep, ſpreading in the Ground, but growing woody when it is in Seed, and periſheth afterwards.

LEUCOII alterum genus, flore tam multiplici quam ſimplici ex ſemine oriundum, *Another Sort of Stock-Gillyflowers, bearing as well double as ſingle Flowers from Seed.* This Kind of Stock-Gillyflower differeth neither in Form of Leaves, Stalks nor Flowers, from the former, but that it oftentimes groweth much larger and taller, ſo that whoſoever ſhall ſee both theſe growing together ſhall ſcarce diſcern the Difference, only it beareth Flowers, either White, Red, or Purple, wholly or entire, that is, of one Colour, without Mixture of other Colours in them (for ſo much as ever I have obſerved, or could underſtand by others) which are either ſingle, like unto the former, or very thick and double like unto the next that followeth, but larger and growing with more Store of Flowers on the long Stalk. But for this you muſt underſtand withall, that thoſe Plants, that bear double Flowers, do bear no Seed at all, and is very ſeldom encreaſed by ſlipping or cutting as the next Kind of double is; but the only way to have double Flowers any Year (for this Kind dieth every Winter for the moſt part, after it hath born Flowers and ſeldom is preſerved) is to ſave the Seeds of thoſe Plants of this Kind that bear ſingle Flowers, for from that Seed will riſe ſome that will bear ſingle and ſome double Flowers, which cannot be diſtinguiſhed one from another, I mean which will be

ſingle,

ſingle, and which double until you ſee them in Flower or Bud at the leaſt; and this is the only way to preſerve this Kind; but of the Seed of the former Kind was never known any double Flowers to ariſe, and therefore you muſt be careful to mark this Kind from the former.

Leucoium flore pleno diverſorum Colorum, *Double Stock-Gillyflowers of divers Colours*. This other Kind of Stock-Gillyflower that beareth only double Flowers, groweth not ſo great, nor ſpreadeth its Branches ſo far, nor are its Leaves ſo large, but is in all Things ſmaller and lower, and yet is woody or ſhrubby like the former, bearing its Flowers in the like manner, many upon a long Stalk one above another, and very double, but not ſo large as the former Double, although it grew in fertile Soil, which are either white, or red, or purple only, without any Mixture, or elſe mixed with Spots and Stripes as the ſingle Flowers of the firſt Kind, but more variable, and not in all Places alike; never bearing Seed, but muſt be encreaſed only by the cutting of the young Sprouts or Branches taken in a fit Seaſon: This Kind periſheth not as the former double Kind doth, ſo as to be defended in the Winter from the extream Froſts, but eſpecially from the Snow falling, or at the leaſt remaining upon it.

Leucoium Sativum luteum flore pleno, *The Double yellow Stock-Gillyflower*. This Double yellow Stock-Gillyflower is a Stranger in *England*, as far as I can learn, neither have I any farther Familiarity with it, than by relation from *Germany*, where it is affirmed to grow only in ſome of their Gardens that are curious Lovers of theſe Delights, bearing long Leaves ſomewhat hoary or white, like unto the Stock-Gillyflowers, as the Stalks and Branches alſo are, (and not green like unto the Wall-Flower, whereunto elſe it might be thought to be referred,) and bearing fair double Flowers of a fair but pale yellow Colour. The whole Plant is tender, as the double Stock-Gillyflowers are, and muſt be carefully preſerved in the Winter from the Colds, rather more than the laſt Double, leſt it periſh.

Leucoma, of *Parkinſon*, in *Engliſh*, *The Indian Cheſnut*, is a large Tree, whoſe Leaves are like thoſe of the Arbutus; the Wood is ſtrong and firm, and the Fruit much like our common Cheſnut. We may raiſe Plants from the Nuts planted in Hot-beds in the Spring.

Levisticum, in *Engliſh*, *Lovage*, is a large umbeliferous Plant, laſting many Years, ſomething reſembling Sellery: It grows to a great height, and is raiſed from Seeds ſown in *March*. *Parkinſon* gives us a good Cut of it.

Libadion Plinii, *i. e.* Centaurium minus, of *Parkinſon*, which ſee.

Libanotis Coronaria, *i. e.* Roſmarinus, *Parkinſon*, which ſee.

Libanotis, from the *Greek* λιβανωτὶς, ſo called from its Scent which is like Frankincenſe, in *Engliſh*, *The great white Herb Frankincenſe*, is a Plant ſomewhat reſembling Sellery in its Leaves, and is alſo an Umbel; its Leaves are well ſcented, as the Name intimates: It may be raiſed from Seeds ſown in the Spring.

Libſtick, or *Ser Mountain*, is Liguſticum & Siler Montanum, which ſee.

Liber, in Botany, ſignifies the *Interior* or *Innermoſt Bark of a Tree*.

Lichwale, or *Gromel*, or *Gromwell*, is Lithoſpermum, which ſee.

Licoris, or *Liquorice*, is Glycyrrhiza, which ſee.

Lichen ſive Hepatica Vulgaris, *Common Ground Liverwort*. The common Liverwort groweth cloſe, and ſpreadeth much upon the Ground in moiſt and ſhadowy Places, with many ſad green Leaves lying or rather ſticking flat one unto another, very evenly cut in on the Edges, and crumpled, from

among which riſe ſmall ſlender Stalks an Inch or two high at the moſt, bearing ſmall Stars like Flowers at the Tops; the Roots are very ſmall and fine, whereby it liveth.

Lichen ſive Hepatica minor Stellaris, *Small Ground Liverwort.* This ſmall Liverwort groweth in the like manner as the former, and ſendeth forth ſuch like ſtarry Flowers, but is ſmaller for the moſt part in all Places where it groweth; for ſo as it groweth in the Shadow. It will abide in Pots as well as on the Ground, if the Place be not ſtirr'd or turn'd up. There is alſo another ſort that beareth not divided Leaves, and the ſmall Stalks have round Heads not differing in any other Thing from the laſt.

Lichen Petræus racemoſus, *Cluſter-headed Liverwort.* This Liverwort that groweth upon the Stones by Wells and Springs, hath much leſſer Leaves than the former, but lying flat one upon another in the like manner, and of a paler green Colour, and ſomewhat hairy, from among which riſe ſlender naked Stalks two Inches high, bearing at their Tops ſmall Heads like a Cluſter of divers Grains ſet together, of a reddiſh Colour.

Lichen Petræus Pileatus, *Liverwort with a hooded Head.* This Liverwort groweth in the like moiſt ſtony Places, and hath ſuch like Leaves lying one upon another, of a yellowiſh green Colour, daſh'd over with an aſh Colour, and ſpotted a little in the middle of them; the Stalk groweth to be three or four Inches high, being white, ſmooth, clear, or tranſparent, and of the Thickneſs of a Ruſh, whereon ſtandeth a ſmall Head ſomewhat like unto a Hat, divided underneath into five Parts, of a ſpungy Subſtance, green at the firſt, then yellow, and laſtly reddiſh, under which are growing the Fruit, which is of a dark purple Colour, and ſappy while they are freſh, but being dry, have a ſmoaky Powder within them inſtead of Seed. The Roots are ſmall, fine, and white.

Lichen alter minor folio calceato, *Small Liverwort with skinny Heels.* This ſmall Liverwort hath ſmooth tranſparent Leaves, more tender and ſmaller than any of the former, growing in Time to be of a blackiſh purple Colour, and not lying or ſticking one to another as the other, from the back whereof groweth forth a Skin or Sheath ſhaped like a Shoe, whoſe Brims are a little crumpled and raiſed higher than the reſt, from whence riſe up four little dark green ſhining Heads, of the Bigneſs of the ſmalleſt Peaſe, which afterwards open into yellowiſh Flowers, with four Leaves a piece ſtanding on yellowiſh Stalks four Inches high, with divers impalpable Threads in the middle. The Root hath Fibres as ſmall as Silk.

Lichen Petræus minimus acaulis, *The ſmalleſt Liverwort without Stalks.* This Liverwort is the ſmalleſt of any, having Leaves no bigger than the Nails of one's Finger, green and rough, with white Spots. This hath certain ſad and purpliſh Skins ſet on both ſides of the lower part of the Leaf before any Flower appear; but when the Leaf groweth greater, it waxeth of a ſad purpliſh Colour like the Skins, and ſwelleth at the End, ſending forth a Fruit as big as a ſmall Pea, being of the Colour with the Leaf, ſappy, or full of whitiſh watery Juice, which as the Fruit grow ripe changeth yellow, and being broken, hath then a yellow Powder, which will colour their Fingers that touch it. To the Leaves cleave very fine ſhort white Fibres, whereby it liveth.

Lichen Petræus purpureus Derbienſis, *Cork or Archall.* There is growing in *Derbyſhire*, upon the Freeſtones of the Mountains, a kind of Herb much reſembling Liverwort, but of a ſad purpliſh Colour, which the poor People there gather, and grinding it, make

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Lichen Arborum, or Muſcus Pulmonarius, in *Engliſh*, *Tree Lungwort*, is a kind of Moſs frequently growing upon Oaks and the Beach-Tree, the Leaves, or rather Leaf, is of a greyiſh Colour, folded, and crumpled, and notch'd on the Edges. This, tho' it does not ſeem to bring either Flower or Seed, is not without them, and may be propagated by cutting off a large piece of the Bark with it, and binding it upon a Tree of the ſame Kind.

Life Everlaſting, or *Cudweed of America*, is Gnaphalium Americanum.

Herb of *Life*, or *Senſitive Plant*. *See* Æſchinomena.

Tree of *Life*, *i. e.* Arbor Vitæ, which ſee.

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Lilionarcissus, is ſuch a Plant as produces Flowers like the Lilly, and a Root like the Narciſſus; in *Engliſh*, it may be call'd *Lilly Narciſs*. We have had ſeveral ſorts of them from abroad, which for the moſt part do well in common Borders under South Walls: They are encreaſed from Offsets, which may be ſeparated from the Roots at any Time, when they have neither Leaves nor Flowers; of this ſort is the Bella Donna from *Portugal*, or Damaſcus Lilly, which beſides its beautiful Flower, is very ſweet ſcented; and the Guernſey Lilly is alſo another ſort of it, which, in my Opinion, excels all other Flowers for Beauty, and delights in a dry light Soil mix'd with Sea Sand.

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Perſian Lilly, is Lilium Perſicum, a kind of Corona Imperialis. *See* its Culture under theſe words.

Mountain Lilly, is Lilium Montanum, a ſort of Martagon. *See* its Culture under the Word Martagon.

Lilium Convallium, in *Engliſh*, *Lilly of the Valley*, or *Conval Lilly*, a Plant frequently growing in *England* near Woods and ſhady Places; it does not make any extraordinary Figure in its Flower, but gives a very agreeable Scent from its Bloſſom, and is of good Uſe; it increaſes abundantly by the Roots, which may be divided and replanted in *September*; there are few curious Gardens without it; it loves a light Soil, and muſt be planted ſhallow. There is a Figure of it in *Gerard*.

Lilly, is Lilium, which ſee.

Lilly of the Valley, or *Conval Lilly*, is Lilium Convallium, which ſee.

Water Lilly, is Nymphæa, which ſee.

Limas *dulcis*, or *ſweet Lemon*, is in moſt reſpects like the ſour Lemon, but only in the ſweet Taſte of the Fruit; the Culture of one and the other is the ſame. *See* Limonia Malus.

Lime-tree, or *Line-tree*, or *Linden-tree*, is Tilia, which ſee.

Limnesium Cordi, *i. e.* Gratiola.

Limon, or *Lemon-tree*, is Limonia Malus, which ſee.

Limonia Malus, in *Engliſh* the *Limon* or *Lemon-tree*, is of various Kinds, which are all apt enough to ripen their Fruit well, and in good Plenty and Perfection in our *Engliſh* Gardens, if they have the help of a Green-Houſe in Winter; all theſe ſorts are apt to ſhoot vigorouſly, and ramble in their Branches. They may be either Inarch'd or Graffed, or Inoculated upon wild Lemon Stocks, or Orange Stocks, or Citron Stocks, and will quickly bring Fruit: It will proſper very well if it be planted in the natural Ground, and trained againſt a Wall, provided we cover it well with Matts or Glaſſes in hard Weather. This does not love a Knife, nor muſt we Prune much of the Roots when we tranſplant it; the Time of tranſplanting it is in *February*, at which time we may ſow the Seeds with the Pulp about them.

Limonium, in *Greek*, λειμώνιον, in *Engliſh*, *Marſh Bugloſs*, is a kind of Plant which grows frequently in the Salt Marſhes, and is of ſeveral Kinds, every one of which is well enough deſerving a place in the Garden, but eſpecially the Limonium Peregrinum Rauwolfii is very beautiful with its blue and white Flowers: This is the *Spaniſh* Marſh Bugloſs, a ſcarce Plant, whoſe Seed is extremely ſmall, and muſt be Sown very ſhallow upon bog Earth, with a fortieth part of Salt mix'd with the Water that makes the Bog; or elſe when it ſhoots out Heads, they may be taken off and planted, and kept moiſt, they will ſtrike Root; or elſe earth up the Plant pretty high when its Heads are ſtrong, and let them ſtrike Root before they are taken off. We muſt do this in *March*, as well as ſow the Seeds.

Limus Arborum, *i. e.* Lichen Arborum, which ſee.

Linagrostis, is Gramentomentoſum. *See* Gramen.

Linaria, in *Engliſh*, *Flaxweed*, and *Toadflax*, is a Plant which has great Varieties, every one of which is worthy a place in our Garden, the Plants themſelves being pleaſant to the Eye without the Flowers, and the Flowers being very beautiful of every ſort. They will all of them grow of Cuttings planted in *May* and *June*, or after they have done flowering; and alſo may be raiſed from Seeds ſown in the Spring; we have Figures of many of the Sorts in *Parkinſon*.

Linaria magna, by ſome call'd *Oſyris*, is the Belvidere Italorum, and Scoparia of *Parkinſon*. *See* Scoparia.

Line or *Lime*, or *Linden-Tree*, is Tilia, which ſee.

Ling, or *Heath*, is Erica, which ſee.

Lingwort,

Lingwort, or *Neeſewort*, is Elleborus, or Heleborus Albus, which ſee.

Lingua Agnina, and Arnogloſſum, *i. e.* Plantago, which ſee.

Lingua Bovis, *i. e.* Bugloſſum, which ſee.

Lingua Canis, *i. e.* Cynogloſſum, which ſee.

Lingua Cervina, *i. e.* Phyllitis, which ſee.

Lingua Serpentis, *i. e.* Ophiogloſſum, which ſee.

Linospartium Theophraſti, *i. e.* Spartum herba, ſive Juncus Plinii.

Linozostis Galeni, *i. e.* Mercurialis.

Linum, in *Greek* λίνον, in *Engliſh*, *Line*, or *Lint*, or *Flax*, is a Plant of great Value for making of Thread or Linen Cloth, and is therefore cultivated in ſome Places in *England* in great Quantities; the Seed alſo, is of great Uſe and Value for making of Oil. This is ſown in the Spring upon any freſh turn'd up Ground; and it is to be obſerved, that if it be ſown thick, it will make finer Thread than when it is ſown thin, becauſe the wider the Plants ſtand aſunder, ſo much the ſtronger they will be, and the Veſſels of which the Thread is made, will be large and coarſe in Proportion; but, if our Flax be ſown ſo cloſe together, as to check its great Vigour, it will then be finer in its Parts, and the Thread which is made of it, will likewiſe be the ſmaller.

Linum Sativum, *Manured Flax*. The manured Flax hath a ſlender, round, pliant Stalk, three Foot high, beſet with narrow, long and ſoft Leaves, without Order, branched at the Top into three or four ſmall Branches, each of them bearing two or three blue Flowers, made of five round-pointed Leaves a-piece, with four Threads in the middle; after which come round Buttons, wherein is contained flat, ſhining, ſmooth, brown Seed; the Root is ſmall and thready, periſhing every Year.

Linum Sylveſtre Vulgatius, *The more common Wild-Flax*. This Wild-Flax groweth like the former, but hath greater and higher Stalks, more branched at the Tops, and more Store of blue Flowers on them: The Seed is alſo like the former; but the Seed Veſſels will hold the Seed therein, and not break open with the Heat of the Sun when it is ripe, as the manured Kind will do, which muſt be preſently gathered and kept.

Linum Sylveſtre Latifolium Cœruleum, *Broad leaf'd blue Wild-Flax*. This Wild-Flax riſeth up ſometimes but with one Stalk, and often with more, a Foot, or ſometimes more high, which are ſtiff, thick and hairy, ſet with greater and broader Leaves than any of the other Sorts; the Stalks branch forth towards the Tops, bearing ſmaller Leaves than thoſe below, and larger Flowers, even as great as Mallows, of a deeper or paler blue Colour; the Heads containing the Seed that are ſet in the green Husks that held the Flowers, which open, being ripe, ſhewing a black flat ſhining Seed; the Root is great, and lieth after Seed Time, ſhooting new Stalks, with woolly Leaves on them, and ſo abide all the Winter.

Linum Sylveſtre latifolium luteum, *Broad-leafed yellow flowered Flax*. The divers Stalks of this Flax are round, brown and ſtiff, with large Leaves on them, and not hairy, but hard; the Flowers are many, that ſtand at the Tops of the Stalks, and large, of a fair ſhining yellow Colour, with ſome Threads in the middle; the Seed Veſſels are flatter, and the Seed blacker than the other, and not ſhining like them; the Root is thick and crooked, with Fibres thereat, and periſheth not, but abideth many Years.

LINUM Sylveſtre Anguſtifolium cœruleo vel albo flore magno. *Narrow leafed Wild-Flax, with white or blue Flowers.* This Flax hath ſundry Stalks of a Foot high, and many narrow long Leaves on them. The Flowers are very large, and either of a pale Blue, tending to an Aſh-colour, or elſe white, each Leaf having a purple Line running thro' the middle. In the reſt there is little Difference from the wild Sorts; the Roots abiding.

LINUM Sylveſtre Anguſtifolium flore minore, *Narrow leafed Wild-Flax, with ſmall Flowers.* The Stalks hereof are many, round and ſtiff, a Foot long, having many narrow ſhort Leaves thereon, of a bluiſh green Colour. The Flowers are blue, and no bigger than thoſe of the manured Flax; the Heads, Seed and Roots, are like the reſt.

LINUM fruticoſum ſemper virens, *Ever-living Wild-Flax.* This Flax hath divers woody Stalks, of a Foot high, with a Number of Leaves thereon, ſomewhat ſhort and narrow, of a whitiſh green Colour, abiding in the Winter on the Stalks, not falling as the reſt do; the Flowers are wholly white, and a little larger than the laſt, ſtanding at the Tops of the Stalks, like others.

LINUM arboreum Creticum luteum, *The yellow Shrub-Flax of Candy.* This groweth like a ſmall Shrub, covered with a blackiſh Bark, with long Leaves thick ſet on the Branches, ſomewhat like unto thoſe of Flax, but larger, coming neareſt unto large Myrtle Leaves. The Flowers are yellow, and very bitter in Taſte; the Seed Veſſels are as big as Ciche Peas, containing four Seeds within them, very like unto Flax Seed.

CHAMÆLINUM *Cluſii flore albo, ſive* Linum Sylveſtre Catharticum, *Dwarf Wild-Flax, with white Flowers, or Mill-Mountain.* This Dwarf-Flax hath many ſlender Stalks, of about a Span and half long, with divers ſmall long Leaves ſet by Couples on them, and white Flowers at the Tops of the Branches, leſſer than thoſe of the Manured, with yellow Threads in the Middle; the Seed is ſmall that followeth in the ſmall round Heads: The Root is ſmall alſo, and thready.

CHAMÆLINUM Stellatum, *Dwarf Middle-Flax, with Star-like Flowers.* This whole Plant is ſcarce three Inches high, having but one or two very ſmall Stalks at the moſt, and as ſmall Leaves, ending in a very ſharp Point. The Flowers are few and ſmall, made of five narrow pale green Leaves, pointed at the Ends, and ſtanding forth in that Manner, that every Flower reſembles a Star, with a round Umbone in the Middle.

Liquorice, is Glycyrrhiza, which ſee.

LIQUERITIA. *See* Glycyrrhiza.

Liry Confancy, is *Lilly Convallis*, i.e. Lilium Convallium, which ſee.

LITHOLASSION Theophraſti, *i. e.* Raphanus Ruſticanus, which ſee.

LITHOPHYTON marinum, *i. e.* Quercus Marina Theophraſti. *See* Quercus marina.

LYTHOTHLASPI Columnæ, *i. e.* Thlaſpi ſaxatile flore rubente. *See* Thlaſpi.

LITHOSPERMON, from the *Greek*, Λιθόσπερμον, in *Engliſh*, *Gromel*, and *Grommel*, and *Sparrow-wort*, is a Plant which affords us many Varieties; ſome of which are cultivated in curious Gardens. They are all raiſed from Seed ſown in the Spring, and delight in ſtony Places. *Gerard* has given us Figures of many of them.

LITHOSPERMUM majus Erectum & Legitimum. *Great Upright Gromel.* The great Gromel riſeth up with divers upright, ſlender, woody, hairy, brown and creſted Stalks, very little, or not branched at all, whereon do grow, without Order, long, hard, rough, and dark green Leaves, ſharper pointed

pointed, and ſomewhat longer and narrower than the next; at the Tops of the Stalks ſtand divers ſmall white Flowers, in rough brown Husks, wherein, after they are paſt, is contained a white, hard, ſtony, round, ſhining Seed, like unto Pearls, and greater than the next. The Root is long and hard, or ſomewhat woody, with divers Branches and Fibres thereat; which periſheth not, although the Stalks lie down to the Ground every Year.

LITHOSPERMUM majus ſive vulgare. *The greater Creeping Gromel.* This kind of Gromel groweth up with hard and hairy Stalks, trailing and taking Root in the Ground as it lieth thereon, and parted into many other ſmaller Branches, with ſuch like hairy dark green Leaves, but ſhorter and broader than the former. At the Joints, with the Leaves, come forth very ſmall blue Flowers; and after them ſuch like hard ſtony roundiſh Seed, but ſmaller, and not fully ſo white or ſhining: The Root is like the former, abiding the Winter, and ſhooting forth Stalks freſh in the Spring, but giveth more plenty of Seed than the former, yet leſſer than the firſt.

LITHOSPERMUM minus vulgare, *Small Wild Gromel.* The ſmall wild Gromel ſendeth forth divers upright hard branched Stalks, full of Joints, to be two or three Foot high; at every one of which Joints grow ſmall, long, hard, and rough Leaves, leſs than the laſt, and of a dark green Colour; among which Leaves come forth ſmall white Flowers, and in their Places, when they are paſt, greyiſh round Seed, like the other; the Root is not very long, but with many Fibres faſtened thereto.

LITHOSPERMUM Anguſtifolium Umbellatum, *Umbelliferous Gromel.* This Gromel ſpreadeth ſundry woody rough Stalks, yet eaſy to break, ſpread into divers Branches about half a Foot high, with many very narrow rough Leaves ſet on them, without any Order; the middle Rib in them being ſomewhat great, the Flowers ſtand at the Tops of the Branches, and ſometimes from the upper Joints, divers being ſet together, as it were in an Umbel, which conſiſt of five ſmall round-pointed Leaves, of a blue Colour; or rather, being long and hollow, are parted and cut into five Parts, ſet in rough green Husks, wherein, after the Flowers are paſt, grow uſually two white and hard long and pointed Seeds ſet together; the Root is hard and woody, covered with a browniſh red Bark.

LITHOSPERMUM Anchuſæ facie: *Small Gromel, with tufted Tops.* This ſmall Gromel hath many hard, brittle, woody, low, and hairy Stalks, riſing little above half a Foot high, dividing themſelves even from the Ground, into many ſmall Branches, whereon are ſet diſperſedly, ſmall, long and narrow rough green Leaves, whoſe middle Rib riſeth up ſomewhat high. The Flowers, for the moſt part, ſtand at the Tops of the Branches in an Umbel, divers tufting together; and ſometimes alſo, at the Joints, with the Leaves, ſtanding in rough Husks, which are ſomewhat larger than any of the other, and of a fine blue Colour in ſome, in others, white or reddiſh; to which ſucceed ſmall, and ſomewhat long pointed hard and white Seed, two for the moſt part joined together. The Root is long and woody, ſpreading under ground, covered with a rough browniſh red Bark.

LITHOSPERMUM arvenſe radice rubente, *Small Corn Gromel.* This ſmall Corn Gromel ſhooteth forth three or four rough Branches, divided into other ſmaller ones, having many ſmall, long, narrow, hairy, dark green Leaves growing on them, very like thoſe of the former Gromel, not ſo hard or long, but ſet without Order in the like Manner. The Flowers grow at the

Tops, with many ſmall Leaves among them; conſiſting of five ſmall white Leaves, which, after they are paſt, there ſucceed ſmall blackiſh Seed, two, three or four ſet together in the ſame Husk; the Roots are ſomewhat reddiſh, colouring the Fingers of them that touch it.

LITHOSPERMUM minimum Germanicum paſſerina Tragi, *The ſmall German Gromel, or Sparrow-wort.* The ſmall Gromel of *Germany* riſeth up for the moſt part but with one ſlender Stalk, branched into one or two Parts, at the moſt ſcarce a Foot high, ſet here and there, with ſmall, long and narrow Leaves, ſomewhat like unto Line or Flax; and whereon ſtand ſmall white Flowers up towards the Top, which turn into ſmall ſmooth, round, blackiſh Seed, very like elſe unto Gromel Seed; the Root is ſmall and thready, and periſheth every Year.

LITHOSPERMUM Lynario folio Monſpelienſe, *French Gromel, with flaxen Leaves.* This Kind of Gromel hath likewiſe but one Stalk, branched into two or three Parts at the Top thereof, whereon grow long and narrow Leaves, ſomewhat larger than the former, and not rough, as the other Gromels are: The Flowers are ſmall, of a pale whitiſh yellow Colour like unto the former, but ſtand many together at the Tops of the Branches; and after they are paſt, ariſe ſmall round Heads, like Coriander Seed, wherein is contained round, hard, blackiſh Seed, like unto Gromel; the Root is ſmall and ſtringy.

Live in Idleneſs, is *Hearts Eaſe*, i. e. Viola Tricolor, which ſee.

Live long, is *Orpine*, i. e. Craſſula & Telephium, which ſee.

Liverwort, is Hepatica, which ſee.

Stone *Liverwort*, or Ground Liverwort, is Lichen & Hepatica.

Locus arbor ſpinoſa Virginiana, in *Engliſh*, the *Virginian Locuſt-Tree*, is a large Tree, pretty common in our Gardens; is a ſort of *Acacia*, with large wing'd Leaves, and bloſſoming freely with us, and will grow well without Shelter in the Winter. It is raiſed from Seeds ſown in *March*, and may be inarched upon other Acacias. *See* the Figure in *Parkinſon.*

Prickly *Locuſt of Virginia*, is Locus arbor ſpinoſa Virginiana, which ſee.

Locuſt-Tree, or *St. John's Bread*, or *Sweat-Bean*, or *Carob-Tree*, is Caroba and Siliqua dulcis, which ſee.

Locker goulons, is *Globe Crow-foot*, or *double Globes*, is Ranunculus Globoſus, which ſee.

LOCUTAMENTUM, a Term in Botany, which ſignifies a *Cell*, or *little Caſe*; for the Seed of a Plant, ſituate in the Seed-Pod, which in ſome Plants we find only one in a Pod, and in others two or three. This is commonly called by the Gardiners, the *Seed-Veſſel.*

LOLIUM, is by ſome *Greek* Authors called θύαρος, but more commonly *αἶρα*, *i. e.* Æra, in *Engliſh* it is called, *Darnel*, is a ſort of Corn, which is apt to diſturb the Brain, if a little of it ſhould happen to be put in bread, or dry'd among the Malt. It is often a great Plague to the Farmer, by growing among his Corn, for it requires a vaſt deal of Trouble to ſeparate it: There are three or four Sorts of it, *viz.* the White, the Red, and one with oaten Tops, which is very common in the Weſt of *England.* If we have a mind to raiſe it for Curioſity ſake, it will eaſily grow from Seed in the Spring.

LONCHITIS aſpera, from the *Greek* λογχῖτις, in *Engliſh*, *Rough Splene-wort*, is a Fern-like Plant, or rather reſembling a Polypody, is of divers Sorts, worthy enough to be cultivated among other Plants: I commonly prepare an Earth for it, conſiſting of Earth and mooriſh Soil, keeping it very moiſt.

Lonchitis aſpera Maranthæ, *Baſtard rough Splenewort.* This Baſtard rough Splenewort hath brown rough Stalks, a ſpan long, with winged Leaves on them, ſomewhat like unto the Female Fern, but thicker and greener by much; green on the upper Side, and ſpotted with brown rough Scales on the other, like Milk-waſt. The Root is ſmall, compoſed of many long Fibres.

Helleborus niger ferulaceus, *Fennel leaved baſtard black Hellebor.* This Kind of Baſtard Hellebor, ſhooteth forth many green Stalks, ſometimes lying or leaning to the Ground, or elſe ſtanding upright, beſet very thick with ſmall Leaves, finer and ſhorter than Fennel, ſome of them ending in a Tuft of ſuch like fine green Leaves; and ſome having at the Tops of them one large Flower a-piece, ſomewhat reddiſh or browniſh on the out-ſide while they are in Bud, and white after being open, conſiſt of twelve or fourteen long and narrow Leaves, of a fair ſhining yellow Colour, ſet in Order round about a green Head, with yellow Thrums in the middle, laying themſelves open in the Sun of a fair Day, but elſe remaining cloſe; after the Flower is paſt, the Head growing greater, ſheweth it ſelf compact of many round whitiſh Seeds, very much like unto the Head of Adonis Flower, but much greater; the Roots are many long and blackiſh Strings, ſet together at the Head very like unto thoſe of the leſſer black Hellebor, or Bear-Foot, but harder, ſtiffer, or more brittle, and ſeeming to be without any Moiſture in them, but abide and increaſe every Year, altho' the Stalks with green Leaves do utterly periſh every Year.

London Tufts, or *London Pride*, of *Parkinſon*, is Armerius latifolius variegatus; but what is now called ſo, is Sedum ſeratum flore rubente. *See* Sedum.

Venus *Looking-glaſs*, or *Corn Violet*, is Speculum Veneris, which ſee.

Looſe Strife, or *Willow Herb*, is Lyſimachia, which ſee.

Lotus tetragonalibus flore rubello, *i. e.* Piſum quadratum, in *Engliſh*, the *Crimſon-Bloſſom Pea*, and now among the Gardiners, the *Wing'd Pea*. *See* Piſum quadratum.

Lotopisum Ponæ, *i. e.* Lotus edulis Creticus, *Parkinſon.*

Lote Treſoil, is Lotus Herba, which ſee.

Lote, or Nettle-Tree, is Lotus arbor, which ſee.

Lotus edulis Creticus, *Trefoil Peaſe of Candy.* This Trefoil Pulſe or Peaſe ſhooteth forth divers ſlender Stalks, ſet with browniſh green Leaves at ſeveral Diſtances thereon, three always ſtanding on a Foot-ſtalk, which are ſappy, a little thick and pointed; the Flowers are yellow, but like unto ſmall Peaſe Bloſſoms, which are followed by round Cods, ſomewhat crooked, and great in Compariſon of the Smallneſs of the Plant, wherein lie round Peaſe of a ſweet Taſte, like unto our ordinary Peaſe; and while they are young and green uſually ſold in their Markets, as our Peaſe with us. The whole Plant, with Stalks and Leaves, are a little hairy; the Root is ſmall, thready, and annually growing among their Corn, and in the Borders of their Fields.

Lotus quadripinnatis Siliquis, *Square Codded Peaſe.* This Pulſe or Peaſe I have ſhewed you in my former Book, that it hath a crimſon Bloſſom, and long round Cods with four Films, two at one Side, and two at the other.

Lotus Egyptica, *The Egyptian four leaf'd Lotus.* This ſmall Herb growing not above an Hand-breadth high, hath divers round Trefoil-like Leaves growing on the hairy Stalk, four moſt uſually together, at the Top whereof ſtand ſundry white Flowers, after

which

which the Seed followeth, that is like unto Pear Kernels, in the Husks.

Lotus Sylveſtris Creticus, *Candy Wild Trefoil.* This wild Trefoil riſeth up with Stalks a Foot high, having at each Joint two ſmall Leaves, and from thence three other ſmall dark green Leaves, upon very ſhort or no Foot-ſtalks at all. The Flowers are ſmall and yellow, coming forth both at the Joints and Tops of the Stalks, uſually two together, and ſo many Cods likewiſe, being very ſmall and long, with Seed in them as ſmall as Muſtard-Seed: The Root is ſmall and hard, yearly periſhing; the whole Plant taſting ſomewhat like a Pulſe, yet with a little Bitterneſs and Sourneſs therein, which vaniſh away.

Lotus Pratenſis Monſpelienſium, *Smooth Codded Trefoil of Mompelier.* This riſeth up with covered and jointed Stalks a Foot high, with Leaves uſually three together, more long than round. The Flowers are yellow, growing both at the Joints and Tops of the Stalks, after which come large and long Cods, with Seeds like Fenugreek. The Root is ſmall and long.

Lotus aſperior Fruticoſus, *Rough Trefoil of Mompelier.* This is like the laſt, but the Stalks grow bigger, harder, and rougher. The Leaves are narrower and hoary; the Flowers are yellow, ſet in hoary Husks, ſmaller than the former, and the Seed leſſer alſo.

Lotus Fruticoſus Granatenſis, *Spaniſh, hoary hard Trefoil.* This Trefoil, found by *Cluſius* in *Granada* and *Valentia* in *Spain*, and referred by him to the *Oxytryphillum* of *Scribonis Largus*, riſeth a Cubit high, with many Branches, and three Leaves always ſet together, ſaith *Cluſius*, but ſometimes four, ſaith *Lobell*, if his be the ſame. The Flowers are ſmall and whitiſh, many growing in a round Tuft together, with ſmall Seeds after them, contained in long, ſmall Cods; the Root is ſomewhat great and thick, and aſtringent. Of this he maketh two Sorts; one, whoſe Stalk is green, and the Root white, growing in moiſt Places; the other with reddiſh Stalks and Branches, and the Root ſomewhat reddiſh, wherewith, as he ſaith, they uſe in thoſe Places to make a Syrrup, of good Effect againſt the Bloody-Flux.

Lotus hemorrhoidalis major, ſive Trifolium hemorrhoidale majus. *The greater Pile Trefoil.* The greater of theſe Pile Trefoils hath a long, ſtraight Root, ſomewhat woody, with very few Fibres at it, from whence riſeth up uſually but one Stalk, a Cubit or two high, branched into divers hard, weak, flexible Twigs, and they again into other ſmall Branches, bearing at every Joint five Leaves, two whereof ſtand cloſe to the Stalk, each upon a Foot-ſtalk, and the other three riſe between them, and higher than they, upon another Foot-ſtalk like a Trefoil, the Leaves and Stalks being all hoary; yet, in the younger Plants only the three Leaves ſtand together on a Stalk, without the other two at the Bottom of them. The Flowers grow many together, in a Tuft of whitiſh, red, or bluſh Colour, ſomewhat large, which turn into long and round Cods, greater and thicker. Then the next followeth, of a blackiſh red Colour, ſomewhat ſwollen, and very well repreſenting the hemorrhoidal Vein, as it appeareth ſwollen and fallen down, from whence it took the Name, and partly alſo from the ſingular Property it hath to cure the Piles within, which are divers ſmall round black Seed.

Lotus Dalechampii, ſive Trefolium hemorrhoidale alterum, ſive minus, *The leſſer Pile Trefoil.* This other leſſer Pile Trefoil hath a tall Stalk, two or three Foot high, parted into long Branches, with two ſomewhat large Leaves, both ſet cloſe to the Foot of every Branch and to the Joints where the

Leaves

Leaves grow, from whence come other Leaves as large as the ordinary Trefoil Leaves, three ſtanding together upon a long Foot-ſtalk. The Flowers grow in Tufts at the End of the Branches, of a light bluſh Colour, which are followed by ſmall round and ſhorter Pods than the former, with ſuch like Seed in them. The Root is ſomewhat thick and woody, full of Strings, yet yearly dying with us, and hardly but in a kind Year, giving ripe Seed.

Lotus Corniculatus fruteſcens. *Buſh horned Trefoil.* This Trefoil hath ſmall ſmooth and green Stalks, a Foot high, or more, ſpreading many ſhort Branches with three Leaves on their Foot-ſtalks, being long, and very narrow. The Flowers are yellow, which ſhoot forth at the Tops two or three together, and ſometimes more; after which come thicker and ſhorter Cods than in the next, ending in a long Point, wherein are contained ſmall Seed. This is found ſometimes to have broader Cods, and ending in a ſhorter Point: It groweth about *Mompelier*, and in *Italy* alſo; and with us alſo in ſome Places.

Lotus Corniculatus minor piloſus. *The leſſer hairy thorned Trefoil.* This other hath ſlender Stalks covered with very ſmall reddiſh Hairs; the Leaves likewiſe are hairy, ſmall, and ſharp pointed, three on a Foot-ſtalk, and two at each Joint; from whence ſpring the Flowers, one or two at the moſt, on a ſmall Stalk like an Hair, of a deep yellow, tending to a Saffron-Colour, unto each whereof ſucceedeth a very ſlender long Cod, with very ſmall Seeds in it. This likewiſe is found in the Woods about *Mompelier*, and the Hills adjacent, and as frequent with us.

Lotus Corniculatus incanus, *Hoary horn'd Trefoil.* This groweth low, but with a little larger Leaves, and Flowers of as deep a ſaffrony, yellow Colour, as the other, or rather a Shadow of Crimſon on them growing three or four together, and ſmall, long, crooked Cods following them. This is found alſo in divers Meadows.

Lotus, ſive Trifolium Corniculatum Luſitanicum flore rubro. *Horned Trefoil of Portugal, with red Flowers.* This horned Trefoil of *Portugal* hath divers long and narrow Leaves, three ſet together, lying on the Ground, and ſo likewiſe are the loweſt upon the Stalk, that riſe about a Cubit high with others ſtanding upward, either ſingle, or two at a Place, very narrow and long. The Flowers grow at the Tops of the Stalks and Branches one at a Place on a Foot-ſtalk, compoſed of five Leaves, of a deep red Colour, with a ſhew of a little Horn in the middle, which growing greater the Flower oftentimes abideth ſtill at the Foot of the Horn for a good while, which falling away at the laſt, and the Pod growing ripe, containeth within it very ſmall browniſh Seed: The Root is ſlender, and periſheth; but by the Seed that is ſhed it yearly ſpringeth again.

Lotus arbor, from the *Greek*, λωτὸς δένδρον, alſo call'd Celtis arbor, in *Engliſh*, *Lote-Tree*, or *Nettle-Tree*, is a Tree that grows to a great Bigneſs, with Leaves ſomewhat like thoſe of a Nettle, and the Fruit growing much like Cherries, being red when they are ripe, and having long Foot-ſtalks, and a hard Stone in the Middle of the Fruit, by which the Tree may be increaſed, as well as by Layars; which Works are both to be done in *February*. I am of Opinion we may inarch or inoculate this Tree upon the black Cherry. There is a Figure of it in *Parkinſon*.

Lotus herba, according to *Parkinſon*, is the ſame with the Lotus edulis Creticus, in *Engliſh*, *Lote Trefoil*, or *Trefoil Peaſe of Candy*, is an annual kind of Pea, to be ſown every Spring. The Flowers of theſe are yel-

low

ſow; it is alſo call'd Lotopiſum by *Pona*; it is uſually eaten in *Candy*. There is a Figure of it in *Parkinſon*.

Love, or *Gerard's Traveller's Joy*, is Viorna, which ſee.

Loveage, is Leviſticum, which ſee.

Louſewort, or *Staves-acre*, is Staphis agria, which ſee.

Lowrie, or *Spunge Lawrel*, is Laureola, which ſee.

Luciola vel Luziola, of *Cæſalpinus*, *i. e.* Gramen hirſutum capite globoſo of *Parkinſon*. See *Gramen* for its Culture.

Lujula vel Alleluja, *i. e.* Trifolium acetoſum, and Oxys alba, which ſee.

Lunaria fruticoſa perennis incana Leucoii folio, *Tournefort*. It has a Root as thick as a Man's Thumb, reddiſh, chapt, accompany'd with long hairy Fibres; its Stalks are ligneous, about a Foot tall, covered with a Coat reddiſh, and chapt underneath, whitiſh afterwards, garniſhed at firſt with many Cluſters of Leaves like thoſe of the white Violet Plant, buſhy, an Inch or eighteen Lines long, four or five Lines broad, cottony, white, without either Taſte or Smell; they leſſen along the Stalks, which grow in length in form of an Ear of Corn, charg'd with Flowers conſiſting of four yellow Leaves, nine or ten Lines long, oval at that End which is oppoſite to their Tail. This Flower is covered with a Cup conſiſting of four white Leaves, the Cup incloſes a Piſtil of the ſame Colour, oblong, terminated by a ſmall Head, and ſurrounded with Chives with yellow Tops. When the Flower is gone, this Piſtil or Peſtle turns to a Fruit almoſt oval, about an Inch high, eight or nine lines broad, quite flat, cottony and white, in the Frame whereof are faſten'd one or two Seeds, flat, reddiſh, round, about two Lines in Diameter, edg'd with a clearer Leaf, very fine, a little ſloping in the Cut. The Fleſh of this Seed, which likewiſe is brown, is bitter, and of a hot Taſte. This Plant blows in the Beginning of the Spring, but bears no good Seed in the Royal Garden.

Lunaria Arthritica Geſneri, *i. e.* Auricula Urſi flore luteo, or Paralyſis, which ſee.

Lunaria Aſpera Geſneri, *i. e.* Alyſſum Dioſcoridis, according to *Lobel*.

Lunaria Minor, in *Engliſh*, *The ſmall Moonwort*, is a Plant which riſes out of the Ground with a ſingle Leaf, which is much divided on both ſides, and is of the Subſtance of the Leaves of Horſetongue, but not above two or three Inches high. This is found upon *Black-Heath* in *Kent* in *April* and *May*, and may then be removed with the Tuft of Graſs about it; and I have found it to come up for two or three Years afterwards. There is a good Cut of it in *Parkinſon*.

Lungwort, or *Cowſlips of* Jeruſalem, is Pulmonaria, which ſee.

Tree Lungwort, is Lichen Arborum, and Muſcus Pulmonarius, which ſee.

Lung Flower, or *Autumn Gentian*, is Gentiana Autumnalis, which ſee.

Luparia Tragi, *i. e.* Aconitum luteum Ponticum, *Parkinſon*. *See* Aconitum for its Culture.

Lupi erepitus, and Fungus Ovatus, in *Engliſh*, *Puff-balls*, *Fuſſe-balls*, and *Foiſt-balls*, and *Fiſt-balls*, and *Duſty Muſhroom*, is a round white Ball, in appearance like a Muſhroom, but without a Stalk; while it is young it includes a yellow thick Matter, which by degrees turns dry, and turns into Duſt, which is very hurtful to the Eyes.

Lupine, *i. e.* Lupinus, which ſee.

Lupinus, in *Greek*, is θέρμος, in *Engliſh*, *Lupine*, is a Plant which was much eſteem'd among the Antients for the Improvement of Land, which *Columella* ſets forth at large, and which I have ſufficiently declared in my Sur-

vey

vey of the Husbandry of the Antients. The Seeds of the Lupine were wont to be eaten after they had been ſteep'd in Water to take off the Bitterneſs, but in our Days are not uſed that Way, nor are cultivated but in Gardens for the ſake of their Flowers. The Sorts are the great white Lupine, the great Blue, the ſmall White, the ſmall Blue, the Yellow, which is ſweet ſcented, and that which is call'd the Scarlet, whoſe Flowers are of fleſh Colour. Theſe are all raiſed from Seeds ſown the Beginning of *April* There are good Figures of ſome of them in *Gerard*.

Lupulus, in *Engliſh*, *Hops*, is of two Sorts, one Male, and the other Female, the firſt bearing only duſty Thrums for impregnating the Flowers of the Female. This laſt is of great Uſe for Brewing, and is ſo valuable to the Cultivator, that I have known five hundred a Year made out of an Hop-Garden of more than two Acres of Ground. We plant theſe from Sets taken from the old Roots in the firſt open Weather of the Spring, three or four upon a Hill. Theſe Hills ſtand about ſix Foot aſunder in the Hop-Garden, and are made about a Foot, or ſometimes in wet Land two Foot high. When the Plants are in Strength, and begin to Shoot, we muſt ſet up three or four Poles of about ſixteen Foot in length in each Hill, and tye the young Shoots to them, ſo that they may find their way up the Poles. This is the chief Care we are to take of them, except the keeping them clear of Weeds, and watering them in dry Summers.

Luſtwort, is Ros ſolis, and Roſa ſolis, which ſee.

Lutea Herba vel luteola, is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the Luteum mention'd by *Vitruvius* in his ſeventh Book of Architecture, and the Lutum of *Virgil* mention'd in the fourth *Eclogue*; it is call'd in *Engliſh*, *Would*, or *Wold*, and *Diers Weed*. We have one ſort growing wild in *England*; and there are three or four other ſorts which are Natives of foreign Countries, particularly of *Candy*, which I ſuppoſe was that mention'd by the antient Writers: Of the *Engliſh* Kind there are many Fields ſown with it which anſwer well enough, for there need not be any Proviſion of Manure for the Ground. It muſt be ſown in the Spring, and the Year following will bring a Crop; but I have given a large account of it in my Survey of the antient Husbandry. *Parkinſon* gives us a good Figure of this and the other Sorts.

Lychnis, in *Engliſh*, *Campion*, affords us great Varieties; we alſo call them *Lychnes*, after the *Latin* Name; moſt of the Kinds are cultivated in our Gardens, and are Flowers of good Shew. We have in the firſt place the Lychnis Chalcedonica flore pleno, in *Engliſh*, *Double Nonſuch*, or *Double Scarlet Lychnes*. There is a ſingle one alſo of this Kind, and alſo a double Nonſuch with white Flowers, as I have heard. Beſides theſe, there is the Lychnis Coronaria rubra multiplex, or double red Roſe Campion, and the ſingle flower'd Roſe Campion, both with red and white Flowers; and the Lychnis Sylveſtris flore pleno, which the Gardiners call *Batchelors Buttons*; of theſe we have the White and Red. All theſe are encreaſed by ſeparating the Offsets of the Plants either at Autumn after they have done Blowing, or in *March*; or the ſingle Sorts may be raiſed from Seeds ſown in the Spring: Beſides theſe we have various Kinds of beautiful Lychnes, which are to be raiſed every Spring from Seeds, as the Muſcipula Lobelii, or *Lobel's Catchfly*, &c. to be ſeen in *Parkinſon*, *Gerard*, and other Botanical Writers, who have given us Figures of Plants.

Lychnis Coronaria flore albo pleno, *Double white Roſe Campions*. The Double white Roſe Campion hath not altoge-

altogether ſo woolly white Leaves, as the other Roſe Campions have; but are a little greener and ſmaller. The Flowers grow upon the Branches of the Stalk in the ſame manner, but riſe not uſually ſo high as the Double Red, ſet in whitiſh cornered Husks, and conſiſting of two or three Rows of Leaves in the ſame manner. This is a little more tender to keep than the Double Red, and deſireth more Shadow and Moiſture.

Lychnis Chalcedonica flore albo pleno, *Double White Nonſuch.* This Double Nonſuch is ſo like unto the other Double Red; for the Form of the Leaves, and Manner of growing, as that there is hardly any Difference diſcerned before it comes to flower; yet the Leaves ſeem to be a little freſher Green. The Stalk riſeth not ſo high, and the Flower it ſelf is not ſo large as the Double Red, and is of a pale whitiſh Colour.

Lychnis Chalcedonica minor ſimplex, *The leſſer ſingle Nonſuch, or Flower of Briſtol.* The leſſer Kind riſeth not ſo high as the other ſort by the half, neither is the Stalk ſo great, having but a few Leaves ſet thereon, by Couples like the other. The Flowers that ſtand at the Top likewiſe are fewer, but of the ſame Colour. the Root is ſmall and fibrous, and periſheth every Year.

Lychnis Sylveſtris flore albo, *White wild Campions.* The white wild Campion hath many long, and ſomewhat broad dark green Leaves, lying upon the Ground, with divers Ribs therein, ſomewhat like unto Ribwort Plantane, but ſomewhat hairy, broader, and not ſo long: The hairy Stalks riſe up in the middle of them, three or four foot high, or ſometimes more, with divers great white Joints at ſeveral Places thereon, and two ſuch like Leaves thereat up to the Top, ſending forth Branches at the ſeveral Joints alſo; all which bear, on ſeveral Foot-Stalks, white Flowers at the Tops of them, conſiſting of five broad pointed Leaves, every one cut in on the End unto the Middle, making them to ſeem to be two a-piece, ſmelling ſomewhat ſweet, and each of them ſtanding in large, green, ſtriped, hairy Husks, large and round below next the Stalk. The Seed is ſmall and greyiſh in the hard Heads that come up afterwards: The Root is white and long, ſpreading divers Fangs in the Ground.

Lychnis Sylveſtris flore rubro, *Red wild Campions.* The Red wild Campion groweth in the ſame manner as the other, but its Leaves are not ſo plainly ribbed, ſomewhat ſhorter, rounder, and more ſoft or woolly in handling. The Flowers are of the ſame Form and Bigneſs, but in ſome of a pale, and others of a bright reddiſh Colour, cut in at the Ends more finely, which maketh the jagged Leaves ſeem to be more in Number than the other. The Seed is like the former, and ſo is the Root alſo. The Roots of both theſe do not periſh after Seed Time, but abide many Years.

Lychnis Sylveſtris rubra minor, *The leſſer Red wild Campion.* The leſſer Red wild Campion, is very like the former Red ſort, but ſmaller and lower, yet very much branched, and with darker green Leaves. The Flowers are reddiſh, but ſmaller, and not ſo much dented in at the Ends. The Husks and Seeds are like the other, but ſmaller, and the Root periſheth after Seed Time.

Lychnis Sylveſtris caliculis ſtriatis, *Wild Campion with ſtreaked Husks.* This wild Campion riſeth up with a round jointed Stalk, with two green Leaves a-piece at them, narrower and ſmaller pointed than thoſe before, and branched, bearing ſmall Flowers of a ſullen reddiſh Colour parted at the Ends, ſtanding in large hard skinny Husks, ſtriped or ſtreaked with White and Green. The

Seed

Seed is more grey than the other: The Root is ſmall, growing downright, with a few Fibres thereat, and periſheth every Year.

Lychnis Sylveſtris alba minor, ſive Ocimoides minus album, *The ſmaller white wild Campion.* The ſmaller white Campion is ſomewhat like unto the firſt wild Campion, but that its green Leaves have as it were no Stalks, and are not ſo full of Veins or Ribs, much leſs alſo and narrower than they, ſomewhat hairy likewiſe, and pointed at the Ends; but thoſe that riſe up with the Stalk, and ſtand at the Joints one oppoſite to the other, do as it were compaſs the Stalk, being leſs and leſs up to the Tops, where come forth ſmall Branches with two or three or more white Flowers upon them, ſmaller than the former, and more divided or cut in, with ſome white Threads in the middle; which when they begin to decay, do twine their Leaves inward, after which come ſmall greyiſh Seed in ſomewhat large pointed Husks. The Root is ſomewhat great, and yieldeth new Shoots every Year.

Lychnis Sylveſtris Anguſtifolia, *Narrow leafed wild Campions.* This wild Campion hath divers narrow, long, whitiſh green Leaves, lying on the Ground, from whence the next Year after the ſpringing riſeth a Stalk, divided into Branches from the Joints, whereon grow leſſer or narrower Leaves than thoſe below, ſometimes three or four, and ſometimes more ſet together, at the Tops whereof grow ſmall Flowers made of five Leaves a-piece, notch'd or cut in at the Ends, white on the Inſide, and ſomewhat purpliſh on the outſide, twining themſelves before they fall, as the laſt doth. The Husks that contain the ſmall greyiſh Seed are very hard, ſmall, and round. The Roots are ſmall, and periſh after Seed Time.

Lychnis Noctiflora, *Morpheus ſweet wild Campion*, that ſmelleth ſweeteſt in the Night-time chiefly, and little or nothing in the Day, and in the hot Summer only, and not towards Autumn, is an annual Plant, riſing not a Yard high, with ſmall, narrow, whitiſh green Leaves on the Stalks ſet by couples, whoſe Flowers at the Top are of a very whitiſh bluſh Colour, parted at the Ends, as the others are, and ſtanding in hard Husks, which will be a little clammy in the Heat of Summer ſometimes, and yet but ſeldom. The Seed is greyiſh and ſmall, and the Root periſheth every Year.

Lychnis Sylveſtris hirſuta major, *The greater hairy wild Campion.* This Campion hath divers jointed hairy Stalks, having two ſmall, long, and narrow hairy Leaves ſet at them, branching forth, and towards the Tops, ſending out from the Joints ſeveral large Flowers upon ſhort Foot-ſtalks, of a pale reddiſh or Carnation Colour, made of five round pointed Leaves, dented or notched in the Middle. The Seed that followeth them is reddiſh, in ſuch like Heads as the reſt. The Root is thick and great, yet periſheth the ſame Year it beareth Seed: For the firſt Year it doth not.

Lychnis ſive Lychnoides Segetum & Nigellaſtrum, *Cockle or Corn wild Campion.* I had rather put this Cockle in this place among the wild Campions, whereunto, both in Face and other Properties, it is moſt like, than either put it in the Nigellas, as ſome do, or make a Chapter on purpoſe for it. It hath an upright hairy Stalk, ſhooting forth Branches on all ſides, with two long hairy or woolly ſoft Leaves at the Joints: The Flowers ſtand at the Tops of the Branches in hairy long Husks, whoſe Ends or Points are longer than thoſe of the former Campions, ſtanding upright both before the Flowers open, and after they are paſt, and laying themſelves between the five round pointed Leaves when

when they are blown, which are of a bright Reddiſh, Purple or Crimſon Colour: The Seed that followeth in hard round Heads, is bigger and blacker than in any of the former: The Root is ſmall and woody, periſhing as ſoon as it hath born Seed. Some have obſerved a ſort hereof with white Flowers.

Lychnis Cretica Anguſtifolia, *Candy wild Campions.* This wild Campion of *Candy* ſpreadeth forth many Branches from the very Bottom of the ſlender hairy Stalk not a Foot high, whereon are ſet two Leaves one oppoſite to another, at every Joint, which are ſmall, long, and narrow, ſomewhat thick and woolly, or hoary. At the Top of each Branch ſtandeth one ſmall Flower like unto the other wild Campion, dented in at the Ends, of a fine reddiſh Colour upon the firſt blowing and opening, but declining to whitiſh afterwards, with divers Threads in the middle, tipt with yellow, ſtanding in hairy Husks, ſmall at the Bottom, and larger at the Tops; the Heads and Seed are like unto the Garden Roſe Campion; the Root is ſmall and fibrous, periſhing every Year, yet riſing out of the Seed, if it be ſuffered to ſhed it ſelf.

Lychnis Sylveſtris incana caliculis ſtriatis, *Hoary wild Campion.* This hoary wild Campion ſhooteth forth five or ſix ſmall hoary Stalks about half a Foot high, with two long and narrow hoary Leaves ſet at each Joint; the Flowers grow four or five together, being red like to thoſe of the Sea *Campion*, growing out of thick ſwelling ſtreaked Husks, wherein afterwards the Seed is contained.

Lychnis ſegetum Vaccaria rubra dicta, *Corn Campion of the Gardens.* This Kind of Campion is but an annual Plant, and riſeth up with one round Stalk for the moſt part ſpreading into ſundry Branches, having two long Leaves ſet oppoſite at the Joints, being broad at the bottom, and compaſſing the Stalk and Branches, almoſt like unto Thoroughwax, ending in a ſmall Point of a pale green Colour; at the Tops of the Branches ſtand ſundry Flowers made of four Leaves apiece, of a pale red Colour; after which come ſmall round and hard black Seed, contained in skinny Husks: The Root is long, white, and ſomewhat woody: This Plant, for the Beauty of the Flowers, is received, among others, into our Gardens.

Lychnis Sylveſtris viſcoſa latifolia Cluſii ſive muſcipula, Cretica, Auricula, Urſi facie, *Cluſius his Catchfly of Candy.* This wild Campion hath many Leaves lying upon the Ground, which are thick, and hoary white, ſomewhat like unto the Leaves of the yellow Auricula Urſi, Bears Ears, or *French* Cowſlips, ſmooth on the Edges and a little pointed, which do ſo abide the firſt Year of the ſpringing. The Stalk riſeth up the next Year to the height of two or three Cubits, with two Leaves at the Joints, and ſpreading on both ſides into Branches from the Ground, which are glutinous or clammy, cauſing every light or ſmall Thing to cleave thereunto, as Flies, Straw, Down, or the like: At the Tops whereof, and the Joints next below them, come forth many Flowers together ſtanding in Cluſters, but very ſmall, whoſe ſmall Husks contain every one of them a ſmall greeniſh yellow Flower, parted in two at the broad End. The Seed is ſmall and blackiſh in the Husks, the Roots are ſmall and thready.

Lychnis Sylveſtris viſcoſa rubra Anguſtifolia, *The red German Catchfly.* The red *German* Catch-fly ſendeth forth from the Root, divers long and narrow dark green Leaves jointed at the Ends, ſomewhat rough or rugged, and fully ſmooth, as many other ſorts are, which lie upon the Ground, and from among them riſe up two or three,

three, and ſometimes but one brown Stalk a Yard high, bearing two ſmall Leaves at the Joints, which are much ſeparate one from another, and which will be clammy like the other in the hot Summer Time. The Flowers have no Scent, and ſtand almoſt from the middle of the Stalks upwards, on long Branches divers ſet together, every one by it ſelf, upon a ſmall Foot-ſtalk, of a lively deep red Colour, almoſt like the ſingle red Roſe Campion, made of five round Petals parted in the middle, with a paler red Circle at the bottom ſet in green Husks, ſmaller at the Bottom, and larger at the Head; wherein, after the Flowers are fallen, the Seed groweth of a browniſh Colour: The Root is ſomewhat thick and blackiſh, enduring many Years.

Lychnis Viſcoſa flore albo Italica, ſive Muſcipula Italica Alba, *Woolly Italian Catch-fly*. This white *Italian* Catch-fly ſendeth forth a brown jointed Stalk two Foot high, branched in divers places, no leſs clammy towards the Tops than the others, ſet with two Leaves a piece thereat, which are ſomewhat long, narrow, and hairy; or as it were with a ſoft Down, upon the Green, and pointed at the Ends: At the Tops of the Stalks and Branches ſtand many Snow-white Flowers, in long ſtriped whitiſh Husks, conſiſting of five round pointed Leaves cut in at the Ends to the middle of them, making every Leaf ſeem as it were two, and in the midſt of the Flowers ten white Threads tipp'd with whitiſh Pendants, five whereof appearing when the Flowers do open, and the other five when they decay and twine themſelves: After the Flowers are paſt, come grayiſh Seed in hard Husks, or Heads like unto the other common Sorts: The Root abideth long.

Lychnis Marina repens alba. *The white Sea Campion*. This Sea Campion hath divers weak flexible Branches lying all about upon the Ground (much divided into other ſmaller ones) two or three Foot long, thick ſet with ſmall, long, flat and whitiſh green Leaves: At the Tops of every Branch ſtandeth one ſhort, thick, whitiſh green Husk, parted or dented at the Top, out of which ſhooteth forth a ſmall long necked white Flower, very like unto that of the ſpatling Poppy, and as white, made of five ſmall round pointed Petals, with ſome blackiſh Threads in the Middle; the Seed that followeth is brown, contained in ſuch like Husks as other wild Campions have; the Root is ſlender and long, and abideth many Years.

Lychnis Marina repens flore rubello, *Red flowered Sea Campion*. This red Sea Campion differeth not from the former in any Thing, but in the Colour of the Flower, which in this is of a fine delayed red Colour, as in the other it is white.

Lychnis arvenſis Minor Anglica, *The ſmall white Field Campion*. The lower Leaves of this our ſmall wild Campion, are ſmall and hairy, very like unto the ſmall Monſere; but thoſe that grow upon the ſlender ſmall Stalk, which is ſometimes ſingle of it ſelf, and ſometimes many, from the Root, are not above a Foot high, two always being ſet together at a Joint, ſmaller than thoſe below, and ſpotted with white Spots; from the Boſom whereof, that is, between them and the Stalk, come forth two other Leaves, much ſmaller than they, without any manifeſt Taſte; the Flowers are ſmall and white, like unto the other wild Campions; after which come ſmall long Heads with grayiſh Seed in them: The Root is ſmall and white, and periſheth every Year.

Lychnis Sylveſtris lanuginoſa minor, *The little Spaniſh wild Campion*. This ſmall wild Campion hath a ſmall ſlender upright Stalk, about an Hand breadth high or little more, with divers Joints, and two Leaves at every

one of them, which are hoary, ſomewhat long and narrow: The Flowers ſtand ſingle for the moſt part, each coming forth at the Joints with the Leaf, and ſome alſo at the Tops of the Stalks and Branches, ſet in ſmall, long, hoary Husks, ſtriped, conſiſting of five ſmall bright red Petals, dented at the Ends in two places, ſo making three Points: The Root is ſmall, and dieth after Seed Time.

Lychnis Sylveſtris minima exiguo flore, *The ſmall flowered wild Campion.* This wild Campion riſeth up with a ſmall round browniſh Stalk, not half a Foot high, ſpreading from the Joints (where there are two ſmall narrow and pointed Leaves ſmaller than the laſt, otherwiſe not much unlike) very ſmall Branches ſomewhat rough or hairy, on the Top of every one whereof ſtandeth one purpliſh Flower made of five Leaves, ſo dented in at the End of every Leaf, that it expreſſeth the Form of an Heart. The Seed contained in the ſmall Heads is like the other: The Root is ſmall, and endureth not.

Lychnis Exilis rubra, *The very ſmall red wild Campion.* This ſmall Plant might rather be accounted a kind of ſmall Pink, if the Head with Seed did not gainſay it; for it hath many ſmall Graſs-like Leaves at the Foot of the Stalk, and at the Joints of them, which ſtand thick together, two or more ſuch like Leaves, but ſmaller. The Flowers ſtand at the Tops of the Stalks two or three together, in ſlender long Husks, very like unto thoſe of that Muſcipula or Catchfly that is called Ben rubrum, of a reddiſh Colour dented at the Ends; the Root is very ſmall and long, and taſteth not.

Lychnis tenui folio altera, *The leaſt wild Campion.* There is ſmall difference in this from the laſt, in the Smallneſs of the Growing, or Leaves, or Poſture of them, but that this hath ſeldom above two Leaves at a Joint; the Flowers chiefly diſtinguiſh them, which are as ſmall, but growing from the upper Joints, and ſome at the Top of the Thread like Stalks, of a pale green Colour, and without any Notch or Dent at the End of the Leaves: The Seed and Seed Veſſels are ſmall, and like the reſt: The Root is like a Thread, like unto theſe two laſt.

Lychnis Coronaria rubra ſimplex, *The ſingle red Roſe Campion.* The ſingle red Roſe Campion hath divers thick, hoary, or woolly, long, green Leaves, abiding green all the Winter; and in the End of the Spring, or Beginning of Summer, ſhooting forth two or three hard round woolly Stalks, with ſome Joints thereon, and at every Joint two ſuch like hoary green Leaves as thoſe below, but ſmaller, diverſly branched at the Top, having one Flower upon each ſeveral long Foot-ſtalks, conſiſting of five Leaves, ſomewhat broad and round pointed; of a perfect Crimſon Colour, ſtanding out of a hard, long, round Husk, ridged or creſted in four or five places: After the Flowers are fallen, there come up round hard Heads, wherein is contained ſmall blackiſh Seed: The Root is ſmall, long, and woody, with many Fibres annexed to it; and ſhooteth forth anew oftentimes, yet periſheth often alſo.

Lychnis Coronaria alba ſimplex, *The white Roſe Campion.* The white Roſe Campion is in all Things like the red, but in the Colour of the Flower, which in this is of a pure white Colour.

Lychnis Coronaria albeſcens, ſive incarnata maculata & non maculata, *The Bluſh-Roſe Campion, ſpotted and not ſpotted.* Like unto the former alſo are theſe other Sorts, having no other Difference to diſtinguiſh them but the Flowers, which are of a pale or bleak whitiſh bluſh Colour, eſpecially about the Brims; as if a very little Red were mixed with a great deal of White, the middle

middle of the Flower being more white; the one being ſpotted all over the Flower with ſmall Spots and Streaks, the other not having any Spot at all.

Lychnis Coronaria rubra multiplex, *The double red Roſe Campion.* The double red Roſe Campion is in all reſpects like unto the ſingle red Kind, but that this beareth double Flowers, conſiſting of two or three Rows of Leaves at the moſt, which are not ſo large as the ſingle; and the whole Plant is more tender, that is, more apt to periſh, than any of the ſingle Kinds.

Lychnis Chalcedonica flore ſimplici miniato, *Single Nonſuch,* or *Flower of Briſtol, or Conſtantinople,* or *Scarlet Lychnis.* This Campion of *Conſtantinople* hath many broad and long green Leaves, among which riſe up ſundry ſtiff, round, hairy, jointed Stalks three Foot high, with two Leaves at every Joint; the Flowers ſtand at the Tops of them, very many together, in a large Tuft or Umbel, conſiſting of five ſmall long Petals, broad pointed, and notched in the middle, of a bright red Orange Colour; which being paſt, there come in their places ſmall hard whitiſh Heads, or Seed Veſſels, containing black Seed, like unto the Seed of Sweet-Williams, and having but a ſmall Scent: The Root is very ſtringy, faſtening it ſelf very ſtrongly in the Ground, whereby it is much encreaſed.

Of the ſingle there is alſo two or three other Sorts, differing chiefly in the Colour of the Flowers. There is one pure white; another is of a bluſh Colour wholly, without Variation; and a third is very variable: For at the firſt it is of a pale Red, and after a while it groweth paler, until at the end it becometh almoſt fully white; and all theſe Diverſities of the Flowers are ſometimes to be ſeen on the Stalks at one and the ſame time.

Lychnis Chalcedonica flore miniato pleno, *Double Flower of Briſtol, or Nonſuch,* or *Double Scarlet Lychnis.* This glorious Flower being as rare as it is beautiful, is, for its Roots being ſtringy, for Leaves and Stalks being hairy and high, and for the Flowers growing in Tufts, altogether like the firſt ſingle Kind: But herein conſiſteth the chiefeſt Difference, that this beareth a larger Umbel or Tuft of Flowers at the Top of the Stalk, every Flower conſiſting of three or four Rows of Petals, of a deeper Orange Colour than it, which addeth the more Grace unto it, but paſſeth away without bearing Seed, as moſt other double Flowers do, yet recompenſeth that Defect with Encreaſe from the Root.

Lychnis plumaria Sylveſtris ſimplex & multiplex, *The feathered wild Campion ſingle and double.* The Leaves of this wild Campion, are ſomewhat like the ordinary white wild Campion, but not ſo large, or rather reſembling the Leaves of Sweet-Williams, but that they grow not ſo cloſe, nor ſo many together: The Stalks have ſmaller Leaves at the Joints than thoſe below, and branched at the Top, with many pale, but bright red Flowers jagged, or cut in on the Edges like the feathered Pink, whereof ſome have taken it to be a Kind, and ſome for a kind of wild William, but yet it is but a wild Campion, as may be obſerved both by his Husk that beareth the Flowers, and by the grayiſh roundiſh Seed, being not of the Family of Pinks and Gillyflowers, but (as I ſaid) of the Campions. The Root is full of Strings or Fibres.

Lychnis flore pleno, the double Kind is very like unto the ſingle Kind, but that it is lower and ſmaller, and the Flowers very double.

Lychnis Sylveſtris flore pleno rubro, *Red Batchelors Buttons.* The double wild Campion (which of our Country People is called Batche-

lors Buttons) is very like both in Roots, Leaves, Stalks, and Flowers, unto the ordinary wild red Campion, but ſomewhat leſs; its Flowers are not jagged, but ſmooth and very thick, and double; ſo that moſt commonly it breaketh its ſhort Husk, wherein the Flower ſtandeth on the one Side, ſeldom having a whole Husk, and are of a reddiſh Colour.

Lychnis Sylveſtris flore albo pleno, *White Batchelors Buttons.* As the Leaves of the former double Campion was like unto the ſingle Kind, that had red Flowers, ſo this hath his Leaves like unto the ſingle white Kind, differing in no other Thing from it, but in the Doubleneſs of the Flowers, which, by Reaſon of the Multiplicity of Petals in them, in thruſting forth together, breaketh his Husks wherein the Flowers do ſtand, as the other doth, and hath ſcarce one Flower in many that is whole.

Lychnis, ſive Ocymoides arborea ſemper virens, *Strange Baſil Campion.* This ſtrange Campion (for thereunto it is referred by *Parkinſon*) ſhooteth forth many round, whitiſh, woody, but brittle Stalks, whereon ſtand divers long, and ſomewhat thick Leaves, ſet by Couples, narrow at the Bottom, and broader towards the Point, of a very fair, green and ſhining Colour; ſo that there is more Beauty in the green Leaves, which do ſo always abide, than in the Flowers, which are of a pale, red or bluſh Colour, conſiſting of five ſmall, long, broad pointed Petals, notched in the Middle, which do not lie cloſe, but looſely, as it were hanging over the Husks; after the Flowers are paſt, there come Heads that contain blackiſh Seed: The Root is ſmall, hard, white and thready.

Lychnis, ſeu Muſcipula Lobelii, ſive Ben rubrum monſpelienſium, *Lobel's Catch-flie.* I muſt needs inſert this ſmall Plant, to finiſh this Part of the Campions, whereunto it belongeth, being a pretty Toy to furniſh and deck out a Garden. It ſpringeth up, (if it hath been once ſown and ſuffered to ſhed) in the latter End of the Year moſt commonly, or elſe in the Spring, with five or ſix ſmall Leaves, very like unto the Leaves of Pinks, and of the ſame grayiſh Colour, but a little broader and ſhorter; and when it beginneth to ſhoot up for Flower, it beareth ſmaller Leaves on the clammy or viſcous Stalks, fit to hold any ſmall Thing that lighteth on it, being broad at the Bottom compaſſing them, and ſtanding two at a Joint, one againſt another: The Tops of the Stalks are diverſly branched into ſeveral Parts, every Branch having divers ſmall red Flowers, not notched, but ſmooth, ſtanding out of ſmall, long, round, ſtriped Husks, which, after the Flowers are paſt, contain ſmall grayiſh Seed, but riſeth (as is before ſaid) of its own Seed, if it be ſuffered to ſhed.

Lychnis Orientalis, Bupleuri folio Coroll Inſt. Rei Herb. Tourn. 24. The Stalk of this Plant is three Foot high, two Lines thick, hard, firm, ſtraight, knotty, covered with a white Powder, like that on the Stalks of Pinks, accompanied at Bottom with Leaves four Inches long and four Lines broad, Sea-green, pointed like thoſe of the Bupleurum Anguſtifolium Herbariorum Lobelii, raiſed on one Side, for otherwiſe they are not veined; thoſe at the firſt Knot of the Stalk are longer, but not above four or five Lines broad, the reſt are more ſtraight; the laſt are like thoſe of the Pink from their Knots all along the Stalk: From the Middle upward grow out Branches half a Foot in Length with very ſmall Leaves; theſe Branches bear each three or four Flowers, whoſe Cup is a Pipe or Tube of an Inch, or fifteen Lines long, one Line thick towards the Bottom, and two Lines at the Top, where it is divided into five Points, Sea-green and ſmooth; from the

the Bottom of the Tube come out five Petals, which reach over above half an Inch, hollowed into two Parts very round, white below, but of a yellowiſh green upwards, each raiſed by two white Parts, which ſerve to form the Crown of the Flower. The Chives are white with yellowiſh Tops, the Piſtile, which is of a pale green Oblong, having at the End two white Tufts, becomes a Fruit but half an Inch long and three Lines Diameter, upon a Foot-ſtalk of three Lines high. This Fruit is a hard Shell, oval, reddiſh, opening at the Point into five or ſix Parts, and yields a grayiſh kind of Seeds, much like thoſe of Henbane. The whole Plant is of a herbiſh Taſte, and very mucilaginous.

Lychnis Orientalis maxima Bugloſſi folio undulato, Coroll. Inſt. Rei Herb. Tourn. 24. The Root of this Plant is a Foot and a half long, whitiſh, divided into large Fibres, pretty hairy at the Neck, about an Inch thick, divided into ſeveral Heads, from whence ſpring Stalks three Foot high, ſtreight, firm, four Lines thick, guttered, of a pale Green, hairy, clammy, adorned with Leaves like thoſe of Bugloſs, two by two, about five Inches long and one broad, wav'd, jagged at the Edge, raiſed at the Bottom with a pretty thick Rib, which ſends ſeveral Veſſels thro' the whole Length of the Leaves; they leſſen conſiderably towards the Middle of the Stalk, and from their Knots ſhoot out on every ſide Branches or Sprigs, divided generally into three Foot-ſtalks, each of which bears a Flower, and ſo all the Flowers ſeem to be diſpoſed into Stories; each Flower conſiſts of five white Petals, about two Inches long, half an Inch thick at the Top, deeply hollowed, and ending at Bottom with a greeniſh Tail; out of the Middle of theſe Flowers proceeds a Tuft of Chives of the ſame Colour, very ſmall, but much longer than the Leaves, and having Tops which are Sea-green. The Cup is a Pipe of one Inch long and three Lines thick, whitiſh, ſtrip'd with green, cut into Points at the Bottom, which is a Piſtile of four Lines long, and one thick, of a pale Green, ſurmounted by white Threads, as long as the Chives.

Lychnis Coronaria. *See* Lychnis.

Lycium, in *Engliſh*, *Box-thorn.*

Lycium Vulgatius, *The more Common Box-thorn.* The more common Box-thorn is a Shrub or low Tree, growing ſometimes four or five Cubits high, with many Branches ſpreading therefrom, covered with a dark green Bark, ſomewhat grayiſh in the Body, and older Boughs ſet ſomewhat thick, with ſmall, hard, and almoſt round Leaves like Box, two for the moſt Part at a Joint, from whence alſo thruſteth forth a ſmall ſhort Thorn; the Flowers grow many together in a Cluſter, at the ſeveral Joints upwards, of a greeniſh Colour; after which come ſmall Berries, green at the firſt, and black when they are ripe, of the Bigneſs of Privet Berries, but full of a bitter unpleaſant Sap; The Root ſpreadeth diverſly.

Lycium Italicum, *Italian Box-Thorn.* The *Italian* Box-Thorn, is a ſmaller and lower Shrub, whoſe older Bark is rugged, and of a dark Colour, but the younger Plants have it thin, ſmooth and greeniſh; the Branches ending in a Thorn, whereupon are ſet ſmall Leaves, dented about the Edges, very like unto thoſe of the Sloe-Buſh, and of a dark green Colour, harſh in Taſte, and ſomewhat bitter withal; at the Joints with the Leaves, come forth a few Flowers of a whitiſh green Colour, made of four Petals a-piece, after which follow ſmall green Berries, and black when they are ripe, with two and ſometimes with three Leaves, as it were on the Berry: The Root is woody, and ſpreadeth.

Lycium Hiſpanicum folio Buxi, *Spaniſh Box-Thorn, with ſmall round Leaves.* The *Spaniſh* Box-Thorn hath divers ſlender but yet upright Stems, about two Foot high, covered with a reddiſh Bark, parting into many Branches, every one not only ending in a Thorn, but having divers Thorns ſet alſo here and there upon them, many Times but weak and ſhort, and at other ſharp and ſtrong, with many Leaves growing on them, ſomewhat like unto the ſmall Box-Myrtle Leaves, being of a clammy acid Taſte, ſomewhat biting; neither Flower or Fruit hath been obſerved thereof.

Lycium Hiſpanicum folio oblongo, *Spaniſh Box-Thorn, with long Leaves.* This other *Spaniſh* Box-Thorn riſeth up but with one Stem, parted into ſundry Branches, whereon grow long and narrow Leaves ſet without Order.

Lycium latifolium Monſpeliacum, *Broad leafed Box-Thorn of Montpelier.* This thorny Buſh groweth and ſpreadeth like an Hedge-Buſh, ſet thick with ſharp long Thorns, and divers Leaves ſomewhat broad with them, whereat likewiſe come forth ſmall Flowers, which turn into ſmall Berries, black when they are ripe, three for the moſt part ſtanding together, having a reddiſh yellow Juice within them, giving that Colour on Paper, Leather, *&c.* and with three Seeds in them, and of a quick, ſharp Taſte.

Lycium Gallicum Avenionenſe, *The yellow Grain of Avignon.* This thorny Shrub groweth to the height of three or four Cubits, whoſe lower Bark is of a grayiſh Aſh-colour, ſpreading divers Branches ending in Thorns, ſet at the Joints with many ſmall Leaves, very like both for Colour and Thickneſs unto the ſmall Box, but ſomewhat narrower and longer, whereat alſo come forth ſmall Flowers, and after them ſmall Berries, upon ſhort Foot-ſtalks, ſome being three ſquare, and others four ſquare, according to the Number of Grains within them, at whoſe Head is ſet a ſmall Cap or Cover, and is of an aſtringent Taſte, ſomewhat bitter, which being dried, are much uſed by Dyers and others, to give a yellow Colour.

Lycium Creticum primum, *Park. The firſt Box-Thorn of Candy.* This *Candian* Thorn groweth to be four or five Cubits high, covered with a rough or ſcabbed Bark, of a grayiſh Colour, ſtored with ſharp Thorns, three always growing together at a Joint, where the Leaves alſo come forth three or four together, which are ſmall, ſomewhat near unto Box-Leaves, and leſſer than thoſe of the Barberry Buſh, ſlightly ſnipt or dented about the Edges: The Flowers are yellow, coming forth at the Joints with the Leaves, which turn into ſmall long Berries, not fully round, therein ſomewhat like unto a Barberry, but black when it is ripe, each of them ſtanding by it ſelf upon a ſmall Foot-ſtalk, of a Taſte between ſweet and ſour; the Wood hereof is yellow, and the Root much more, giving an excellent yellow Dye. Divers have accounted it a Kind of Mountain Barberry, for the Reſemblance thereunto more than unto Lycium; but it differeth from the Barberry in that the Leaves thereof are greater than of this, and the Barberry hath the Berries growing many together in a long Cluſter, and this but ſingly one at a Place, as is before ſaid; and from the true Lycium it differeth in the Fruit not being round like Pepper, and is not bitter, as the Berries of moſt Sorts of Lycium are.

Lycium Creticum alterum, *The other Box-Thorn of Candy.* This other *Candian* Buſh riſeth up not above two or three Cubits high, thick ſet with Branches and Thorns, and ſmall Leaves upon them; the Berries are round

round as well as Pepper, and black when they are ripe, whereof is made an excellent yellow Colour.

Lycium legitimum Rauwolfii, *The true Box-Thorn of Syria.* The true Box-Thorn, as *Rauwolfius* ſetteth it forth in the fourth Book of his Journal or Itinerary, is a ſmall Shrub, having many Shoots from the Roots, ſet full of Thorns and ſmall Leaves, ſomewhat like unto Sloe Leaves, or between them and Box.

Lycium Indicum creditum Alpino, *The ſuppoſed Indian Box-Thorn.* This Box-Thorn, ſuppoſed to be the right Lycium Indicum by *Proſper Alpinus*, in his Book of *Egyptian* Plants, ſhooteth from the Roots divers upright woody Stems, three or four Cubits high, ſet thick with Joints, at every one whereof come forth both long and ſharp Thorns, and four or five ſmall, long, whitiſh, green Leaves, longer, narrower and whiter, than thoſe of the Olive-Tree; at the Joints likewiſe, with the Leaves, ſtand two or three ſmall whitiſh Flowers, very like unto thoſe of the Oriental Jacinth, which turn into ſmall and black Berries, very like unto Wallwort Berries, of an aſtringent and bitter Taſte.

Lycium Indicum putatum Garcia, *Garcias's ſuppoſed Indian Box-Thorn. Garcias ab orta*, in his firſt Book and tenth Chapter of his *Indian* Hiſtory of Drugs, ſheweth, that the *Indians, Perſians*, and other Nations of *Aſia major*, uſe a certain Juice, which they call *Cate* or *Cato*, mixt with Betre and Aſtreca, as an uſual familiar Junket continually to chew in their Mouths, which he thinketh to be Lycium, having the Properties of the true Lycium, the Juice thereof being drawn forth in the ſame Manner that the Antients did ſhew the true Lycium was made: But the Tree, as he deſcribeth it, doth much differ from that of *Dioſcorides*; for, as *Garcias* ſaith, his is a great Tree, as big as an Aſh-Tree, having fine ſmall Leaves thereon, like unto Heath or Tamarisk, whereas *Dioſcorides* ſaith, that his Lycium is a Shrub, with Leaves like Box, full of Thorns, and always abiding green, It beareth Flowers, but no Fruit, as the Inhabitants reported unto him: The Root of the Tree is firm, heavy and ſtrong, neither ſubject to Rottenneſs, expoſed to the Weather, nor ſwimming in the Water, and thereupon called by them, Lignum ſemper vivum, *Everlaſting Wood.*

Agiahalid Egyptiaca Lycio affinis, *The Egyptian-Tree, like unto Lycium.* The Tree groweth to the Height of a wild Pear-Tree, having but few Arms or Branches, crooking many ways in the growing, ſet with many long and very ſharp Thorns, and ſmall Box-like Leaves with them, but ſomewhat broader, ſeldom but one, and uſually two at a Joint; the Flowers are ſmall and white, like unto Oriental Jacinths, but leſſer; where afterwards ſtand ſmall, black, round Berries, both bitter and aſtringent; the Leaves alſo are ſomewhat ſour and aſtringent.

Lycio affinis, or Agiahalid Egyptiaca, is only call'd in *Engliſh*, *The Ægyptian Tree*, like unto *Lycium*, or *Box-Thorn*; the Leaves of this are like thoſe of Box, and the Branches are thick ſet with Thorns: This Tree bears black, round Berries, from which it may be raiſed by ſowing them as ſoon as they are ripe, and may alſo be encreaſed by Suckers taken from the Root of the Tree; and I ſuppoſe, may be inarched or grafted upon the other Box-Thorns, which are of various Kinds; whoſe Figures *Parkinſon* has given us.

Lycopersicum Anguilara, *i. e.* Pomum Amoris of *Parkinſon*, which ſee.

Lycopodium, *i. e.* Muſcus Clavatus, *Parkinſon*. *See* Muſcus.

Lycopsis, from the *Greek* λυκόψις, in *Engliſh*, called *Wall-Bugloſs*, has occaſion'd much Controverſy amongſt the Botanick Writers, whether it was not the ſame with the common Bugloſs; but to me it plainly appears to be another Plant; for *Galen* ſays, the Lycopſis is a much more powerful Aſtringent than the Bugloſs, which is evident enough. This Wall-Bugloſs brings very agreeable purple Flowers, and for Variety-ſake ſhould be in a Garden, tho' it is a wild Plant in many Places in *England*; it is eaſily raiſed from Seeds ſown in *March*. There is a Figure of it in *Parkinſon*.

Lycopus Fuchſii, *i. e.* Cardiaca of *Parkinſon*.

Lycostaphylos fœmina Cordi, or Uva lupina, but more commonly call'd Sambucus paluſtris, in *Engliſh*, *Water-Elder*, and *Marſh-Elder*, is a Shrub frequent enough in Woods and Hedges, being in many Reſpects like the Sambucus Roſea, or Gelder Roſe, only that the Flowers of the Gelder Roſe come in Balls, or in a Spherical Order, and the Flowers of the Marſh-Elder grow in Umbels, and are ſucceeded by round Berries; but yet I have never ſeen the Gelder Roſe bear Fruit. The Marſh-Elder however, I ſuppoſe, will bear the Gelder Roſe to be inarched upon it, and we may propagate it by ſowing the Berries in *February*, and from Suckers which Spring from the Roots. There is a good Figure of it in *Parkinſon*.

Lycopersicon quorundam, is Pomum Amoris Raii. *See* Pomum Amoris.

Lysimachia purpurea ſpicata, of *Parkinſon*, i. e. Solidago of Tragus.

Lysimachia, in *Greek*, Λυσιμάχιον & Λυσιμάχιον, is ſaid to have taken its Name from *Lyſimachus* King of *Illyria*, who firſt obſerv'd it; this we call in *Engliſh*, *Looſeſtrife*, and *Willow-Herb*. Of this Plant there are many Varieties, which we may diſtinguiſh thus: *viz.* The Lyſimachia non ſpicata, or Willow Herb, with diſperſed Heads of Flowers. 2. Lyſimachia ſpicata, *i. e.* Willow Herb, or Looſeſtrife, with ſpiked Heads of Flowers. 3. Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, *i. e.* Codded Looſeſtrife; and theſe again are of various Kinds, which for the moſt Part are worthy a Place in the Garden. Every Sort that I know of may be raiſed from Seed ſown in the Spring, and are commonly without bringing Flowers till the ſecond Year; and alſo, there are ſome of them which give us Plenty of Off-ſets from their Roots, which may be ſeparate in the Spring: There is a fine ſpiked Sort, with Purple Flowers, which is very well figured in one of Dr. *Commelin*'s Quarto Volumes of *Amſterdam* Plants, and we may find many of the other Kinds figured in *Parkinſon*. Of the Codded Kind is that Plant which we call in the Gardens, the Primroſe Tree, and Codded Looſeſtrife of *Virginia*, *i. e.* Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa Virginiana.

Lysimachia lutea major vulgaris, *Common yellow Looſeſtrife, or Willow Herb*. The greater yellow Looſeſtrife, or Willow Herb, which is the more common, groweth in rank moiſt Grounds, to be four or five Foot high or more, with great round Stalks a little creſted, diverſly branched from the Middle of them to the Tops, into great and long Branches, on all which, at the Joints, there grow long and narrow Leaves, but greater and broader below, moſt uſually two at a Joint; yet ſometimes three or four, ſomewhat like unto Willow Leaves, without Dents on the Edges, and of a faint green Colour from the upper Joints of the Branches; and at the Tops of them alſo ſtand many yellow Flowers of five Petals a-piece, with divers yellow Threads in the Middle, which turn into ſmall round Heads, wherein are contained ſmall cornered Seed: The Root creepeth under Ground, almoſt like Couch-graſs, but greater, and ſhooteth up every

every Spring browniſh Heads, which afterwards grow up into Stalks, *&c.* It has no Scent or Taſte, but only aſtringent, and drying.

LYSIMACHIA lutea minor. *The leſſer yellow Willow Herb.* This yellow Willow Herb, or Looſeſtrife, as it riſeth not up ſo high as the former with its round jointed Stalks, which are ſomewhat woolly or hairy, ſo the Leaves being alſo woolly, and ſomewhat like them, are narrower and ſhorter than they, four for the moſt part, and ſometimes but three ſet together at a joint, ſpotted with blackiſh Spots on the under ſide of them, not compaſſing it at the Bottom, but every one ſtanding upon a ſhort Foot-ſtalk, and not dented about the Edges at all, for the Middle of the Stalk, almoſt upwards at every Joint, cometh forth the Branches, which are ſhort, nothing ſo long as the former, and ſtanding cloſer together, whereon grow a few Leaves leſſer than thoſe below; at whoſe Tops, and at ſome of the upper Joints alſo ſtand a few Flowers leſſer than the former, but yellow, and conſiſting of five Petals as they are, with many yellow Threads in them, of a ſtrong ſweet Scent, which ſo join together at the Bottom, that the whole Flower falleth away together, and not any Leaf a-part: The Root creepeth under the Ground, and ſhooteth up again in the ſame manner. This hath a little more Acrimony in it than the other, cauſing one to ſpit after the chewing thereof a while in the Mouth.

LYSIMACHIA lutea flore globoſo, *Round-headed yellow Willow Herb.* The Stalks of this Willow Herb riſe not up to above a Foot high, bearing only two Leaves and no more at a Joint, which are ſhorter and narrower, yet very like unto thoſe of the common Sort, and of a pale green Colour: At the Joints of the Stalks, which are creſted and hollow, with the Leaves come forth long Stalks of Flowers, without any Petals on them, which are cloſe ſet together, almoſt round, but yet ſhewing the ſmall yellow Flowers of five Petals a-piece: The Roots are long, creeping under Ground, with many Joints therein, and ſhooting Fibres at every one of them.

LYSIMACHIA minor rubra, ſive purpurea, *Small red flowered Willow Herb.* This ſmall Willow Herb, or Looſeſtrife, is much lower than that of the Purple ſpiked Head, being but a Foot and half high, with ſmooth and ſquare Stalks, whoſe Tops are parted into many Branches; on the lower part thereof ſtand long Leaves, ſmaller and narrower than the other Purple ſpiked Kind, two always ſet together at a Joint one againſt another: But thoſe that grow above toward the Tops of the Stalks, are ſmaller than the lowermoſt, and keep not that Order, but ſtand confuſedly thereon one above another; near unto which, at the Joints with the Leaves, come forth ſeveral Flowers, but not ſpike Faſhion, in ſix ſquare Heads uſually, whoſe Tops are not ſo pointed, nor laid ſo open as in the other; but being more cloſe, thruſt forth their Flowers out of them, which conſiſt of ſix ſmall reddiſh Purple Petals, with ſome Threads in the Middle: This creepeth not as the others do, but is hard and ſomewhat woody, with many ſmall Fibres, getting Encreaſe from the Sides thereof.

LYSIMACHIA purpurea, ſive rubra minima, *The leaſt Purple flowered Looſeſtrife.* This other Looſeſtrife, being the leaſt, riſeth up ſcarce a Foot high; the Stalks branch themſelves forth from the very Bottom, ſet thick with ſmall, long, and narrow Leaves, almoſt like thoſe of Line or Flax, but ſhorter; with which, at the Joints, come forth the Flowers, ſometimes two at a Place, but more uſually one, ſtanding in green Husks like unto the laſt;

laſt; compoſed of five ſmall blueiſh Purple Leaves, enclining to red; in which Husks, after the Flowers are fallen, ſtand ſmall skinny Heads, wherein is contained ſmall whitiſh Seed: the Root is ſmall, long, and brown. Unto this ſort may belong, according to ſome Mens Opinions, the Lyſimachia cœrulea galericulata, which I have already ſet forth in the Chapter of Gratiola, as a ſort of that Kind, in the Claſſes of purging Plants: But as I here ſaid, there was the fitteſt Place for it in my Judgment; both for that it is extreme bitter, and hath headed Flowers, both which are proper to the Gratiola, and not to the Lyſimachia, none of them being ſo: As alſo that divers of good Judgment have likewiſe called it Gratiola cœrulea.

Lysimachia ſpicata purpurea, *Purple ſpiked headed Looſeſtrife.* This Willow Herb, or Looſeſtrife, that carrieth a ſpiked Head of Flowers, groweth with many woody ſquare Stalks full of Joints, about three Foot high at the leaſt; at every one whereof ſtand two long Leaves, not altogether ſo great and large as thoſe of the common Yellow, but ſhorter, narrower, and of a deeper green Colour, and ſome browniſh: The Stalks are branched into many long Stems of ſpiked Flowers half a Foot long, growing in Rondles one above another, out of ſmall Husks, very like unto the ſpiked Heads of Lavender; each of which Flowers has five round pointed Petals of a Purple Violet Colour, or ſomewhat enclining to Redneſs; in which Husks ſtand ſmall round Heads, after the Flowers are fallen, wherein is contained ſmall Seed: The Root creepeth under Ground like unto the Yellow, but is greater than it, and ſo are the Heads of Leaves when they firſt appear out of the Ground, and are more brown than thoſe of the Yellow.

Lysimachia ſpicata cœrulea, *Blue ſpiked Looſeſtrife.* This blue flowered Looſeſtrife groweth ſomewhat lower, with ſome Branches in the like manner at the Tops of the ſquare Stalks, and with dark green and narrow Leaves, ſet by couples at the Joints towards the Tops; but with three or four at a Joint lower, ſomewhat deeply ſnipt or dented about the Edges: The Flowers grow in the ſame manner the former do, in long ſpiked Heads, ſet round about with blue Flowers of four Petals a-piece, which turn into ſmall flat Heads with browniſh Seeds therein: The Root creepeth not as the firſt doth, but ſhooteth forth many Sprouts round about it, whereby it doth much encreaſe.

Lysimachia ſiliquoſa anguſtifolia Chamænerium Geſneri dicta, *The narrow leafed codded Looſeſtrife.* This codded Looſeſtrife (I place firſt of this Kind, as moſt worthy, in my Judgment, both for the Rarity, Beauty, and Property) riſeth up with divers hard Stalks, about two and ſometimes three Foot high, with many very narrow, long, green Leaves thereon, ſomewhat like unto Roſemary Leaves, in my Opinion, ſet very thick with two at a Joint, thoſe below, being ſhorter than thoſe up higher; at the Tops of the Stalks come forth many Flowers, made of four ſmall, round pointed Petals, of a fine reddiſh Colour, and ſome Threads in the middle, every one ſtanding on the Top of a ſmall, long, almoſt ſquare Cod, whitiſh on the outſide, and ſtuffed with fine Cotton or Down, wherein lie bright red Seeds, which Cods, with Seeds therein, appear before the Flowers do break forth at the Ends of them, whereupon ſome have called it, Filius ante patrem; the Root creepeth in the ſame manner that the Yellow and Blue do. Of this Kind both *Geſnerus*, *Thalius*, and *Cluſius* ſay, they found one with white Flowers, not differing in any thing elſe from the other.

Lysimachia Chamænerium dicta Alpina, *The Mountain codded Looſeſtrife*. This Mountain Looſeſtrife hath very ſhort Stalks, ſeldom more than a Foot high, whereon grow very narrow Leaves like unto the former, yet ſome longer than others, ſet without Order: For the ſmaller come ſometimes from the middle of the longer, and ſometimes ſtand at the Joints; at the Tops of the Stalks ſtand the Flowers upon ſlender long purpliſh Stalks, and ſometimes whitiſh, of a purpliſh or reddiſh blue Colour, and in ſome of a whitiſh blue Colour, conſiſting of four reaſonably great Petals, even as great as the former, which the Smallneſs of the Plant doth ſcarce admit, with ſome Threads in the middle, every one of them ſtanding in a ſmall Husk, compoſed of four ſhort green Leaves, wherein, after the Flowers are fallen, grow up ſmall long Pods, with ſmall Seed in them, encloſed in Downe like the other; the Root hereof creepeth not, but is compoſed of many Fibres, which, whether it be annual or longer abiding, I have not yet learned.

Lysimachia ſiliquoſa major, *The greater codded Looſeſtrife*. This greater Looſeſtrife ſhooteth forth divers round green Stalks three Foot high at the leaſt, bearing thereon at the ſeveral Joints, two Leaves a-piece, which are ſomewhat like the common yellow Looſeſtrife, but ſmaller and ſmoother, green on the upper ſide, and of a yellowiſh Green underneath, and dented about the Edges; the Stalks ſend out from the middle upwards many Branches, at the Tops whereof grow many ſmall long Pods, of a whitiſh green Purple Colour, wherein the reddiſh Seed lying in Downe is contained, and at the End of them, after they have appeared a good while, come forth the Flowers made of four round-pointed Petals a-piece, with ſome Threads in the middle, of a faint reddiſh or purpliſh Colour; the Root is ſomewhat great and white, creeping every way under Ground, and quickly poſſeſſing a good Plat of Ground, which abide in the Winter, although the Stalks die down every Year. Of this ſort likewiſe there hath been one found with white Flowers, but very ſeldom and rare.

Lysimachia ſiliquoſa minor vulgaris ſylveſtris, *The wild leſſer codded Looſeſtrife*. This leſſer Sort that groweth wild in divers places, riſeth up ſcarce two Foot high, and in ſome places not above a Foot high, with ſmaller Stalks and narrower Leaves, not ſo green, but rather of a grayiſh duſty green Colour, and hath many Branches, bearing Flowers of four Petals a-piece, at the Ends of long Pods, of a deeper red Colour, as the former doth, and hath like Seed in Downe, but ſmaller: The Root is ſmall and fibrous, dying every Year.

Lysimachia ſiliquoſa ſylveſtris hirſuta, *Hairy wild codded Looſeſtrife*. This other is in Growing and Height, in Leaves and Flowers, and yearly dying, like unto the laſt deſcribed; the only Difference between them is, that the Leaves are more hairy, and as it were woolly, and the Flowers alſo ſmall and paler.

Lysimachia ſiliquoſa Virginiana, is in *Engliſh*, *Virginian Codded Looſeſtrife*, and Primroſe-Tree, a Plant making a beautiful ſhew in a large Garden; it is raiſed from Seeds ſown in *February* and *March*, but does not flower till the ſecond Year: We need not be overnice in preparing the Soil for it, for it will grow any where. There is a Figure of it in *Parkinſon*.

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MACHALEB, & Machaleb Germanicum & Syriacum: In *Engliſh, The Rock wild Cherry of* Auſtria, and *perfuming Cherry of* Syria.

MACHALEB album Rauwolfii, *i. e.* Nux Ben, which ſee.

MACER veterum, this Macer is called *Macre* by the *Indians*, as *Acoſta* ſaith; is a vaſt and large ſpreading Tree (the Bark only of whoſe Roots they uſe) greater than any Elm, whoſe Leaves are ſix or ſeven Inches long, and two Inches broad; of a pale green Colour on the upper ſide, and deeper Green on the under ſide; bearing a ſmall yellow Fruit no bigger than a Penny, Heart faſhion, taſting like an Almond or a Peach-kernel, covered with a double thin tranſparent Skin like a Bladder, cloſe join'd together, and growing out of the Middle of a Leaf, which is as big as the reſt on the Tree, but that it is a little rounder pointed, and narrow towards the Stalk, being of a Colour between red and yellow, and crumpled with many Veins therein, and like unto the Bladders of the Elm-tree Leaves. Every part of this Tree giveth Milk as the Mulberry-tree doth, and hath very great and fair ſpread Roots like unto the Box or Ever-green Oak.

The *Grecian Macer*, is *Macer*; which ſee.

Mad Apples, in *Latin*, Mala Inſana, which ſee.

Madder, in *Latin*, Rubia major; which ſee.

Small Madder, in *Latin*, Rubia minor; which ſee.

Wild Madder of Candy, in *Latin*, Rubia ſylveſtris argentea Cretica; which ſee.

Madwort of *Galen*, in *Latin*, Alyſſum; which ſee.

Madwort of Columna, in *Latin*, Alyſſum montanum; which ſee.

MACIS, in *Engliſh, Mace*, it is a kind of Bark covering the hard Shell of the Nutmeg: It is one of our fineſt Spices, and while it is freſh, is of a Carmine Colour.

MAGYDARIS, *i. e.* Radix Laſerpitii, is the Root of the Laſerpitium.

MAGO piſtana ſive Piſtana Magonis, *i. e.* Sagittaria; which ſee.

MAGISTRANTIA, is Imperatoria & Aſtrantia; which ſee. In *Engliſh, Maſterwort*.

MAGNEY, *i. e.* Aloe Americana.

MAJALE Cordi, *i. e.* Paralyſis, vel Primula veris minor.

MAJORANA, in *Engliſh, Marjoram*, is a fine aromatick Herb of the Gardens; it is of ſeveral Sorts, and may be encreaſed by Slips in *April*, and alſo from Seed at that time. There are ſome Sorts which endure ſeveral Years, and require ſhelter.

MAJORANA vulgaris Æſtiva, *The ordinary Garden Sweet-marjoram*. Our common Sweet-marjoram that is commonly ſown in our Country, is a ſmall low Herb a Foot high, full of Branches, and ſmall, whitiſh, ſoft, roundiſh Leaves on them, ſmelling very ſweet: At the Tops of the Branches ſtand ſeveral ſmall long and round ſcaly Heads or Knots (and therefore called knotted Marjoram) of a whitiſh green Colour, out of which come here and there ſmall white Flowers, and after them ſmall reddiſh Seed. The Root is compoſed of ſeveral ſmall Threads or Strings, which periſh with the whole Plant every Year.

MAJORANA tenui folio, *Winter Sweet-marjoram*. This Marjoram likewiſe hath ſmall Branches growing low, and not higher than the former, but having finer and ſmaller Leaves, hoary and ſoft, but much ſweeter. The Heads are like unto the former, and

ſo

ſo are the Flowers and Seed; the whole Plant being more tender than the former, abiding but a Summer in like manner.

MAJORANA odorata perennis, *Winter Sweet-marjoram.* We have alſo another Sweet-marjoram that abideth green all the Winter, if it be not too violent, growing in the ſame manner that the firſt doth, whoſe Leaves are a little ſmaller and greener than it, but with the like Heads and Knots: Yet ſome take this to be but the ordinary Summer Marjoram, which by tranſplanting is made the more ſtrong and able to abide the Winter; but that is a Miſtake.

MAJORANA latifolia ſive major Anglica, *Winter*, or *Pot Marjoram.* The Winter or Pot Marjoram, is a ſmall low buſhing Herb, growing not much higher than the former, but ſpreading the Branches wider, whereon do grow broader and greener Leaves ſet by Couples, with ſome ſmaller Leaves likewiſe at the ſeveral Joints, all along the Branches; at the Tops whereof grow a Number of ſmall purpliſh white Flowers, ſet together in a Tuft, which turn into ſmall and round Seed bigger than Sweet-marjoram Seed. The whole Plant is of a ſmall and fine Scent, but much inferior to the other, being alſo nothing ſo hot as the Sweet-Marjoram, and thereby the fitter and the more willingly uſed for Meats. The Root is white and thready, periſhing not in the Winter, but abideth many Years, and is to be encreaſed by ſlipping, rather than ſowing the Seed.

MAJORANA latifolia aurea, *Yellow Marjoram.* This Marjoram is of the ſame ſort with the laſt deſcribed, differing only in the Colour of the Leaves, which are in Summer wholly yellow in ſome, or but a little Green, or parted with Yellow and Green more or leſs, the Scent being ſmall like the other. We have alſo another ſort parted with White and Green.

MAJORANA ſylveſtris, *Wild or Field Marjoram.* The Wild or Field Marjoram, ſendeth forth many browniſh hard ſquare Stalks, with ſmall dark green Leaves ſet by couples on them, very like thoſe of the Sweet-marjoram, but harder and ſomewhat broader. At the Tops of the Stalks ſtand Tufts of dark or deep purpliſh red Flowers, which turn into a ſmall Seed as the Garden Marjoram Seed, but blacker. The Root creepeth under Ground, and encreaſeth much, abiding from Year to Year. The whole Plant ſmelleth ſtrong.

MAIS vel Maiz, is in *Engliſh*, *Turkey Wheat*, and alſo *Mais*; it is one of the largeſt Sorts of Corn, growing near ſeven Foot high, if it be in a rich Soil: It is one of thoſe Plants which bring the male and female Parts of the Flowers ſeparate. The Stalks and Leaves are uſed to cover Houſes in *Italy*, and to make Fences as we do with Reeds in *England*. It is raiſed by ſowing the Seeds in *March* or *April*, and will ripen in our Climate.

Maiden-hair, in *Latin*, Adianthum, which ſee.

Maiden-hair Graſs, in *Latin*, Gramen tremulum medium. *See* Gramen.

Maiden-hair, or *Cheeſe-rennet*. *See* Clivers.

Maiden-hair Moſſe, in *Latin*, Muſcus Polytrichoides. *See* Muſcus.

Maiths, or *May-weed*, in *Latin*, Cotula fætida, which ſee.

MAIS Frumentum Indicum vel Turcicum vulgare, *The uſual Indian or Turkey Wheat.* This *Indian* Wheat ſhooteth from the Root, which is thick and buſhy, many ſtrong and tall Stalks ſix or eight Foot high, as thick as a Man's Wriſt, if it grow in any rank Ground, full of great Joints, with a white Pith in the middle of them:

The

The Leaves are long, twice as large and great as of Millet; at the Tops come forth many Feather-like Sprigs bending downwards like unto the Top of Millet, which are either white, or yellow, or blue, as the Grains in the Ears will prove, which fall away, not appearing after them, but while they are in Flower at the Joints of the Stalks with the Leaves; for within two or three of the lower Joints up towards the Tops, come forth the Ears one at a Joint, which have many Leaves folded over them, ſmalleſt at the Top, with a ſmall long Buſh of Threads or Hairs hanging down at the Ends, which when they are ripe are to be cut off; which Folds of Leaves being taken away, the Head appeareth much like unto a long Cone or Pine-apple, ſet with ſix, or eight, or ten Rows of Corns orderly and cloſely ſet together, each being almoſt as big as Peaſe, not fully round, but flat on the ſides that join one unto another, of the ſame Colour on the outſide as the Bloomings were, hard, but brittle, and eaſy to be broken or ground, with a white Meal within them ſomewhat dry, and not clammy in the chewing. *Lobel* expreſſeth the Figure of another ſort as he thinketh, becauſe, as he ſaith, it grew greater and higher, and the Root grew greater and with more ſeparate Tufts; the Root not differing in any thing elſe: But I think it no ſpecifical Difference.

Frumentum Indicum alterum ſive minus, *The other leſſer Indian Wheat.* This other *Indian* Wheat is like the former, both in Stalks and Leaves, but not half ſo high or great; the Ears likewiſe are not half ſo big, of as differing Colours as it; but they do not grow at the Joints of the Stalks as the other, but at the Tops, following the Flowers, which maketh a ſpecifical Difference between them: The Grain it ſelf being made into Bread, not of that nouriſhing Quality that the greater ſort is, but weaker by much, nor is ſo ſtrong to breed ſo much Blood.

Make-bate, or *Shrub-Treſoil*, is *yellow Jaſſamin*. *See* Jaſminum.

Mala Æthiopica, *i. e.* Pomum Amoris.

Mala Indica Luſitanis Ber & Bor Acoſtæ, *Small Indian Apples.* The Tree that beareth this Fruit is great, full of Branches and Leaves, which are ſomewhat like Apple-tree Leaves, but longer and not ſo round, of a ſad Green on the upper End, and hoary or woolly on the Underſide, aſtringent in Taſte: The flowers are white, made of fine ſmall Petals, without any Scent. The Fruit is of the bigneſs and likeneſs of the Jujube Fruit or Plant, ſome greater and leſſer, as well as pleaſanter, than others; yet in the ripeſt (which it is ſeldom ſeen, that they come to perfect Maturity, neither will they laſt to be tranſported into other Countries) they hold a certain binding Property, and are good therefore to bind the looſe Belly, but are not ſo good Jujubes for the Stomach. In *Canara* and *Decan* they call the Tree Bor or Ber, and in *Malaga*, Videras; but the *Portugals*, Manſanas de la India, that is, Mala Indica. In Summer theſe Trees are continually ſeen loaden with thoſe Flies (or winged Ants) that work Gum Lacca thereon.

Mala Perſica, in *Engliſh*, the Peach, is one of our fineſt Fruits. We have various Kinds, all which are budded or inoculated upon Plumb Stocks, or upon Almond Stocks; or will take upon the Apricot. See the Method of treating them in the Garden, under the word Pruning. The beſt Sorts are in the following Liſt.

A Liſt

A Liſt of ſuch Peaches as are eſteem'd the Beſt, from the Catalogues of Mr. *Fairchild*, Mr. *Whitmill*, and Mr. *Spires*, Nurſery Men and Gardeners at *Hoxton*.

Brown Nutmeg Peach.
White Nutmeg.
Anne Peach.
Albemarle.
Early Newington.
White Magdalain.
Old Newington.
Admirable.
Nobleſſe.
Vangard.
Royal George.
Belle Chevreuſe.
Violet Hative.
Minion.
Montabon.
Italian Peach.
Bellar's Peach.
Romboulion.
Laurence Peach.
Katharine Peach.
Chancellor's Peach.
Boboli Peach.

NECTARINES.

Roman Nectarine.
Newington Nectarine.
Elrouge Nectarine.
Fairchild's early Nectarine.
Brugnion Nectarine.
Argyle Nectarine.
Temple Nectarine.

MALUS Aurea, vel Aurentia. *See* Aurentia Malus.

MALABATHRUM, *i. e.* Folium Indum.

MALACOISSUS, *i. e.* Hedera terreſtris, *See* Hedera.

MALICORIUM, *i. e.* Cortex Granatorium, the Peel of the Pomegranate.

MALINATHALLA Theophraſti, Cluſio, *&c. i. e.* Cyperus eſculentus. *See* Gramen.

MALOPE Plinii, *i. e.* Malva roſea hortenſis, which ſee.

Mallowes, in *Latin*, Malva, which ſee.

Garden Mallowes, in *Latin*, Malva Hortenſis.

Marſh-Mallow, in *Latin*, Althæa, which ſee.

Tree Mallow of India, in *Latin*, Malva roſea arborea Indica ſimplici & duplici flore.

Venice *Mallow*, in *Latin*, Alcea veſicaria ſive Veneta, or Malva Horaria.

Yellow Mallow, in *Latin*, Althæa lutea, ſive Abutilon Avicennæ putatum.

MALVA Vulgaris flore purpureo, *The common Mallow with purpliſh Flowers.* The common Mallow hath many large, ſoft, green, roundiſh Leaves, yet ſomewhat cornered and dented about the Edges, ſtanding upon long Foot-ſtalks, next the Ground; from among which riſe up ſeveral round green Stalks, growing in Time to be three or four Foot high, eſpecially in good Grounds, and to be more hard and almoſt woody, eſpecially at the Bottom; divided into many Branches towards the Tops, and with many leſſer Leaves, and more divided upwards, where it bringeth forth many Flowers ſtanding in ſoft Husks, which Flowers twine themſelves, at their firſt ſhooting forth, before they open, into fine, large, broad pointed Petals, of a fine delayed purpliſh red Colour, with many Stripes or Veins running through every Petal, of a deeper Colour, which maketh the Flower ſeem very beautiful; after which come round flat Cales, with many blackiſh Seeds, ſet in order, round about in them. The Root is long and white, growing down deep into the Ground, tough and ſomewhat woody.

MALVA Vulgaris flore albo, *Common Mallow with white Flowers.* This Mallow groweth like the former, both for Leaves and Height of Stalks; the chiefeſt Difference conſiſteth in the Flowers,

Flowers, which are not fully ſo large as the former, and are of a pure white Colour, without any Stripe or Vein of any other Colour running through them. The Seed and Roots are alike.

Malva ſylveſtris minor, *Small wild Mallow*. This ſmall Mallow lieth with his Branches upon the Ground, having many ſmaller and rounder Leaves, not cut in, or very ſeldom, and leſs dented on the Edges than the common: The Flowers hereof are very ſmall and white. The Seeds and Roots are like the common.

Malva Montana. *The Mountain Mallow*. The Mountain Mallow hath his lower Leaves as large as the common wild Mallow, but longer, with ſome round Diviſions or Cuts therein, but not deep, ſomewhat like unto an Ivy Leaf. The Stalk groweth not ſo great and high as the common, with ſmaller Leaves thereon, upwards ſomewhat rounder and leſs: The Flowers are like the common, and ſo is both Seed and Root.

Malva trimeſtris ſive Æſtiva, *The Summer Mallow*. The Summer Mallow hath ſoft round green Leaves, without Diviſions, yet dented about the Edges, ſomewhat paler underneath: The Stalk riſeth up to but half a Yard high, bearing ſmaller Leaves, and a little divided, ſomewhat like thoſe of Marſh-mallows: The Flowers are of a paler purpliſh Colour than the common and leſſer, the Bottom of whoſe Petals are of a deeper Colour, ſtanding upon longer Foot-ſtalks, and not ſo many together. The Seed is ſmall, and ſo is the Root, and periſheth with the firſt Cold or Froſt that cometh; but ſometimes, if the Summer be kindly, it giveth its ripe Seed, before any froſty Nights do come.

Malva arborea, *Tree Mallow*. The Tree Mallow groweth with us to be a great tall Tree, more likely than an Herb, having its Stem ſomewhat woody, and oftentimes ſo great in compaſs, that no Man can graſp it round with both his Hands: The Leaves are twice as large as any common Mallow, and as ſoft and woolly in handling as the Marſh-mallow, but not ſo white, yet often ſomewhat crumpled about the Edges. This flowereth not the firſt Year with us, but in the ſecond Summer, if the ſharp Winter hath not rotted its Stalk in the firſt Year, (not then being grown to its full Strength) being more tender than afterwards. It ſpreadeth ſome Branches with Leaves on them, but ſmaller; among which ſtand fair great and large deep Purple Flowers, with Stripes and Veins in them like the common Mallow; after which riſe ſuch-like round Caſes, with blackiſh Seed in them, but larger, according to the Proportion of the Plant, but ſeldom cometh to Maturity in our Country. The Root and Stalk periſh uſually with us after it hath lived two Years at the moſt; whereas in the warmer and natural places it abideth ſeveral Years, and groweth to be as high and great as many Trees.

Malva Arborea Marina noſtras, *Park. Engliſh Sea Tree Mallow*. This Tree Mallow of our own Country, is very like the former Tree Mallow, having a woody Stem, as great as a Man's Arm, of a ruſſet or whitiſh Colour; whereon grow ſoft whitiſh woolly Leaves, almoſt as large as the other, and as ſmooth as Velvet: The Flowers hereof are large, and of a whitiſh or delayed Purple Colour, like in Form unto a wild Mallow Flower, but ſomewhat large, yet not ſo great as the former. The Root is white, great, and woody, with ſeveral ſtrong Strings annexed to it.

Malva Roſea arborea Indica, *The Indian Tree Hollihock*. This riſeth up to be like a pretty great Shrub, or ſmall Tree, whoſe Stem or Trunk being ſomewhat white and woody, five

or

or ſix Inches thick, covered with a ſmooth whitiſh Bark, whoſe lower Branches being pruned, the upper Boughs ſpread into a round Compaſs, whereon are ſet ſeveral broad rough Leaves, ſomewhat like to Vine Leaves, cut into ſeveral Partitions, and nicked about the Edges, of a fair green Colour on the Upperſide, and grayiſh underneath, and thick, long, and rough reddiſh Foot-ſtalks, ſometimes but one, and often two or three at a Joint, which do abide the Winter without falling away. At the Tops of the Branches come forth the Flowers ſtanding in green Husks, divided at the Top into five Parts. In ſome of theſe Plants the Flowers will be ſingle, conſiſting of five, ſix, eight, or ten large crumpled Petals, all white, or a little bluſh towards the Edges: In others the Flowers will be very double, and as large as a *Provence* Roſe, of the ſame Colour; but after they have laſted a while blown open, they change more bluſh, and on the fading deeper; theſe Changes are often ſeen in one and the ſame Day, yet many times not in two or three Days abiding. In the Middle of the Flowers ſtandeth a green Head, compaſſed with many yellow Threads as the Roſe hath; which Head growing to Maturity, hath many Ridges and Furrows on the Outſide, and full of Seed within, diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral Partitions, and are reddiſh, ſomewhat ſmall, long, round, and crooked, and a little hairy at the Back-ſide; 163 Seeds have been numbred to be taken out of one Seed-Veſſel. The Root is long, white, and woody, ſeverally ſpread under Ground, with ſome ſmall Fibres iſſuing from them.

MALVA, in *Engliſh*, *The Mallow*, is of various Kinds, every one of which may be raiſed of Seeds ſown in *March*.

MALVA viſcus, *i. e.* Althæa vulgaris. *See* Althæa.

MALUS, is alſo call'd *Pomum*, in *Greek*, μῆλον, in *Engliſh*, *The Apple*, is a Fruit of extraordinary Uſe; for beſides the prodigious quantity which is eaten raw, roaſted, and boil'd, there is a vaſt conſumption of this Fruit baked; and then in making of Cyder, it is almoſt incredible how much is expended but only in the *Weſt* of *England*: We even find them growing in Hedge-rows, and many thouſand Acres of Apple-trees planted or ſown. The Orchards which come directly from Seeds without Graffing, are call'd Gribble Orchards, and produce a moſt ſurprizing Variety of Apples, both for their Shape, Colour, and Taſte, and from whom one might mark great Numbers of Sorts that would well deſerve a place in our Gardens. The beſt way to raiſe theſe either for Stocks to graff upon, or for Orchards, is to ſow the Cyder-Preſſings as ſoon as they come out of the Preſs, and we ſhall have Plants the firſt Year near two Foot high; theſe may be planted out the ſecond Year a Foot diſtant from one another. For their Treatment ſee the Word Pruning; and for the Sorts which are commonly eſteem'd good in the Nurſery, ſee the following Catalogue.

MALUS Vulgaris, *The common Apple-tree*. The Apple-tree generally ſpreadeth its Arms and Branches more than the Pear-tree, but riſeth not to that Height: The Leaves are ſomewhat round, a little long pointed towards the Ends of them, and dented about the Edges, green both above and below: The Flowers white and a little bluſh coloured about the Edges, conſiſting of five Petals. The Fruit that followeth in this, as in the former, is of ſeveral Sizes, Forms, Colours, and Taſtes, and likewiſe of variable ripening and laſting; for ſome will be rotten before others be ripe; and ſome muſt be ſpent before others be gathered.

The double bloſſom'd Apple differeth from the former in nothing but in the Flowers, which are double, and that it beareth no Fruit.

Malus Sylveſtris, *The Wilding and Crab-tree.* The Crab groweth ſomewhat like the Apple-tree, but full of Thorns, and thicker of Branches: The Flowers are alike, but the Fruit is generally ſmall and very ſour, yet ſome more than others; which the Country People to amend, do uſually toaſt them at the Fire, and make them their Winter's Junkets; whereof ſome are redder, or whiter, or greener, or yellower than others, being ſeldom much regarded, or diſtinguiſhed more than to make Cyder or Verdjuice of all ſorts, being indifferently put together.

Chamæ Malus, *The Dwarf or Paradiſe Apple.* The Paradiſe Apple is a kind of wild Apple, yet no Crab, for it is not grafted like the manured ſorts, but as the Crab, riſeth without grafting, to be a Tree of low Stature, not much higher than a Man may reach, having Leaves and Flowers like the former. The Fruit is of a reaſonable Size, fair and yellowiſh, but light and ſpungy, of a bitter ſweet taſte, not pleaſant, and will not laſt long, but quickly ſhrink and wither. The Body and Branches are much ſubject to the Canker, which will quickly eat it round and kill it, and beſides will have many ſcabby Bunches that deform it, and cauſe it to periſh; and this as it groweth older, for it is full of Suckers, from the Root, which will be as fair and ſmooth, as of any other Tree.

Of the manured ſort there is one whoſe Flowers are wholly white and ſmaller, the Tree lower, and the Fruit ſmaller.

There is another, which hath no Kernels within the Core.

Of the manured Kind, the *Holland*-Pippin muſt be remembred, which is a flat yellowiſh green Pippin, and of as good a Reliſh as moſt of the other Pippins, and of a mean Size.

Of Wildings or Crabs, there is the Town Crab, the greater and leſſer red Crab, the greater and leſſer white Crab, and the ſmall Hedge Crab.

Catalogue of the old *Engliſh Apples* from *Parkinſon.*

The Summer Pippin is a very good Apple, firſt ripe, and therefore to be firſt ſpent, becauſe it will not abide ſo long as the other.

The *French* Pippin is alſo a good Fruit, and yellow.

The Golden Pippin is the greateſt and beſt of all Sorts of Pippins.

The Ruſſet Pippin is as good an Apple as moſt of the other Sorts of Pippins.

The ſpotted Pippin is the moſt durable Pippin of all other Sorts.

The ordinary yellow Pippin is like the other, and as good; for indeed I know no Sort of Pippins, but are excellent good well reliſhed Fruits.

The great Pearmain differeth little either in Taſte or Duration from the Pippin, and therefore next unto it is accounted the beſt of all Apples.

The Summer Pearmain is of equal Goodneſs with the former, or rather a little more pleaſing; eſpecially for the Time of its eating, which will not be ſo long laſting, but is ſpent and gone when the other beginneth to be good to eat.

The Ruſſetting is a firm and very good Apple, not ſo wateriſh as the Pippin or Pearmain, and will laſt the beſt Part of the Year; but will be very mellow at the laſt, or rather half dried.

The Broading is a very good Apple.

The Pomewater is an excellent good and great whitiſh Apple, full of Sap or Moiſture, ſomewhat pleaſant, ſharp, but a little bitter withal. It will

will not laſt long; the Winter Froſt ſoon cauſeth it to rot and periſh.

The Flower of *Kent*, is a fair yellowiſh green Apple, both good and great.

The Gillyflower Apple is a fine Apple, and finely ſpotted.

The Marrigo is the ſame, that is called the Marigold Apple; it is a middle-ſiz'd Apple, very yellow on the Outſide, ſhadowed over as it were with red, and more red on one Side; a reaſonable well reliſhed Fruit.

The Blandril is a good Apple.

The Dacy Gentle is a very good Apple.

The Gruntin is a ſomewhat long Apple, ſmaller at the Crown than at the Stalk, and is a reaſonable good Apple.

The gray Coſterd is a large good Apple, ſomewhat whitiſh on the Outſide, and abideth the Winter.

The green Coſterd is like the other, but greener on the Outſide continually.

The haiſy Apple is a fair, great, goodly Apple, and very well reliſhed.

The Dowſe Apple, or *Deux*, is a ſweetiſh Apple, not much accounted of.

The Pome-Paris is a very good Apple.

The Belle & Bonne, of two Sorts, Winter and Summer, both of them good Apples, and fair Fruit to look on, being yellow, and of a mean Bigneſs.

The Pound Royal, is a very great Apple, of a very good and ſharp Taſte.

The Doves Bill, a ſmall Apple.

The Deuxann, or Apple John, is a delicate fine Fruit, well reliſhed when it beginneth to be fit to be eaten, and endureth good longer than any other Apple.

The Maſter William is greater than a Pippin, but no very good Reliſh.

The Maſter John is a better taſted Apple than the other by much.

The Spicing is a well taſted Fruit.

Pome de Rambures, Pome de Capanda, Pome de Calville, } all fair and good Apples brought from *France*.

The Queen Apple is of two Sorts, both of them great, fair, red Apples, and well reliſhed, but the greater is the beſt.

The Baſtard Queen Apple is like the other for Form and Colour, but not ſo good in Taſte: Some call this, the Bardfield Queening.

The Boughton, or Greening, is a very good and well taſted Apple.

The Leathercoat Apple is a good Winter Apple, of no great Bigneſs, but of a very good and ſharp Taſte.

The Pot Apple is a plain Country Apple.

The Cowſnout is no very good Fruit.

The Gildiling Apple is a yellow one, not much accounted.

The Catſhead Apple took the Name from the Likeneſs, and is a reaſonable good Apple, and great.

The Kentiſh Codlin is a fair great greeniſh Apple, very good to eat when it is ripe, but the beſt to coddle of all other Apples.

The Stoke Apple is a reaſonable good Apple.

The Geneting Apple is a very pleaſant and good Apple.

Domine Conadis, is a *French* Apple, and of a good Reliſh.

The French Goodwin is a very good Apple.

The Old-Wife is a very good and well reliſhed Apple.

The Town Crab is an hard Apple, not ſo good to be eaten raw as roaſted, but excellent to make Cyder.

The Virgilling Apple is a reaſonable good Apple.

The Crows Egg is no good reliſhed Fruit, but nurs'd up in ſome Places by the common People.

The Sugar Apple is ſo call'd of the Sweetneſs.

Sops in Wine, is ſo named both of the Pleaſantneſs of the Fruit, and the Beauty of the Apple.

The Woman's Breaſt Apple is a great Apple.

The black Apple, or Pippin, is a very good eating Apple, and very like a Pearmain, both for Form and Bigneſs, but of a black ſooty Colour.

Twenty Sorts of Sweetings, and none good.

The Pear Apple is a ſmall Fruit, but well reliſhed, being ripe; and is for Shape very like unto a ſmall ſhort Pear, and green.

The Paradiſe Apple is a fair, goodly yellow Apple, but light and ſpongy, and of a bitteriſh ſweet Taſte, not to be commended.

The Apple without Bloſſom; ſo call'd, becauſe although it have a ſmall ſhew of a Bloſſom, yet they are but ſmall Threads rather than Leaves, never ſhewing to be like a Flower, and therefore ſeemed without Bloſſom. The Apple is neither a good eating nor baking Fruit.

A Liſt of ſuch Apples as are accounted the beſt for Eating and Baking, from Mr. *Whitmill's* Catalogue, Gardiner and Nurſery Man at *Hoxton*.

Great Golden Pippin.
Small late Golden Pippin.
Summer Golden Pippin.
Kentiſh Pippin.
Kerton Pippin.
Golden Ruſſet.
Wheelers Ruſſet.
Leather Coat.
Green Ruſſet.
Belle & Bonne.
Holland's Pippin.
Muſk Pippin.
French Pippin
Lincolnſhire Apple.
Kentiſh Rhenet.
Golden Rhenet.
Harvey Apple.
Royal Pearmain.
Winter Pearmain.
Loans Pearmain.
Winter Queening.
Summer Queening.
Juneting.
Margaret Apple.
Pomeroy.
Pome Water.
Marygold Apple.
Stocking Apple.
Kitchin Pippin.
Gillyflower.
John Apple.
Beefin.
Coſtard Apple.
Pome Violet.
Grey Rhennet.
Pome d'Appi.
Jennet Moyle.
Non Parreil.
Spencer Pippin.
Stone Pippin,
Vaughan Pippin,
Pile's Ruſſet.
Pierſon's Pippin.
Monſtrous Rhenet.
Catts Head.

Malo Indis, *i. e.* Nux Cocus arbor. *See* Palma.

French Mallows, in *Latin*, Malva criſpa; which ſee.

Spaniſh Mallow, in *Latin*, Malva Hiſpanica flore carneo amplo; which ſee.

Shrub Mallow, in *Latin*, Althæa frutex flore albo vel purpureo; which ſee.

Thorny Mallow, in *Latin*, Sabdariſa ſeu Alcea Americana; which ſee.

Venice Mallow, in *Latin*, Alcea peregrina ſive veſicaria, and Alcea Veneta; which ſee.

MALUS Henricus, is ſo call'd by the *Germans* who keep Vineyards, becauſe it deſtroys their Vines; it is alſo call'd Denteria, a ſort of Orobanche, which takes root in the Roots of the Vines.

MALUS Cotonea vulgaris, *Our ordinary Quince-tree.* The ordinary Quince-tree groweth oftentimes to the Height and Bigneſs of a reaſonable Apple-tree, but more uſually lower and crooked, with a rough Bark, ſpreading arms and Branches far abroad: The Leaves are ſomewhat round, and like thoſe of the Apple-tree, but thicker, harder, full of Veins, and white on the Underſide, not dented at all about the Edges. The Flowers are large and white, ſometimes daſh'd over with a Bluſh: The Fruit that followeth is yellow, being near to be ripe, and cover'd with a white Frieze or Cotton, thick ſet on the younger, and growing leſs as they grow to be thorough ripe; bunched out oftentimes in ſome places, ſome being like an Apple, and ſome a Pear, of a ſtrong heady Scent, and not durable to keep, and is ſour, harſh, and of an unpleaſant Taſte, to eat freſh, but being ſcalded, roaſted, baked, or preſerved, becometh very pleaſant.

MALUS Cydonia Luſitanica, *The Portugal Quince.* The only Difference in this is in the Fruit, which is of two Sorts; the Apple Quince is great and yellow, ſeldom coming to be Whole, or ſeen without chapping; it is ſo pleaſant, being freſh gather'd, that it may be eaten like an Apple without offence; but dreſſed after any of the ways aforeſaid, it is much more pleaſant. The Pear Quince is like the other, but not fit to be eaten raw like the former, but muſt be prepar'd after ſome of the ways before ſet down, and ſo it will take up leſs Sugar than the *Engliſh*, becauſe it is pleaſant of it ſelf.

MALUS Cydonia Barbarica, *The Barbary Quince.* This is like unto the laſt in Goodneſs and Pleaſantneſs, but leſſer in Bigneſs, not cleaving at all.

The Lyon's Quince is a reaſonable great Quince, like the *Engliſh*, but not ſo yellow as the *Portugal* ſort.

The *Brunſwick* Quince is almoſt round, neither like Pear nor Apple.

MALUS Citria major, *The greater Pomecitron-tree.* The greater Citron-tree groweth not very high in ſome Places, but with a ſhort crooked Body, but in others not much lower than the Lemon-tree, ſpreading many great long Arms and Branches, ſet with long and ſharp Thorns, and fair, large, and broad freſh green Leaves a little dented about the Edges, with a ſhew of almoſt inviſible Holes in them, but leſs than the Orange Leaves have; of a very ſweet Scent: The Flowers grow at the Leaves all along the Branches, being ſomewhat longer than thoſe of the Orange, made of five thick, whitiſh, purple or bluſh Petals, with ſome Threads in the Middle; after which, all the Year long, followeth Fruit; for it is ſeldom ſeen without ripe Fruit, and half ripe, and ſmall, young and green, and Bloſſoms all at once. This Kind beareth great and large Fruit, ſome as great as a Muſk-melon, yet others leſſer, but all of them with a rugged, bunched out, and uneven yellow Bark, thicker than in any of the other Sorts, and with ſmall Store of ſour Juice in the Middle, and ſomewhat great, pale, whitiſh or yellow Seed with a bitter Kernel lying in it. The Smell of this Apple is very ſtrong, but very comfortable to the Senſes.

Citria malus minor, ſive Limonera, *The leſſer Pomecitron-tree.* This leſſer Citron-tree groweth very like the former, but the Leaves are ſomewhat leſſer and ſhorter, and ſo are the Thorns.

The Flowers are of a deep bluſh Colour, and the Fruit leſſer and longer than they, and no bigger than the leſſer Fruit of the former; the Rind

reaſonably thick and yellow, but not ſo rugged, having more Store of ſour Juice within them, and fewer Seeds.

MALUS Citria, ſive Limonera prægnans, *Big-belly'd or double Citrons*. This differeth not in the Tree, or any Part thereof, from the laſt, and a little paler yellow on the Outſide, having another ſmaller Fruit growing within it, lying at the very Top or Head, yet not to be ſeen before you cut it, and is divided from the other Fruit with a yellow Rind covering the moſt Part of it, and ſticking only to the other at the Head or Top: The greater Fruit hath both Juice and Seed within it, but the leſſer hath no Seeds, and but little or no Juice, and is more ſweet than ſour: The *Spaniards* call it *Limones prennados*.

MALUS Limonera dulcis, *Sweet Limones, or Limerones*. In the Fruit of this Tree, which the *Spaniards*, as *Cluſius* ſaith, call *Limones del Emperador*, is the greateſt Difference from the laſt, which is ſmaller than it, but twice as big as the great Lemon; of a deeper yellow coloured Bark, and thinner by much, being full of Juice, but ſweet and pleaſant, and may be familiarly eaten with the Rind and all.

MALUS Limonera acida, *Sour Limones, or Limerones*. This ſour Limone is very like this laſt, but ſomewhat bigger, more yellow rinded, and ſomewhat rugged, the Juice whereof is more ſour than it, yet leſſer than of a Lemon.

MALUS Limonera multiformis, *Changeable Limones, or Limerones*. The Fruit hereof is wholly near unto a fleſh Colour, and of ſeveral Forms, ſome being of one and ſome of another faſhion, not conſtant in any: The *Spaniards* call it, *Limones de figuras*.

MALUS Limona acida vulgaris, *The ordinary Lemon-Tree*. The Lemon-tree groweth uſually great and high, with great Arms and ſlender Branches, armed with long greeniſh Thorns. The Leaves are long, and very like unto Bay-tree Leaves, but dented about the Edges, or like unto the Citron Leaves, but leſſer; and full of Holes like unto them: The Flowers grow after the ſame manner as the former, but are wholly white and as ſweet: The Fruit that followeth are ſomewhat long and round, with a paler yellow Rind than in any of thoſe before, ſomewhat rugged or uneven, and not ſo ſmooth as in other ſorts, and ſomewhat thicker; the Juice whereof within is almoſt as ſharp as the next, but yet may be diſcern'd to have the Taſte as it were but of an Hedge Fruit, and ſuch like Seed as the Citron among it, but ſmaller and ſomewhat longer, if it be heedfully mark'd, tho' they may ſeem both alike.

MALUS Limonia acida cortice tenui, *The thin rinded ſour Lemon*: There is no Difference in the Tree of this from the former, nor in the Fruit, but that it is a little bigger; the Rind of a fine pale yellow Colour, ſmoother than the other, and much thinner, wholly repleniſh'd with a delicate ſharp Juice, and the like Seeds amongſt it.

MALUS Limonia acida fructu rotundo, *Round Lemons*. The Tree that beareth theſe Lemons, is in all things like the laſt, but that it hath few or no Thorns at all upon it; and the Fruit having a thin Rind like it, is ſomewhat rounder than it, with a ſmall Crown at the Head, the Juice within being as ſour altogether.

MALUS Limonia dulcis major, *The greater ſweet Lemon*. This Lemon hath this Difference from the other, that it is greater than any of the former Lemons; the Rind yellower and ſmooth, and the Juice within it much more ſweet and pleaſant, that it may be eaten as an Orange.

Malus Limonia dulcis minor, *The Civil Lemon.* This Lemon is ſo like the beſt Sort of thin rinded ſour Lemons, that it is hard by the Outſide to know their Difference; for it is of the ſame Size, but of a little deeper colour'd Rind, and the Juice within like the laſt, of a pleaſant tart Taſte, that may be familiarly eaten, or rather having but little ſharp Taſte in it.

Malus Limonia ſylveſtris minima, *The laſt wild Lemon-Tree.* This Sort of Lemon groweth wild in *Syria* and *Ægypt*. *Bollonius* maketh mention of it, that it groweth about *Cairo*, that, as he ſaith, are no bigger than Doves or Pidgeons Eggs.

Malus, vel Pomum Adami, *Adam's Apple.* This Tree for the moſt part groweth as great as the Orange-Tree, yet ſometimes it is no higher than the Citron-Tree, and ſpreadeth fair great Arms and Branches, with few, and thoſe ſhort Thorns upon them. The Leaves are fair and large, almoſt as great as thoſe of Citron or Lemon-Tree, pounced with Holes in the like Manner: The Flowers are not much unlike, but the Fruit that followeth, is more like unto an Orange, yet two or three times bigger, pale yellow rinded, thick, rugged, or uneven, and with ſome Rifts and Chaps thereon, as if it had been bitten; (from whence was obtruded that fond Opinion unto the Vulgar, for wiſe Men would be aſhamed of ſo ridiculous an Opinion, that it was the Fruit that *Adam* taſted in Paradiſe, and that therefore the Marks ſhould remain upon the whole Kind ever after; (the Rind) has a ſpongy Subſtance next to it, and with an acid ſweet Juice, yet not ſo pleaſant as others, lying in Parts, and round Seeds amongſt it like the Citron, which may be eaten altogether like the Apple Orange, as *Cluſius* ſaith.

Malus Armeniaca, ſive Præcocia, *The Apricot-tree.* The Apricot-tree, if it ſtands by it ſelf as a ſtandard Tree, will riſe to be as great as a Plum-tree, with great broad, and almoſt round Leaves, but pointed at the Ends, and finely dented about the Edges. The Flowers are white, and like the former, but larger; the Fruit that follows is round, with a Cleft or open Furrow in the Middle, ſomewhat like unto a Peach, of a pale yellowiſh Colour on the Outſide, as well as on the Inſide, and a little reddiſh on a Side in moſt, yet whiter in ſome, and of differing Sizes, ſome ſmaller or greater; of a finer or faſter cloſe Subſtance than any of the Plumbs; a ſmooth flattiſh Stone in the Middle, great or little, according to the Fruit, which is ripe with or before the earlier Sort of Plums (and likely long before any of our early Sorts were known in former Times) which was the Cauſe of the Name, and a ſweet Kernel within it; yet it is ſaid, there is one that hath a bitter Kernel, which I have not ſeen.

Mala Inſana Syriaca, *Mad Apples of Syria.* This raging or mad Apple, riſeth up with a great, hard, round, purpliſh, or browniſh green Stalk, two Foot high, divided from the Bottom into ſeveral Branches, whereon are ſet many hairy, broad, rough Leaves, ſomewhat unevenly cut on the Edges, and ſomewhat like the Thorn-Apple Leaves: At the Joints with the Leaves come forth ſeveral large Flowers, conſiſting of ſix large pointed Petals, in ſome Plants white, in others of a pale, but deadiſh purple Colour, with yellow Threads in the Middle, which being paſt, ſucceedeth large, ſomewhat long and round Fruit, in the warm Countries, as big as a Cucumber, but in others ſeldom bigger than a large Egg, ſet in the ſame Cup or Husk that contained the Flower before; whoſe Colour on the Outſide is

uſually according to the Flower it bore, either of a whitiſh green, more yellowiſh, or of a grayiſh Aſh-colour, or of a pale or wan purpliſh Colour, with a very thin Skin or Bark, and full of a whitiſh Pulp, and Juice within, having many ſmall flat whitiſh Seeds, ſomewhat greater than thoſe of the Apples of Love. The Root is compoſed of many Strings, ſome great, others ſmall, not thruſting down deep into the Ground, nor abiding, but periſhing with the firſt Froſts.

Mala Æthiopica, *Mad Apples of Æthiopia*. The Mad Apples of *Æthiopia* are ſomewhat like the former, but that the Plant groweth not ſo high, nor ſpreadeth ſo much, but having one upright Stalk, about half a Yard high, ſet here and there with ſeveral ſmall Pricks, not very hard or long, and at ſeveral Joints with jagged Leaves, both leſſer, and leſs cut in on the Edges than the former; eſpecially the lowermoſt, having Pricks in the Middle Rib, on the Backſide; but thoſe Leaves that grow higher towards the Tops of the Stalks and Branches are much leſſer, divided on the Edges. The Flowers ſtand diſperſed on the Branches at the Joints, conſiſting of ſix white ſhort Petals, with a yellow Pointel in the Middle of ſeveral Threads joined together; after which cometh the Fruit, which is round, and a little pointed at the End, ſmaller and harder than the greater Kind of Love Apples, and ſtreaked, and furrowed withal in ſeveral Places, of an excellent red Colour, and turning more deep when it is ripe, having ſometimes ſmall Bunches on them, like unto other ſmall Apples growing unto them; and containing a juicy Pulp within, ſomewhat more ſhort than the former, but nothing ſo moiſt as the Love Apples, with ſuch like flat yellowiſh white Seed within it. The Root is a Tuft of Threads, periſhing likewiſe every Year, and ſeldom in theſe colder Countries cometh to Maturity, to ſhew his beautiful Colour, or give good Seed.

Mala Inſana Europæa, *Mad Apples of Europe*. This Kind of Mad Apples groweth with an upright round Stalk, to the Bigneſs of ones Finger, a Foot and a half high, from whence ſpring forth at ſeveral Joints, ſometimes on the one Side, and ſometimes on the other, ſeveral long and ſomewhat broad green Leaves, unevenly cut in on the Edges, and ending in a long Point, three for the moſt part coming together, each of them upon a ſhort Foot-ſtalk: At the Tops of the Stalks grow the Fruit, which are round reddiſh Berries, or Apples, of the Bigneſs of a Plum, full of Seed within them.

Malus Arantia vulgaris, *The ordinary Orange-tree*. The gratted or ordinary manured Orange-tree groweth often to a very great Height and Bigneſs, ſpreading large Arms and Branches, with a rougher Bark below, and ſmooth green on the Branches; yet it is often found leſs in leſs fruitful Soils, ſparingly armed with ſharp but ſhort Thorns: The Leaves are ſomewhat like unto thoſe of the Lemon, but that each Leaf hath a piece of a Leaf ſet under it, and are not dented at all about the Edges, and are as full of ſmall Holes in them as any of the former. The Flowers are whitiſh, but of a ſtronger ſweet Scent than any of the reſt, and uſed to many other Purpoſes than either of the other. The Fruit hereof is round, with a thick bitter Rind, of a deep yellowiſh red Colour; which from it taketh the name of an Orange Colour; having a ſoft, white, looſe Subſtance next unto the outer-coloured Rind, and a ſour Juice lying mixt among ſmall Skins in ſeveral Parts, as in the other Sorts, with ſuch like Seed: The Juice of ſome is leſs ſour than others; and of a Taſte between ſour and ſweet near unto Wine.

Malus Arantia Sylveſtris, *The wild or crab Orange-tree.* The Crab Orange-tree (as our Crab Apple-tree) groweth wild, and is fuller of Branches, and thicker ſet with Thorns. The Flowers and Leaves are alike, but leſſer, and the Fruit very ſmall, and of a pale yellow Colour, with a thick Rind, and little Juice or ſharp within it, but plainly taſting as a Crab with us differeth from a good Fruit.

Malus Arantia cortice dulci eduli, *The Apple Orange.* This Orange differeth from others not ſo much in the Colour of the outer Bark, which is of a deep gold, yellowiſh red; but in the whole Fruit, which is throughout as firm almoſt as an Apricot, and yet diſtinguiſhed into Parts on the Inſide, like others; which, together with the Bark or Rind, is to be eaten like an Apple, the Bark or Rind, not being bitter or tough, like the reſt. The *Spaniards* call this *Naranja caxel.*

Malus Arantia unico grano, *The Orange without Seeds.* This only differeth from that Orange with the beſt ſour Juice, in having but one Grain or Seed in the whole Pulp lying within it.

Malus Arantia Pumillo, *The Dwarf Orange-tree.* The Stock of this Dwarf-tree, according to his Name, is low, and the Branches grow thick, well ſtored with Leaves; but they are leſſer and narrower than the other. The Flowers are many, and thick ſet on the Branches, which bear Fruit more plentifully than the former, but is leſs than the greater Sorts, yet as well coloured.

Malus punica ſativa, *The Pomgarnet or Pomegranet-tree bearing Fruit.* The Pomegarnet-tree groweth not great in the warm Countries, and where it is natural (and with us riſing for the moſt part into many browniſh Twigs) not above ſeven or eight Foot high, ſpreading into many ſlender Branches, here and there ſet with Thorns, and with many very fair green ſhining Leaves, like in Form and Bigneſs unto the Leaves of large Myrtle Leaves, every one upon a ſmall reddiſh Foot-ſtalk. Among the Leaves come forth here and there, the Flowers which are like Bell-flowers broad at the Brims, and ſmaller at the Bottom, being one whole Petal, divided at Top into five Parts, of an orient crimſon Colour naturally, but much paler with us, and many Veins running through it, with ſeveral Threads in the Middle, and ſtanding in a browniſh hollow Cup, or long hard Husk. The Fruit is great and round, with a hard, ſmooth, browniſh, red Rind, not very thick, but yellowiſh on the Inſide, and a Crown at the Top, ſtored plentifully with a moſt clear Liquor or Juice, like Wine, either ſweet or ſour, or between both, full of Seeds, incloſed in Skins, and the Liquor among them: Sometimes this breaketh the Rind as it groweth, which will cauſe it to rot quickly. *Cordus in Hiſtoria, &c.* maketh mention of one that hath no Kernel or Seed within it, and doth mention a wild Kind to grow in *Spain* and *Africa*, which I cannot believe to be any other than that wild Kind with double Flowers, which followeth next to this to be deſcribed; for he maketh that which beareth Fruit to have a double Flower, which is not ſo.

Malus Punica Sylveſtris major, ſive Balauſtium majus, *The greater double bloſſomed Pomegranet-Tree.* The great wild Pomegranet-Tree with us, groweth altogether into ſlender browniſh Branches, with ſome Thorns among them, and ſhining green Leaves, ſomewhat larger than the former; but into a ſhrubby low Tree naturally. From the Branches ſhoot forth Flowers double, as large as a double *Provence*-Roſe but with ſhorter ſmall Petals, of an excellent bright crimſon Colour, tending to a ſilken Carnation,

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ſtanding in browniſh hard Cups or Husks, divided into five Parts: There followeth no Fruit unto theſe.

Malus Perſica vulgaris, *The ordinary Peach-Tree.* The Peach-Tree groweth not ſo great as the Apricot, planted either by it ſelf, or againſt a Wall, but yet ſpreadeth Branches reaſonable well, from whence ſpring ſmaller reddiſh Twigs, whereon are ſet long and narrow green Leaves, dented about the Edges. The Bloſſoms are greater than of any Plum, and of a light purple Colour; after which followeth the Fruit, round, and ſometimes as great as a reaſonable Pippin, eſpecially ſome: For ſome are much ſmaller than others, as differing in Colours and Taſtes; as ruſſet, red, or yellow, wateriſh or firm, with a Frieze or Cotton all over, with a Cleft therein like the Apricot, and a rugged furrowed great Stone within it, and a bitter Kernel within the Stone: It ſooner waxeth old and decayeth than the Apricot by much.

Mambu, *i. e.* Arundo ingens, ſive arborea Indica; which ſee in the Deſcription.

Mamay, *The Weſt-Indian Peach-Plum. Scaliger* ſaith, this Tree is like the Cheſnut-tree, with like Leaves, yet greater: But *Oviedus*, in his Hiſtory of the *Weſt-Indies*, deſcribeth it to be a fair great Tree, like unto the Wallnut-tree, and with ſuch like Leaves, but larger, thicker, and greener on the one Side than the other. The Fruit is either perfect round, or little longer than round, as big as a good great Quince; ſome greater, others leſſer, covered with a yellow thick Skin or Coat, that is ſomewhat rough, the Pulp or Meat whereof is very pleaſant, like unto a Peach, but firmer, and not ſo ſappy as a Plum, of a yellowiſh Colour, and is of a Finger or two in Thickneſs, having in the Middle two or three Kernels, ſeparated by thin Skins, that are of a pale Cheſnut Colour and Taſte, but very bitter in the inner Kernel.

Mamoera Mas & Fœmina, in *Engliſh*, the Male and Female *Dugg-tree.*

Mamoera Mas & Fœmina, *The Male and Female Dugg-Tree. Park.* The Form of theſe two Sorts of Trees are both alike, not differing one from the other, but in this, that the Male beareth no Bloſſoms, but Fruit like unto a ſmall Pompion, many growing together towards the Top of the Body of the Tree, which hath no Arms or Branches, but only large broad Leaves much like unto the Plane-tree or Maple-tree Leaf, each ſtanding on a very long Stalk. The Trunk or Stalk of the Tree is near two Foot thick, and about nine Foot high. The Flowers are of a pale yellow Colour, like unto Elder Bloſſoms, which ſerve to no uſe. The Fruit is round and fleſhy, yellowiſh when 'tis ripe, and ſerving them to looſen the Belly when they are eaten, and contain within them many round, black, ſhining Grains, as big as Peaſe, which likewiſe are put to no Uſe with them. The Property of theſe Trees are ſaid to be, that unleſs the Male Kind be planted to grow near the Female, it will bear no Fruit at all. Of which Nature a Kind of Date Tree is ſaid to be. This Tree groweth in that Part of *Brazill* that the *Portugueſe* call'd *Baya de todos los Sanctos.*

Mamolaria vel Marmoraria, *i. e.* Acanthus ſativa. *See* Acanthus.

Mandragoras, from the *Greek*, μανδραγόροι, is in *Engliſh* call'd the *Mandrake*, of which we have two Sorts, diſtinguiſhed by Male and Female, but both bearing Fruit of a round Make, full of Seeds; but the Fruit of the Female is the ſmalleſt; both which Apples, as they are called, are of a yellowiſh Colour when they are ripe, and are not unlike the very Apples of ſome Sorts of *Solanum* no more than the Bloſſoms; thoſe of the Male

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are greeniſh, but the Bloſſoms of the Female are purpliſh. Theſe are only raiſed from Seed ſown in the Spring, and ſhould ſtand always in one place; by which means the Roots will grow extremely large, even to be, as ſome ſay, the Bigneſs of a Man. I have indeed ſeen ſome Roots near three Foot in length, but the ſubſtantial Part not above a Foot and half; the Mandrakes which were ſaid to reſemble Men and Women in all their Parts, I ſuppoſe, were carved out of the Roots of Briony, which though they are cut into any ſhape in the Winter, will grow the Spring following.

MANDRAGORAS mas vulgatior, *Park. The more ordinary Male Mandrake.* This Male Mandrake thruſteth forth from the Root (which groweth ſomewhat great and downright) in ſome but with one, in others with two, three, or four Twines or Branches, divided a little below the Head or Top, and ſeveral ſmall Fibres beſides, blackiſh on the Outſide, and whitiſh within; many large Leaves lying on the Ground greater than any Beet Leaves, whereunto *Dioſcorides* compareth them: From the middle of whom riſe up many pale green Flowers, made of five round Petals a-piece, each ſtanding on a ſmall ſlender Foot-ſtalk, within a green five leafed Husk, wherein is the Fruit ſet, being of the Bigneſs of a reaſonable Pippin, and as yellow as Gold when it is thorough ripe, with ſeveral round whitiſh flat Seeds within it, and of an heady or ſtrong Scent.

MANDRAGORAS fœmineus, *Park. The Female Mandrake.* The Female Mandrake hath many Leaves lying on the Ground; but ſmaller, narrower, more crumpled, and of a dark green Colour, reſembling thoſe of Lettice, as *Dioſcorides* compareth them. The Flowers alſo riſe from among the Leaves, each on its ſlender Foot-ſtalk as in the former, but of a blueiſh purple Colour. The Fruit that followeth is much ſmaller than thoſe of the Male, but round like them, and not Pear faſhion as ſome have thought (for *Cluſius* who ſaw ſeveral of them growing naturally in many places in *Spain*, denieth it) of a paler yellow Colour when they are ripe, and of a more pleaſing, or rather of a leſs heady Scent than the Apples of the Male, wherein are contained ſuch like Seed, but ſmaller and blacker. The Root alſo is like the former, blackiſh without and white within, near unto the ſame Form, parted into more or fewer Branches, as Nature liſteth.

The Mandrake, in *Latin*, Mandragoras; which ſee.

MANGAS, in *Engliſh*, *The Mango Plum*. Makes a large Tree, and may be raiſed from the Stone, if we could get it. I think the beſt way to bring it to us, wou'd be to put the Stones in Clay, or in Bees-wax, and to ſow it as ſoon in the Spring as one could receive it, and give it the Aſſiſtance of a Bark head; for it muſt be uſed very tenderly, and requires our beſt Stoves. The *Indians*, by a kind of Juggling, are ſaid to ſet a Mango Fruit in a Basket of Earth, and in a few Hours to ſhew a Plant raiſed from that Fruit, with Flowers and Fruit upon it.

MANGUS, *The Indian Honey Plum*, or *Manga Plum. Park.* This Tree groweth tall like a Pear-tree, with ſomewhat long Leaves, more like unto a Peach than a Plum. The Flowers grow from among the Leaves, many being ſet on a long Foot-ſtalk, like the long bird Cherry, or cluſter Cherry: After which follow the Fruit, ſome being as big as a ſmall Melon, and weigh near about two Pounds: The leſſer about the Bigneſs of a Gooſe Egg; and others between theſe Sizes, as the Climates and Fertility of the Soil cauſeth them; all of them being longer than a Plum, and with a thin Skin, green before they be ripe; but

of

of a yellowiſh Green, and ſome reddiſh, when they are ripe, and ſhining withal; ſmelling very well, but taſting much better and ſweeter; ſo that ſome are to be eaten, when others are reſerved to ſtand: Having a long Stone in the middle, like unto a long Almond in the Shell, but covered with a whitiſh Downe or Frieze, and a white bitter Kernel within. Some Trees bear twice a Year, in the Spring and Fall; but generally they are ripe, according to the Heat and Temperateneſs of the Climate, even from *April* unto *November*, in one place or another, for they are found in many Provinces of *India*, as *Malabar*, *Balagate*, and *Bengala Guzarate*, *Pegu*, *Malaca*, *Goa*, and *Ormuz*, which are accounted the beſt, and called generally *Mangas* by the *Indians*; yet by ſome *Ambo*, and by the *Turks* and *Perſians Amba*. The Fruit is ordered many ways, as either preſerved in Sugar, or pickled up like Olives before they be thorough ripe, and are then ſomewhat harſh and binding; or eaten freſh, being cut into Slices, and dipped in Wine, or without, and ſo eaten. They are cold and moiſt, and yet the *Indian* Phyſicians, as well as the Vulgar, do hold them to be hot, ſaying they breed cholerick Fevers, Inflammations, Itches and Scabs, unto all which Diſeaſes they are ſubject, which eat none of them at all, in reſpect of the Heat of the Year, when thoſe Fruits are chiefly ripe and are eaten. *Acoſta* pictureth this Tree with Flowers, and the Fruit differing from this of *Linſchoten*. There is another kind found growing in ſome Places, but much more rarely, whoſe Fruit hath no Stone within it, elſe not differing.

There is likewiſe a wild kind hereof called *Mangas Bravas*, whoſe Tree is leſſer than the manured, with ſhorter and thicker Leaves alſo; and the Fruit is of a pale green Colour, having a thick Skin, and but little Pulp therein, of the Bigneſs of a Quince, and with a hard griſly Stone within it, yet give they Store of Milk: They grow generally through all Mallabar. If any one eat of theſe Fruits, although it be but a little, it is ſo preſent a Poiſon that they die inſtantly; and herewith the *Indians* uſually deſtroy one another, ſome putting Oil thereto, which maketh it the more ſpeedy in operation; but howſoever it is taken, it doth ſo quickly diſpatch them, that there hath not been hitherto found a Remedy againſt it.

MANGAS Sylveſtris ſine oſciculis, in *Engliſh*, *The Wild Mango without Stones*.

MANJALE Indis, *i.e.* Curcuma, ſive Crocus Indicus. *See* Curcuma.

MANIHOT, *i.e.* Mandioca, ſive Jucca foliis Cannabinis. *See* Jucca.

Manna Graſs, is Gramen Mannæ eſculentum. *See* Gramen.

MANOBI Braſilianorum, in *Engliſh*, *Indian Earth-nuts*, or *Peaſe*.

Lady's Mantle, in *Latin*, Alchymilla; which ſee.

Maple-tree, in *Latin*, Acer; which ſee.

Matfelon, in *Latin*, Jacea nigra Vulgaris; which ſee.

MARACOC, or *Paſſion Flower*, is of various Sorts, bearing Flowers of a Star-like Figure, beautifully adorn'd with the Stamina, Apices, & Stylus. After theſe follow the Fruit ſhaped like Lemons. We have three or four Sorts which are perennial, and ſome others which are annual: They are all raiſed from Seed ſown in *March*; and the Perennial Sorts alſo are raiſed from Cuttings and Layers in *March* and *April*.

March Beetle, or *Cats-tail*.

Magnerches, is *Daiſy*. *See* Bellis.

Marram, in *Latin*, Spartum marinum; which ſee.

Margarite's Herb, in *Latin*, Herba Margarita.

Marſh-marigolds, in *Latin*, Caltha paluſtris vulgaris ſimplex; which ſee.

Sweet

Sweet Marjoram, in *Latin*, Majorana vulgaris æſtiva; which ſee.

Pot Marjoram, in *Latin*, Majorana latifolia ſive major Anglica; which ſee.

Graſs Marjoram, in *Latin*, Tragoriganum; which ſee.

Strange Marjoram, in *Latin*, Marum ſupinum; which ſee.

Wild Marjoram, in *Latin*, Majorana ſylveſtris; which ſee.

India *baſtard Marjoram*, in *Latin*, Origanum Indicum; which ſee.

Yellow Marjoram, in *Latin*, Majorana latifolia aurea; which ſee.

Corn Marigolds, in *Latin*, Chryſanthemum ſegetum; which ſee.

French *Marigolds*, in *Latin*, Flos Africanus; which ſee.

Spaniſh *Marigolds*, is the greateſt double brocade leafed Anemone.

Blue or Purple Marigold, in *Latin* *Aſter Atticus*; which ſee.

Marjets, or *Coventry Belles*. *See* Trachelium.

Marigolds, in *Latin*, Calendula.

MARMORELLA, according to the *French*, is a kind of Eupatorium; which ſee.

MARMORARIA, a Name given by the *Romans*, according to *Fuchſius*, to the *Acanthus*.

MARONI, *i. e.* Caſtaneæ maximæ; that is, the large kind of *Cheſnut*.

MARRUBIASTRUM, *i. e.* Marrubium aquaticum, that is, *Water Horehound*.

MARRUBIUM; in *Engliſh*, *Horehound*, in *Greek*, πράσιον, which is Praſium, is of various Kinds, all which may be raiſed from Seeds ſown in *March*; but the Seeds of the Water Kinds muſt be ſown then in the Water Tubs. *See* Water Tubs.

MARRUBIUM Album vulgare, *Common Horehound*. Common Horehound groweth up with ſquare hoary Stalks two Foot high, ſet at the Joints with two round crumpled, or as it were rough Leaves, of a ſullen green Colour, of a reaſonable good Scent, but of a very bitter Taſte. The Flowers are ſmall, white, and gaping, ſet in rough hard prickly Husks round about the Joints with the Leaves, from the Middle of the Stalks upwards, wherein afterwards is found ſmall round blackiſh Seed. The Root is blackiſh, hard, and woody, with many Strings thereat, which dieth not, but abideth many Years.

MARRUBIUM Hiſpanicum candidum, *White Spaniſh Horehound*. This *Spaniſh* Horehound hath ſeveral four ſquare Stalks, more white and hoary than the ordinary Horehound, whereon are ſet the Leaves by couples, which are ſomewhat longer, thicker, whiter, and more woolly alſo than it, and a little dented about the Edges: The Flowers grow towards the Tops of the Stalks in Rundles, at the ſeveral Joints with the Leaves, which are of a pale purpliſh Colour like the common Sort, ſtanding in the like rough Husks. The Seed is black like it, and ſo are the Roots. The whole Plant is of a ſtronger and better Scent than ours. *Gerrard* hath ſet forth this Horehound, and is the ſecond with him; but his Deſcription doth wholly anſwer to his fourth, which is the Horehound of *Candy*.

MARRUBIUM Creticum, *Sweet Candy Horehound*. *Candy* Horehound hath more crooked and ſlenderer Stalks than the laſt, being round; whereon do grow ſometimes broader, and at other Times and Places ſmaller, longer, and narrower Leaves than it; for theſe are accounted but one Kind, more dented about the Edges, ſet by Couples, more white or hoary than the former Horehounds; as the Stalks are alſo, which branch forth into many ſlender Branches, having Flowers at Spaces like the former, but ſmaller, and ſet in ſmaller and ſharper Husks, which are purpliſh alſo like it. The Seed is like it alſo, and the Root buſheth forth with many Fibres. The

Scen

Scent of this is much better than ours, and equal, if not beyond the other.

MARRUBIUM Creticum Anguſtifolium inodorum, *Unſavoury Candy Horehound.* This Candiot differeth from the laſt only in theſe Particulars. It hath ſhorter, narrower, and rounder pointed Leaves than the former, and is without any good Smell.

MARRUBIUM album villoſum. *French Horehound.* This ſmall Horehound riſeth not up above a Foot high, with his woody, round, white hoary Stalks ſpreading into ſeveral Branches, whereon are ſet thick Leaves, in the ſame manner as the former, but ſmaller and rounder; a little notched at the Edges, and ſo white, ſmooth and woolly underneath, as no Cotton Weed is more; but ſomewhat blackiſh and rugged on the Upperſide. The Flowers ſtand at Diſtances at the Tops of the Branches, of a pale purpliſh Colour, in the like rough Husks.

MARRUBIUM album criſpum, *Curl'd white Horehound.* Curled Horehound hath hard, round, white, woolly Stalks: The Leaves are ſmaller than the laſt, a little crumpled and curled at the Edges, and a little dented; of a grayiſh Colour on both Sides, but not ſo woolly as the laſt. The Flowers ſtand in the ſame manner as the reſt; in prickly Husks, but whiter than any of the former.

MARRUBIUM nigrum Hiſpanicum velocimaſtrum Valentinum Cluſii, *Spaniſh black Horehound. Park.* There are two other Sorts of Herbs, which altho' they be no Horehounds, yet for their Likeneſs are referred by others to them, as not knowing better unto what other Tribe or Family they ſhould be joined. The firſt of them riſeth up with ſquare hairy Stalks a Foot high. The Leaves grow by Couples at the Joints, ſomewhat long and round pointed, thinner and fuller of Veins than the wild black Horehound: Like unto the Middle Kind of *Baſil*, ſaith *Cluſius*; but *Lobel* ſaith like unto black Horehound, but longer. And of no Scent at all, ſaith *Cluſius*: But *Lobel* ſaith, of the Smell of Stæchados, or Caſſidony. The Flowers grow at the Tops of the Stalks, in Whorls or Rondels; of a white Colour, ſaith *Cluſius*, ſtanding in prickly Husks: But *Lobel* ſaith, of a purpliſh Colour (if that of *Lobel* be the ſame with this of *Cluſius*, whereof I am in ſome doubt, in regard both the Smell of the Petals, and the Colour of the Flowers, which are two eſpecial Parts of the Plants, are ſo differing one from another.) The Seed is black like the other, and growing in the like prickly Husks. The Root is ſmall, and with long Strings, like unto the wild Nettle, or the white Archangel.

Martagon Imperial, in *Latin*, Martagon Imperiale, ſive Montanum majus; which ſee.

White Martagon, in *Latin*, Martagon flore albo; which ſee.

White ſpotted Martagon, in *Latin*, Martagon flore albo maculato; which ſee.

Bluſh Martagon, in *Latin*, Martagon flore carneo; which ſee.

Spotted Martagon, in *Latin*, Martagon Canadenſe maculatum; which ſee.

MARTAGON. *See* Mountain Lilly.

MARTAGON Imperiale, ſive Lilium Montanum Majus, *The Martagon Imperial.* This Imperial Lilly hath a ſcaly Root, like unto all the reſt of the Lillies, but of a paler yellow Colour, cloſely compact or ſet together, being ſhort and ſmall oftentimes, in compariſon of the Greatneſs of the Stem growing from it. The Stalk is browniſh and round at the Bottom, and ſometimes flat from the Middle upwards, three Foot high or more, beſet at certain Diſtances with Rundles or Circles of many broad Leaves, larger and broader for the moſt part than any

any other of this Kind, and of a dark green Colour. It hath two or three, and ſometimes four of theſe Rundles or Circles of Leaves, and bare, without any Leaf between; but towards the Tops of the Stalks it hath here and there ſome Leaves upon it, but ſmaller than any of the other Leaves. At the Top of the Stalk come forth many Flowers, ſometimes three or four ſcore, thick thruſt, or confuſedly ſet together. It hath been ſometimes obſerved in this Kind, that it hath born many Flowers at three ſeveral Spaces of the Stalk one above another, which hath made a goodly ſhew; each Flower whereof is pendulous, or hanging down, and each Petal of the Flower turning up again, being thick or fleſhy, of a fine delayed purple Colour, ſpotted with many blackiſh or browniſh Spots, of a very pleaſant ſweet Scent, which maketh it the more acceptable. In the middle of the Flower hangeth down a Stile or Pointel, knobbed or buttoned at the End, with ſix yellow Chives tipp'd with looſe Pendants of an Orient red or Vermilion Colour, which will eaſily ſtick like Duſt upon any thing that toucheth them. The Heads or Seed Veſſels are ſmall and round, with ſmall Edges about them, wherein is contained flat brown Seed like other Lillies, but leſſer. The Root is very apt to encreaſe or ſet off, as we call it, whereby the Plant ſeldom cometh to ſo great a head of Flowers, but riſeth up with many Stalks, and then carries fewer Flowers.

Martagon Imperiale flore non punctato. Of this Kind there is ſometimes one found, that beareth Flowers without any Spots: The Leaves whereof, and Stalks likewiſe, are paler, but not elſe differing.

Martagon flore albo, *The white Martagon*. We have ſome of this Kind; the firſt hath its Stalk and Leaf greener than the former; the Stalk is a little higher, but not bearing ſo thick a Head of Flowers, although much more plentiful than the leſſer Mountain-Lilly, being altogether of a fine white Colour, without any Spots, or but very few, and that but ſometimes. The Pendents in the Middle of this Flower are not red, as the former, but yellow. The Root of this, and of the other two that follow, are of a pure yellow Colour, the Cloves or Scales of them being brittle, and not cloſely compact, yet ſo, as if two, and ſometimes three Scales or Cloves grew one upon the Head or upper Part of another; which Difference is a ſpecial Note to know theſe three Kinds from any other Kind of Mountain-Lilly, as in all old Roots that I have ſeen, I have obſerved, as in them that are reaſonably well grown; but in the young Roots it is not yet ſo manifeſt.

Martagon flore albo maculato, *The white ſpotted Martagon*. The ſecond is like unto the firſt in all Things, ſave in this, that the Flowers hereof are not altogether ſo white, and beſides have many reddiſh Spots on the Inſide of the Petals of the Flower, and the Stalk is not ſo green but browniſh.

Martagon flore carneo, *The bluſh Martagon*. A third Sort there is of this Kind, whoſe Flowers are wholly of a delayed fleſh colour, with many Spots on the Flowers; and this is the Difference hereof from the former.

Lilium Montanum, ſive ſylveſtre minus, *The leſſer Mountain-Lilly*. The leſſer Mountain-Lilly is ſo like in Root unto the greater that is firſt deſcribed, that it is hard to diſtinguiſh them aſunder: But when this is ſprung up out of the Ground, which is a Month after the firſt, it carrieth his Leaves in Rundles about the Stalk, although not altogether ſo great nor ſo many. The Flowers are more thinly ſet on the Stalks one above another, with more Diſtance between each Flower than the

the former, and are of a little deeper fleſh Colour or Purple, ſpotted in the ſame manner. The Buds or Heads of Flowers in ſome of theſe, before they be blown, are whitiſh, or hairy; whereas in others there is no Whiteneſs at all, but the Buds are ſmall and purpliſh: In other Things this differeth not from the former.

Lilium Montanum non maculatum. Of this ſort there is one that hath but few Spots on the Flowers, whoſe Colour is ſomewhat paler than the other.

MARTAGON Canadenſe maculatum, *The ſpotted Martagon of Canada. Park.* Although this ſtrange Lilly hath not its Flowers hanging down, and turning up again, as the former Kinds ſet forth in this Chapter; yet becauſe the green Leaves ſtand at ſeveral Joints as they do, I muſt needs inſert it here, not knowing where more fitly to place it. It hath a ſmall ſcaly Root, with many ſmall long Fibres thereat, from whence riſeth up a reaſonable great Stalk, almoſt as high as any of the former, bearing at three or four Diſtances many long and narrow green Leaves, but not ſo many, or ſo broad as the former, with ſeveral Ribs in them: From among the uppermoſt Rundle of Leaves break forth four or five Flowers together, every one ſtanding on a long ſlender Foot-ſtalk, being almoſt as large as a red Lilly, but a little bending downwards, and of a fair yellow Colour, ſpotted on the Inſide with ſeveral blackiſh purple Spots or Streaks, having a middle Pointel, and ſix Chives with Pendants on them.

MARTAGON Pomponeum, ſive Lilium rubrum præcox, vel Lilium Macedonicum, *The early red Martagon, or Martagon Pompony.* This rare Martagon hath a ſcaly Root cloſely compact, with broader and thinner Scales than others, in time growing very great, and of a more deep yellow Colour than the former, from whence doth ſpring up a round green Stalk in ſome Plants, and flat in others, two or three Foot high, bearing a Number of ſmall, long, and narrow green Leaves, very like unto the Leaves of Pinks, but greener, ſet very thick together, and without Order about the Stalk, up almoſt unto the Top, and leſſer by degrees upwards, where ſtand many Flowers, according to the Age of the Plant, and thriving in the Place where it groweth; in thoſe that are young but a few, and more ſparſedly; and in others that are old many more, and thicker ſet: For I have reckoned threeſcore Flowers and more growing thick together on one Plant, and an hundred Flowers on another. Theſe Flowers are of a pale or yellowiſh red Colour, and not ſo deep red as the red Martagon of *Conſtantinople*, hereafter ſet down, nor fully ſo large, yet of the ſame faſhion; that is, every Flower hanging down, and turning up his Petals again. It is not ſo plentiful in bearing of Seed as the other Lillies, but when it doth, it differeth not but in being leſs.

There is another, whoſe green Leaves are not ſo thick ſet on the Stalk, but elſe differeth not but in flowering a Fortnight later.

There is another alſo of this Kind, ſo like unto the former in Root, Stalk, Flower, and manner of growing, that the Difference is hardly diſcerned; but conſiſteth chiefly in theſe two Points: Firſt, that the Leaves of this are a little broader and ſhorter than the former. And ſecondly, that it beareth its Flowers a Fortnight earlier than the firſt. In the Colour and Form of the Flower there can no Difference be diſcerned, nor (as I ſaid) in any other Thing. All theſe Lillies ſpring very late out of the Ground, even as the yellow Martagons do, but are ſooner in Flowers than any others.

A fourth Kind hereof hath of late been known to us, whoſe Leaves are broader and ſhorter than the laſt, and the Flowers of a paler red, tending to yellow, by ſome called a golden red Colour, but flowereth not ſo early as they.

Lilium Byzantium, ſive Martagon Conſtantinopolitanum, *The red Martagon of Conſtantinople.* It riſeth out of the Ground early in the Spring, before many other Lillies, from a great thick yellow ſcaly Root, bearing a round browniſh Stalk beſet with many fair green Leaves confuſedly thereon, but not ſo broad as the common white Lilly, upon the Top whereof ſtand one, two, or three, or more Flowers, upon long Foot-ſtalks, which hang down their Heads, and turn up their Petals again; of an excellent red Crimſon Colour, and ſometimes paler, having a long Pointel in the Middle, compaſſed with ſix whitiſh Chives, tipp'd with looſe yellow Pendents, of a reaſonable good Scent, but ſomewhat faint. It likewiſe beareth Seed in Heads, like unto the other, but greater.

Martagon Conſtantinopolitanum maculatum, *The red ſpotted Martagon of Conſtantinople.* We have another of this Kind, that groweth ſomewhat greater and higher, with a larger Flower, and of a deeper Colour, ſpotted with ſeveral black Spots, or Streaks and Lines, as is to be ſeen in the Mountain Lillies, and in ſome other hereafter to be deſcribed; but is not ſo in the former of this Kind, which hath no ſhew of Spots at all. The whole, as it is rare, ſo it is of much more Beauty than the former.

Martagon Pannonicum, ſive Exoticum flore ſpadiceo, *The bright red Martagon of Hungary.* Although this Martagon or Lilly be of another Country, yet by reaſon of the Nearneſs both in Leaf and Flower unto the former, may more fitly be placed next unto them, than in any other place. It hath its Root very like the other, but the Leaves are ſomewhat larger, and more ſparſedly ſet upon the Stalk, elſe not much unlike. The Flowers bend down, and turn up their Petals again, but ſomewhat larger, and of a bright red, tending to an Orange Colour, that is, ſomewhat yellowiſh, and not Crimſon like the other.

Martagon Luteum punctatum, *The yellow ſpotted Martagon.* This yellow Martagon hath a great ſcaly or cloved Root, and yellow like unto all theſe Sorts of turning Lillies, from whence ſpringeth up a round green ſtrong Stalk, three Foot high at the leaſt, confuſedly ſet with narrow, long, green Leaves, white on the Edges up to the very Top thereof almoſt, having ſeveral Flowers on the Head, turning up again as the former do; of a faint yellowiſh, or greeniſh yellow Colour, with many black Spots or Streaks about the Middle of the Petal of every Flower, and forked Pointel, with ſix Chives about it, tipp'd with reddiſh Pendents: Of a heavy ſtrong Smell, not very pleaſant to many. It beareth Seed very plentifully, in great Heads, like unto the other former Lillies, but a little paler.

Martagon Luteum non maculatum, *The yellow Martagon without Spots.* The other yellow Martagon differeth in no other Thing from the former, but only that it hath no Spots at all upon any of the Petals of the Flowers; agreeing with the former in Colour, Form, Height, and all Things elſe.

Martagon Luteum ſerotinum, *The late flowering yellow Martagon.* There is yet another yellow Martagon, that hath no other Difference than the time of his flowering, which is until *July*, unleſs in this, that the Flower is of a deeper yellow Colour.

Marn & Almarn herba Dodonæi, *i. e.* Cerinthe major. *See* Cerinthe.

Marvel of Peru, in *Latin*, Solanum Mexicanum, ſive Mirabilis Bruana; which ſee.

MARUM is Herb Maſtick, and alſo Marum, a Plant ſomewhat like Thyme, and very well ſcented. There are ſeveral Sorts of it eaſily propagated by Cuttings in *March* and *April*: The Sort which is call'd Marum Syriacum, muſt be defended from the Cats, if we have a ſmall Quantity of it; but if we happen to have a great deal of it, the Cats will not come near it to do it any harm.

MARUM Vulgare, *Herb Maſtick*. It riſeth up with greater and more woody Stalks than any of the Marjorams, being too Foot high or better in ſome Places, where it liketh the Ground and Air, branching it ſelf on all ſides towards the upper Parts, leaving the Stem bare below, if it be old; otherwiſe being young, thinly furniſhing the Branches from the Bottom, with ſmall green Leaves bigger than the Leaves of any Thyme, and near the Bigneſs of the Leaves of the Marjoram gentle. At the Tops of the Branches ſtand ſmall Flowers on a Head, which afterwards turn into a looſe Tuft, of a long whitiſh Matter like unto ſoft Down, with ſome Leaves under and about them, which abide not long on the Stalks, but are blown away with the Wind The Seed is ſo ſmall, if it have any, that I have not obſerved it. The Root is thready. The whole Plant is of a ſweet reſinous Scent, ſtronger than Marjoram, and abideth our Winters, if it be carefully planted and regarded afterwards.

MARUM ſupinum, *Creeping ſtrange Marjoram*. This ſtrange Marjoram hath ſeveral ſlender weak Stalks lying upon the Ground, therein reſembling the wild Thyme rather than Marjoram. The Leaves are many and ſmaller than thoſe of Mother of Thyme, growing at ſeveral Diſtances upon the Branches. The Flowers are ſmall and purpliſh, growing at the Tops, with Leaves amongſt them, the Smell whereof is very ſweet, and neareſt unto Marjoram.

MARUM Syriacum vel Creticum, *The Syrian or Candy Maſtick*. This *Candy* or *Syrian* Marjoram, hath many upright Stalks, not ſo woody as the Herb Maſtick, but more tender and ſlender alſo; about a Foot and a half high, whereon are ſet many ſmall whitiſh green Leaves, very like unto the ſmall fine ſweet Marjoram, but ſomewhat rough up to the very Tops, which bear ſmaller Heads or Knots than the ſweet Marjoram, and white Flowers out of them. All the Herb is of a moſt flagrant ſweet Smell, enduring a long time after it hath been dried: It is very tender to keep, and will not endure any of our cold Nights that come in *Auguſt* or *September*, but will quickly periſh by them.

Ægyptian Marum, in *Latin*, Marum Ægyptorum Alpino; which ſee.

MASPETUM, *i. e.* Folium vel caulis Laſſerpitii, *i. e.* the Leaf or Bark of the *Laſſerwort*.

Maſterwort, in *Latin*, Imperitoria; which ſee.

Maſtick-tree, in *Latin*, Lentiſcus; which ſee.

Herb Maſtick, in *Latin*, Marum vulgare; which ſee.

Candy *Maſtick*, in *Latin*, Marum Syriacum vel Creticum; which ſee.

Maſtick Thyme, in *Latin*, Thymum latifolium; which ſee.

Indian *Maſtick*, in *Latin*, Lentiſcus Peruana; which ſee.

Maſtick, in *Latin*, Marum.

MATER herbarum, *i. e.* Arthemiſia; which ſee.

MATES Indorum, *i. e.* Bonduch Indianum.

MATFELLON, is *Knapweed*. *See* Jacca.

Mateweed, in *Latin*, Spartum herba; which ſee.

MATRICARIA, in *Engliſh, Featherfew*, is of various Sorts; one particularly is nurſed in our Gardens with double Flowers, and is increaſed by parting the Roots in the Spring or Autumn: And ſo we may alſo encreaſe the others, if we want them.

MATRICARIA vulgaris ſimplex, *Common Featherfew*. Common Featherfew hath many large, freſh, green Leaves, very much torn or cut on the Edges. The Stalks are hard and round, ſet with many ſuch like Leaves, but ſomewhat ſmaller; and at the Tops ſtand many huge Flowers, upon ſeveral ſmall Foot-ſtalks, conſiſting of many ſmall white Leaves, ſtanding about a yellow Thrum in the Middle. The Root is ſomewhat hard and ſhort, with many ſtrong Fibres at it. The Scent of the whole Plant is very ſtrong, and the Taſte very bitter.

MATRICARIA flore pleno, *Double Featherfew*. This differeth very little from the former but in the Flowers, which are very thick and double, with white Petals, ſo that only a little yellow Spot is to be ſeen in the Middle.

MATRICARIA floribus aureis, *Naked Featherfew. Park.* This Kind differeth not from the former, but that it hath its Flowers, without any of the Pale or Border of the white Leaves about it; and therefore being naked, and without thoſe Leaves, I have nam'd it *naked Featherfew*, as an eſpecial Difference from the former.

MATRICARIA grati odoris, *Sweet Featherfew. Park.* This other Featherfew differeth not from the firſt, either in Root, Leaf, or Flower, being in all Things ſo like, that there can no Difference be perceiv'd between them, until you ſmell thereunto; and it is ſoon found to be of a more pleaſant ſofter Smell, which ſo abideth in the Kind, and is not ſo made by Art, or degenerated by any Caſualty, but the Work of Nature only.

MATRICARIA inodora, *Unſavory Featherfew*. The unſavory Featherfew is a ſmall low Plant, rather ſpreading than riſing high into many Branches, whereon are many Leaves ſet here and there without order, every one being ſmaller, ſhorter, and thicker than the Leaves of the common Featherfew, but cut in on both ſides, ſomewhat like unto it, of no Smell at all. The Flowers are white, with a yellow Thrum in the Middle like the other, which have a certain heavy dull Scent, but very weak. The Root is buſhy like the former.

MATRICARIA, five Parthenium tenuifolium, *Fine Leafed Featherfew*. This Featherfew hath a few Leaves below, riſing from the Root, as ſmall and fine as Fennel, and very like unto Southernwood, but ſmelling ſo like Featherfew, and bitter withal, that even thereby it may eaſily be known to what Stock or Tribe it doth belong; from among which ariſe ſeveral brownish round and hard Stalks, to the height of half a Yard and more, whereon grow diſperſedly ſuch like Leaves. At the Tops of the Stalks ſtand many ſmall white Flowers in an Umbel, thick ſet, or cloſe together, very like unto the Flowers of Yarrow, that they may ſoon deceive him that heedfully doth not mark them. The Root is ſmall, white, and woody, with ſome ſmall Fibres at it.

MATRICARIA, five Parthenium Alpinium Cluſii, *Mountain Featherfew of Cluſius*. Mountain Featherfew hath many ſlender weak green Branches trailing upon the Ground, and taking Root as they creep thereon, very like unto Camomile, and not riſing above a Foot high, about which are ſet many Leaves, almoſt as fine as Camomile, but cut in after the manner of Mayweed or Featherfew, and very near of the ſame Smell with Featherfew, being of a hot Taſte, but not unpleaſant. At the Tops of the Stalks ſtand many

Flowers together, very like unto the former; but that the middle Thrum is ſmaller and paler, and the circling Leaves not altogether ſo white, but as large, and ſomewhat rounder or cloſer ſet, of the ſame Scent with the Herb. The Root is compoſed of many ſmall Fibres ſhooting down from the ſmall Head.

PARTHENIUM maritinum minimum, *Small Sea Featherfew.* I have thought fit to place this Sea Plant, with the reſt of the ſame Tribe, as I meant to do with as many as will abide the Culture and Manuring, to proſper in this Garden, intending to ſhew you the reſt in convenient Places. The Root is ſmall, ſpreading along many ſmall Fibres, from whence riſe up ſlender weak Branches, lying upon the Ground ſeverally, ſet without Order, with many ſmall whitiſh green Leaves, cut in or dented on the Edges, very like in Form unto the Leaves of the great white Daiſy, but much leſſer, and more full and fleſhy, or thicker, of a ſtrong Scent, ſomewhat like unto Feather few, or rather unto ſtinking Marthes or Mayweed: At the Top of every Branch ſtand one or two Flowers, ſomewhat like unto thoſe of Feather few or Mayweed, but ſmaller, and the bordering Petals ſmaller, having a whitiſh green Head or Husk of Leaves under them.

MATRICATIS, *i. e.* Verbena; which ſee.

MATRISALVIA, *i. e.* Sclarea; which ſee.

MATRISYLVA multorum, *i. e.* Aſperula odorata. *See* Aſperula.

MAURICAPOROS Bellonio, *i. e.* Styrax rubra. *See* Styrax.

Maudlin, in *Latin*, Ageratum; which ſee.

MAURONIA Lesbiis Bellonio, *i. e.* Dentilaria Rondeletii. *See* Dentilaria.

MAURUCA Italis, *i. e.* Rhamnus primus Dioſcoridis. *See* Rhamnus.

May-weed, in *Latin*, Cotula fœtida; which ſee.

May-buſh, in *Latin*, Oxyacanthus; which ſee.

Maus Matherwort. *See* Palma Chriſti.

May-Bloſſoms, or *Convall-Lillies.* *See* Lilium Convallium.

MAUZ, *i. e*, Muſa, Machinus, & Machinum, *i. e.* Zingiber fuſcum. *See* Zingiber.

Mealy Plant, in *Latin* Viburnum; which ſee.

MECHINI, *i. e.* Doronicum Arabum verum Pona. *See* Doronicum.

MECHOACAN alba, *i. e.* Bryonia Mexicana & Peruana, called in *Engliſh*, *Mechoacan*, or *Indian white Briony.* *See* Bryonia.

MECONA Dioſcoridis, *i. e.* Tithymalus maritimus. *See* Tithymalus.

MECONIUM, according to *Dioſcorides*, is a Kind of Opium made of the Leaves, as well as the Heads, either of the white or black Poppy.

MEDSUSIUM, Cordi, *i. e.* Ulmaria; which ſee.

Meadow-ſweet, or *Mede-ſweet*, in *Latin*, Ulmaria; which ſee.

MEDICA, in *Engliſh*, is *Medick Claver*; it is a Plant which gives us great Varieties, ſporting extremely in the Figures of its Seed-Veſſels; ſome like Hedghogs, like Barrels, like Snails, *&c.* all of them are raiſed from Seeds ſown in *March.*

Medick-fetch. *See* Cock's-heads.

Medick-fodder, in *Latin*, Medica tornata ſpinoſa; which ſee.

Meadow-Parſnep, in *Latin*, Sphondylium; which ſee.

Meadow-Saffron, is Colchicum.

Medlar, in *Latin*, Sorbus legitime; which ſee.

Medlar-tree, in *Latin*, Meſpilus.

Meadow-Parſnep. *See* Cow-Parſnep.

Meedles. *See* Arach, or Arack.

MEDICA legitima Dodonæo Cluſio Italiis, ſive fœnum Burgundiacum, *Snail Trefoil of Burgome*. This Snail Trefoil, or Claver, hath ſeveral weak green Stalks, with ſmall ſad green Trefoil Leaves, ſet thereon without order. The Flowers grow upon long Stalks, coming from the Joints and Tops of the Branches, many cluſtering in a thick ſhort Tuft, of a blueiſh Purple, in thoſe that grow in theſe Parts; but in other of ſeveral Colours, as more Purple, near a Violet, or paler blue, or of a browniſh blue, or of mix'd blue and yellow Colours, parted; and in ſome Places of *Spain* and *Narbone* in *France*, with yellow Flowers alſo. After which come ſmall Snail-round Cods ſet together, not ſo much twined as many other Medicas are, wherein lie ſmall pale Seed. The Root groweth ſomewhat deep, with ſome Strings and Fibres thereat, abiding long.

MEDICA racemoſa, ſive Trefolium Cochleatum polycarpon, *Cluſtering Snail Trefoil*. This hath Branches lying on the Ground a Foot long and more, ſet with ſmall round Trefoil Leaves, on pretty large Foot-ſtalks; the Flowers come forth at the Joints upon long Foot-ſtalks, ſmall, and many cluſtering together, and after them ſmall Snail-like Shells a little rough. There is another hereof, whoſe Leaves are dented, whereas the former is not, and differeth not elſe.

MEDICA fruteſcens, ſive flavo flore Cluſii, *Woody Snail Claver*. This Snail Claver hath many hard, round and flexible weak Stalks, not able to ſtand upright, a Foot long, divided into many Branches, whereon grow ſmall long and narrow Leaves, by three on a long Foot-ſtalk, with a thick middle Rib on the Back of each: The Flowers are ſmall, and many together, of a yellow Colour, and ſomewhat ſweet, which are followed by ſeveral ſmall flat twined Cods, like unto thoſe of the firſt, but ſmaller, with ſmaller Seed likewiſe in them. The Root is long, conſiſting of long Strings which abideth long, ſhooting new Stalks every Year.

MEDICA Marina, *Sea-Claver*. The Sea-Claver hath many hoary trailing Branches ſpread on the Ground a Foot or two long, with many ſmall and hoary round Trefoil Leaves, on ſhort Foot-ſtalks: The Flowers are many, ſmall and yellow, ſtanding at the Ends of the Branches, and many ſmall writhed Shells to follow, like unto other ſmall ſnail Clavers. The Root is ſomewhat thick, and abideth long.

MEDICA Marina major ſpinoſa, *Hard and thorny Shell'd Sea-Claver*. This Claver groweth bigger and greener than the laſt; the Flowers are ſmall and yellow, coming from the Joints of the Branches, and but one at a Place, which are followed by ſmall hard and round prickly Heads, whoſe Windings are hardly to be diſcerned; this periſheth yearly. There is another Sort hereof that differeth only in the Smallneſs.

MEDICA Arabica Camerarii, ſive Trefolia cordatum, *Hart Claver of Arabia*. This Hart-Claver hath very ſlender and ſmall weak Branches, full of Joints, and round greeniſh Trefoil Leaves upon long Foot ſtalks at them, broad at the End, and dented in, making the Faſhion of a Heart, as it is uſually expreſſed, with red Spots in each of them. The Flowers grow two or three together at the End of a Stalk, coming from the Joints, ſmall and yellow, which turn into ſmall prickly twining Heads, like unto other ſmall Medicas. The Root is but annual.

MEDICA echinata rotunda, ſive Tribulus terreſtris minor repens Lugdunenſis, *Creeping round prickly Claver* This round prickly Claver hath very long Branches trailing on the Ground,

with very ſmall Trefoil Leaves on them. The Flowers are yellow, two or three, at the moſt ſtanding together, which turn into round, rough, or prickly Heads. The Root is ſmall, white and thready: There is another growing more upright, and with four or five ſuch ſmall Buds ſet together, elſe not differing from it.

MEDICA Lunata, *Moon Claver*. The Leaves hereof are ſmall, ſomewhat like unto the firſt true Claver, and dented about the Edges. The Flowers are yellow, and the Pods very like to thoſe of *Marantha* his *Cytiſus*; but yet is not the ſame, this being an Herb, and that a Shrub growing high.

MEDICA Tornata major & minoris lenis, *The greater and leſs ſmooth Medica turned like a Tun*. Theſe two Sorts differ not in their growing from the others, but only in their Fruit; the greater whereof ſtandeth ſingly one at a Place, turned like to a Tun, and the leſſer hath many together ſmaller.

MEDICA Tornata Spinoſa, *The thorny Tun-like Medica*. This alſo hath the chief Difference in the Fruit, which is ſomewhat like a Tun, but a little thorny, or more like unto a fine wrought Hair Button, many together.

MENENBETHENE, is a Kind of Nut growing in the *Eaſt-Indies*, whoſe Shell is three Square, and about an Inch long, according to *Cluſius*.

MELANDRYUM Plinii Cluſio, *i. e.* Lychnis ſylveſt. Albiavel purpurea.

MELANIUM, *i. e.* Viola nigra. Melanchier & Amelanrier.

MELA palanda, *i. e.* Mula.

MELFRUGUM Dioclis, *i. e.* Panicum ſativum.

MELANTHIUM, *i. e.* Nigella.

MELANZANA & Melengena, *i. e.* Mala inſana. Melenken Anams ſimilis.

MELICA, *i. e.* Sorghum.

MELACRIUM, & roſcidum.

The Melancholy Gentleman, in *Latin*, Leucoium melancholicum; which ſee.

MELILOTUS Coronata flore albo.

Melilot, in *Latin*, Melilotus; which ſee.

MELINE & Melina, *i. e.* Panicum, Varrone, *i. e.* Milium.

MELINUM Ciſalpino, *i. e.* Colus Jovis.

MELIPHYLLUM & Meliſſophyllum, *i. e.* Meliſſa.

MELISSA Conſtantinopolitana.

MELISSA vulgaris, *The Common Garden Balm*. The common Garden Balm hath ſeveral ſquare green Stalks, with round, hard, dark green Leaves, pointed at the Ends, and a little dented about the Edges, ſet by Couples at the Joints, of a ſweet Smell, coming neareſt to a Citron or Lemon. The Flowers are ſmall and gaping, growing at the Tops of the Stalks, of a pale Carnation Colour, almoſt white; the Roots faſten themſelves ſtrongly in the Ground, and endure long, the Leaves and Stalks dying yearly.

MELISSA Turcica flore cœruleo, *Turky Balm with a blue Flower*. This Balm riſeth up with one ſquare browniſh green Stalk, two Foot high at the leaſt in any good Ground, and higher ſometimes, ſpreading with two Branches from every Joint where the Leaves are ſet, up almoſt to the Top. The Leaves are narrower and longer than thoſe of the ordinary Balm, and more dented in about the Edges, of as ſweet a Lemon Scent, or rather more than it, rough, and of as ſad a green Colour. The Flowers are gaping or hooded, growing at the Tops of the Branches at certain Diſtances, of a blue or purpliſh blue Colour, ſtanding in rough, ſharp-pointed Husks; after which cometh the Seed, which is black and roundiſh, with a white Spot in every of them, plainly to be ſeen while they are freſh, but not ſo eaſily diſcerned when they are dry. The Root periſheth every Year, and muſt be ſown afreſh in the Spring

Spring Time, if any be deſirous to have it.

MELISSA Turcica flore albo. *Turky Balm with a white Flower.* This other Balm differeth not from the former, either in growing or Height, or Form of Leaves or Flowers, or in the good Smell thereof, or in the Durability, for it is equal thereunto in all theſe Properties; the only Difference is in that the Leaves hereof are of a freſher green Colour, and that the Flowers are of a perfect white Colour. The Seed doth not degenerate, as in many other Herbs it happeneth, but keepeth conſtantly his Kind.

MELISSA Molucca lævis, ſive Syriaca aſperior, *Great Aſſyrian Balm.* This Herb *Matthiolus*, and others, make a Kind of Balm from the Form of the Leaves chiefly: It riſeth from Seed with a round hollow Stalk, out of the Ground, to be two Foot high, or thereabouts, branching forth ſeverally on all Sides up to the Top, whereon are ſet ſhorter and rounder Leaves, at the end of long Foot-ſtalks, ſomewhat leſs dented about the Edges than in the common Balm, and not at all ſharp on the Edges, as in the next: At the Joints of the Stalks, from the Middle thereof upwards, come forth round about it, certain hard whitiſh Skins, ſmall and round at the Bottom, and wide open at the Brims, like unto a Bell, having five Corners for the moſt part. From the Bottom of each of theſe cometh one Flower ſomewhat ſmall, and like the Flower of Common Balm, almoſt white, or with a ſmall ſhew of bluſh therein; and after they are paſt, in the Bottom of the ſame skinny Bells grow the Seed (but ſeldom one of ten cometh to be ripe with us) which is whitiſh and cornered. The Smell hereof is nothing but Balm, but rather fulſome, the Taſte hereof is bitter. The Root periſheth every Year.

MELISSA Molucca aſperior, ſive Syriaca aſperior, *Prickly Aſſyrian Balm*: This other *Aſſyrian* Balm riſeth a little higher, and groweth ſomewhat greater than the former, but after the ſame Faſhion. The Leaves hereof are ſomewhat longer and ſharper on the Edges; the Husks likewiſe, in which ſtand theſe skinny Bells, at the Corners of them, are ſharp-pointed, and of a paler white Colour. The Flowers and Seed are alike, and periſh at the firſt Approach of any cold Night. This hath a little better Scent to commend it than the former.

MELISSA, ſive Meliſſophyllum Fuchſii, *Unpleaſant Balm. Park.* It hath many hairy ſquare brown Stalks riſing from the Root, half a Yard high, whereon are ſet two Leaves at ſeveral Spaces, at the contrary Sides of them, ever up to the Tops of the Stalks, which are broader and ſomewhat longer than the ordinary Balm, and of a ſad green Colour; between which Leaves at every Joint with them, from the Middle of the Stalk upward on each Side thereof, come forth larger Flowers, and longer than in Balm, more like unto thoſe of the yellow Lamium, or dead Nettle, as ſome compare them, or unto thoſe of Mountain *Calamint*, as others do; of a pale purpliſh Colour on the lower part, and whitiſh above. This hath no ſuch good Scent therein as the Balm hath, but is rather of a ſtronger unpleaſant Scent; for which Cauſe I have ſo entituled it.

MELO Carduus Americanus, in *Engliſh, The Melon-Thiſtle.*

MELO Corcopali, in *Engliſh, The American Quince Melon-Tree.*

MELO, in *Engliſh*, a *Melon*. There are ſeveral Kinds of this brought us from *Spain*, *France*, *Italy* and *Turky*; but the *French* Sort are beſt eſteem'd for our Climate. We raiſe them in Hot-Beds in the Beginning of *February*, and with good Management may ex-

pect a full Crop by the Beginning of *July* following; all theſe have Male Bloſſoms diſtinct from the Female, which produce the Fruit, which ſhould by no Means be pull'd off, as is the common Practice among the Gardeners.

Melo Corcopali, *The American Quince Melon-tree. Corcopal*, is a Province of the *Indies*, wherein, near the *Promontory Comari*, groweth a Tree like unto the Quince-tree, both for Form and Leaf, bearing a large Fruit as great as a Melon, with Ribs on the Outſide like thereunto, very ſweet and pleaſant to be eaten, and Phyſical, within which lye three or four Grains or Kernels, like unto Grape-ſtones, which are as bitter as Cherry-ſtone Kernels. The Sick as well as the Healthy do eat of this Fruit, having a Quality therein to evacuate evil Humours.

In the ſame Province of *Corcopal* groweth a white Medlar as great as an Apple.

Melo carduus Americanus, *The Melon Thiſtle*. This admirable Plant, or Fruit, hath neither Leaf nor Stalk, but riſeth immediately out of the Ground, from a ſmall whitiſh, rough, ſtringy Root, and many ſmall Fibres thereat, into the Form of a Musk-Melon for the Bigneſs, but made Cone-Faſhion, that is, broad and flat below, and ſmaller up to the Top, having round about it fourteen Ribs ſet with ſharp long Pricks, ten or twelve together, like a Star, in ſix, ſeven or eight Places of every Rib, and furrowed between, of a yellowiſh green Colour. From out of the Top whereof thruſteth forth many Silk-like Down or Cottony Threads, as the Artichokes and other Thiſtles do; within which lye, when they are ripe, ſmall, long, ſlender pointed Sheaths or Cods, of a perfect crimſon Colour, reſembling the long codded Capſicum or *Guinea-Pepper*, wherein is contained ſmall round Seed, like the Amaranthus, ſet with hard yellowiſh Pricks at the Head. The Rind hereof is hard and thick, like unto a Melon, which may be pared away like it, under which the Pulp or Meat lyeth, white in Colour, fatty in feeling, of an unſavory ſour Taſte, wateriſh and cooling. This Plant groweth near the Sea Shores in ſeveral Iſlands of the *Weſt-Indies*, as *Saint Margaret's*, *Saint John's*, and others near unto *Puerco Ricco*: One of the Fruits hath been brought from thence to us that hath weigh'd ſeven Pounds twelve Ounces. We know of no other Uſe this Fruit is put unto, but that in the hot Time of the Year they eat it to quench their Thirſt and cool the heat of their Stomachs.

Melocactos, *i. e.* Melocarduus Americanus.

Melochia & Moloenia, in *Engliſh*, *Jews Mallow*, *Park*. It groweth in *Aſia*, *Syria*, *Ægypt*, and thoſe Places abundantly, in the Gardens where it is ſown; as alſo in many Places of *Spain* and *Italy*; but the natural Place is not known. It is ſo familiar in *Ægypt*, as *Alpinus* ſaith, that the Feaſt or Meals Meat that is made without a Diſh thereof, being boil'd in Water or freſh Broth, is not thought to be ſufficiently plentiful: It ſeldom flowers with us, in regard that our Summers are not hot enough to bring it to Maturity; for having often ſown it, we could never have it grow above a Hand high, the firſt cold Air in the Night cauſing it to periſh quickly:

Melons, in *Latin*, Melo vulgaris; which ſee.

Turky-Melons, in *Latin*, Anguria ſive Citrullus; which ſee.

Musk-Melons, in *Latin*, Guanabanus Oviedi; which ſee,

Quince-Melon, in *Latin*, Melo Corcopali; which ſee.

Pine-Apple Melon, in *Latin*, Cachi & Ciccara; which ſee.

Prickly fruitful Melon, in *Latin*, Duriones; which ſee.

The

The Melon-Thiſtle, in *Latin*, Melo carduus Americanus; which ſee.

MELOPEPO, in *Engliſh*, Gourd or Pompkin; theſe are raiſed upon Hot-Beds in *February*, and may be tranſplanted when they are in their firſt Leaf, where they may have the Benefit of Dung, and be ſheltered from the Weather: There are great Varieties of this Kind, ſome whoſe Fruit reſembles Bottles, others, Oranges; they are of Uſe abroad among the Peaſants when they are dry, to put Wine or other Liquors in. It is ſurpriſing, that a Seed not weighing four Grains, will produce a Plant in four or five Months time, which will weigh, with its Fruit, upwards of a hundred Pound: Moſt of theſe Sorts ſhould have the Benefit of Stakes and Props to run upon.

MELOSPINES Veneris, *i. e.* Datura, ſive Stramonium minus.

MELOTHRON Theophraſti, *i. e.* Bryonia alba, aliis Dulcamara.

MEMITHA Arabum Cluſio, *i. e.* Glaucium Græcorum, aliis vero Cerinthe.

MENCHERA Hiſpanis, *i. e.* Salvia fruticoſa anguſtifolia lutea.

MENIANTHES Dioſcoridis & Plinii, *i. e.* Trifolium bicuminoſum.

MENTHA Aquatica rubra, in *Engliſh*, *Red-water Mint*, is encreaſed by parting the Roots in the Spring, and by Cuttings almoſt all the Summer long.

MENTHA Romana anguſtifolia, ſive Cardiaca, *Hart-mint*, or *Spearmint*. This Mint hath ſeveral round Stalks, and longer and narrower Leaves ſet thereon, than the next Mint, and groweth ſomewhat lower and ſmaller, and of a darker green Colour. The Flowers ſtand in ſpiked Heads at the Tops of the Branches, being of a pale bluſh Colour; the Smell or Scent hereof is ſomewhat near unto *Baſil*; it increaſeth by the Root under Ground, as all the other do.

MENTHA Crutiata, *Croſs Mint*. The Croſs Mint hath his ſquare Stalks, ſomewhat hoary, and the Leaves thereon hairy, rougher, broader, and rounder than the former, which ſtand on all ſides thereof one againſt another, two at a Joint, ſo that they repreſent a Croſs, thereby giving it the Name. The Flowers ſtand in ſpiky Heads, of a purpliſh Colour, ſomewhat deeper than it.

MENTHA fuſca, ſive Vulgaris, *Red or brown Mints*. This Mint hath ſquare browniſh Stalks, with ſomewhat long and round pointed Leaves, nicked about the Edges, of a dark green, and ſomewhat reddiſh Colour, ſet by Couples at the Joints, and of a reaſonable good Scent. The Flowers are reddiſh, ſtanding by Spaces about the Tops of the Stalks. The Roots run creeping in the Ground, as the reſt do, and will as hardly be extirpated as the reſt.

MENTHA Criſpa, *Criſpe, or curled Mint*. The greateſt Difference in this Kind of Mint from the laſt conſiſteth firſt in the Leaves, which are almoſt as round as the laſt, but more rough or crumpled, or as it were curled, than in the Flowers, which are purpliſh, ſtanding in Rundles about the Tops of the Stalks; and in the Smell hereof, which cometh neareſt unto Balm.

MENTHA Criſpa Danica aut Germanica ſpecioſa. *The great curled Mint of Germany*. This Mint creepeth with his Roots as the others do; having ſeveral high Stalks riſing from them, which ſoon divide themſelves into Branches, with two Leaves at every Joint, ſomewhat broad and large, but more deeply cut in at the Edges, and as it were curled or crumpled together; eſpecially the lower Leaves, for thoſe that riſe up with the Stalks are not ſo much torn or cut in on the Edges, but are a little deeper dented than the former. The Flowers ſtand in ſomewhat larger and rounder ſpiky Heads than others, of a pale purpliſh Colour; the Scent whereof is pleaſant,

but

MENTHASTRUM folio longiore, *Long-leaſed wild Mint*. This wild Mint hath ſquare browniſh Stalks, and ſomewhat broad, but longer Leaves growing on them than the laſt, and nothing hoary at all, but rather of a dark green Colour. The Flowers ſtand at the Tops of the Branches in rounder Tufts of a pale purpliſh Colour; the Scent whereof is ſomewhat more pleaſant than the other, but not ſo quick or hot as ſome of the former.

MENTHASTRUM hortenſe, ſive Mentha Sylveſtris, *The manured wild Mint*. This wild Mint that is nurſed up in Gardens, hath creeping Roots, as other Mints have, and ſquare Stalks, which are hoary and a little hairy, whereon are ſet larger and rounder Leaves than in the former, of an hoary white Colour, covered as it were with Down. The Flowers ſtand at the Tops of the Branches, in longer and more ſlender and ſpiky Heads than any of the former, and are of a pale purpliſh Colour; the Scent hereof is more ſtrong, full, and heady, but nothing ſo pleaſant as the others. Of this Kind is the Party-coloured Mints which are kept in Gardens, having ſeveral Leaves parted, white and green, ſome more or leſs than others.

MENTHASTRUM montanum, ſive Pannonicum, *Hungarian wild Mint*. This *Hungarian* Kind hath ſquare Stalks, and ſomewhat large Leaves ſet thereon by Couples at every Joint, as the others are, which are more green than the laſt, and dented about the Edges. The Flowers are more white than the laſt, ſtanding about the Stalks at ſeveral Spaces, and ending in ſmall long Spikes. The Root is hard, ſhooting forth many Strings, more like unto Nep than Mint, as the whole Face thereof doth reſemble, according to the Mind of *Cluſius*; and is of a hot and ſharp Taſte, ſmelling ſomewhat like the wild Mint.

MENTHASTRUM tuberoſum Cluſii, *Cluſius his knobbed wild Mint*. This Kind of wild Mint hath ſquare, hairy, green Stalks, full of Joints, with two Leaves ſet thereat, which are long, rough, and dented about the Edges, and ſomewhat of a pale green Colour, and of an unpleaſant Smell: The Tops of the Branches do end in Spikes of whitiſh Leaves, among the which the Flowers ſtand at Diſtances, with two Leaves at a Space, of a whitiſh Colour; after which followeth ſmall black Seed. The Root is ſomewhat like a Radiſh-Root, browniſh on the Outſide, having certain tuberous Heads joined thereunto, which being ſeparated, will grow into Plants.

MENTHASTRUM Geniculata Radice, *Wild Mint with jointed Roots*. This Kind of Mint hath his Roots ſomewhat thick, and ſet with Joints or Knees at certain Spaces; and ſhooting forth Fibres thereat. The Stalk riſeth not a Foot high, being ſomewhat hard, rough and ſquare, whereon are ſet at the Joints two long dark green Leaves, being ſoft in handling, but a little wrinkled, and dented about the Edges. The Flowers ſtand at the Tops of the Branches, in ſhort Tufts or Spikes like unto Nep, of a pale purpliſh Colour; after which come ſmall, round, ſweet-ſmelling Seed, like unto the whole Plant.

MENTHASTRUM Hirſutum. *Hairy wild Mint*. This wild Mint hath ſquare, hairy Stalks with many Branches riſing from the Root, higher and greater than the ordinary Wild Mint, having hairy long Leaves ſet thereon at a Joint, and many purpliſh Flowers at the Tops.

MENTHASTRUM rotundi folium minus, *Small round-leafed wild Mint*. The Stalk hereof is ſquare, hairy and reddiſh, about a Foot high, having two Leaves at a Joint, ſomewhat round and long, ſoft, hairy, and dented about the Edges, of a ſad green on the Upperſide, and whitiſh underneath.

From

From the Joints riſe ſome Branches ſet with the like Leaves, and round Heads of Flowers at the Tops, of a purpliſh Colour; the Scent hereof is not very pleaſant, but rather ſtrong and heady.

MENTHA Aquatica rubra, *Red-water Mint.* This Water Mint riſeth up from a creeping Root, running or ſpreading in the muddy or watry Places, with many browniſh ſquare Stalks, branched almoſt from every Joint, with a Couple of ſomewhat broad, yet pointed and dented Leaves, many Times browniſh or reddiſh, and of a ſtrong Scent. The ſmall Flowers that are purpliſh, ſtand at the Tops of the Stalks and Branches, in looſe round Tufts, one above another.

MENTHA Aquatica, ſive Paluſtris minor, *The leſſer Water Mint.* This other Water Mint ſhooteth forth a ſquare, reddiſh, hairy Stalk, and ſometime a little hoary, about a Foot high, whereabouts are ſet ſoft, hairy, round, and ſomewhat long Leaves, two always at a Joint, dented about the Edges, of a dark green Colour on the Upperſide, and grayiſh or hoary underneath. From the Joints with the Leaves come forth long branched Stalks, with purpliſh Flowers at the Tops of them, ſtanding in round Heads. The whole Herb is of a ſtrong Scent.

MENTHASTRUM Campenſe & aliud, in *Engliſh, Wild Mint,* is increaſed by dividing the Roots in the Spring or Autumn.

MERCURIALIS, ſive Mercuria Herba mas & fœmina.

French Mercury, in *Latin,* Mercurialis mas & fœmina; which ſee.

Dogs Mercury, in *Latin,* Cynocrambe legitima Dioſcoridis Bauhino; which ſee.

Engliſh Mercury.

Mercury's moiſt Blood, in *Latin,* Verbena; which ſee.

Mercury's Violets. See *Coventry Bells.*

Mercurial of the World, in *Latin,* Mirabilia; which ſee.

Merecrop. See *Pimpernel.*

MERCURIALIS Vulgaris mas & fœmina, *French Mercury, the male and female.* I comprehend, as you ſee, both the Male and the Female Mercury under one Deſcription; becauſe, as all do agree, they both riſe from the Seed of one, as Hemp doth, and they are both ſo alike, that but for the Flowers and Seed that ſhew their Difference, they could not be diſtinguiſhed the one from the other. It riſeth up with a ſquare green Stalk full of Joints, two Foot high, or thereabouts, with two Leaves at every Joint, and branching likewiſe from both Sides of the Stalks, ſet with freſh green Leaves, ſomewhat broad and long, like unto the Leaves of Pellitory of the Wall, but leſſer, and much about the Bigneſs of the Leaves of Baſil, finely dented about the Edges. Towards the Tops of the Stalks and Branches, at every Joint, come forth in that which is called the Male, two ſmall round green Heads, ſtanding together upon a ſhort Foot-ſtalk, which, growing ripe, are the Seed; not having any Flower, that ever I could diſcern. In the Female the Stalk is longer, ſpike Faſhion, and ſet round about with ſmall green Husks, which are the Flowers, made like ſmall Branches of Grapes, which give no Seed that ever I could find, but abide in that Manner a great while upon the Stalks, without ſhedding. The Root is compoſed of many ſmall Fibres, which periſheth every Year at the firſt approach of Winter, and raiſeth itſelf up again of its own ſowing; for where it is once ſuffered to ſow it ſelf, the Ground will never want it afterwards, even of both Sorts, for I never ſaw it grow in any Place, where either of them was wanting.

MERCURIALIS ſylveſtris Cynocrambe dicta vulgaris, *The ordinary Wild Mercury,* or *Dogs Mercury.* This Dog Mercury is diſtinguiſhed into Male and Fe-

Female, and riſeth up with many Stalks, ſlenderer and lower than Mercury, and without any Branches at all upon them; the Male is ſet with two Leaves at every Joint, ſomewhat greater than the Female, but more pointed and full of Veins, and ſomewhat harder in handling, of a darker green Colour, and leſſer ſnipp'd or dented about the Edges; at the Joints with the Leaves come forth longer Stalks than in the former, with two hairy round Seeds upon them, twice as big as thoſe of the former Mercury. The Taſte hereof is Herby, and the Smell ſomewhat ſtrong and virulent. The Female of this Kind hath much harder Leaves, and ſtand upon longer Foot-ſtalks, and the Stalks are longer; from the Joints come forth ſuch like long or rather longer Spikes, of greeniſh Flowers, as are in the former Female Mercury, with many ſmall Threads in them, which give no Seed no more than the other Mercury. The Roots of them both are many, and full of ſmall Fibres, which run under Ground, and mat themſelves very much, not periſhing as the former Mercuries do, but abiding the Winter, and ſhoot forth new Branches every Year, for the old die down to the Ground.

MERCURIALIS Sylveſtris, noli me tangere dicta, ſive perſicaria ſiliquoſa, *Wild Mercury, call'd Quick in Hand.* This Kind of wild Mercury (which for the Variety of the Form, hath been ſeverally named of Writers) riſeth up with a round-jointed Stalk, two Foot high ſometimes, branching from thence into many Places, whereat continually ſtandeth but one Leaf, upon a very ſlender rough Foot-ſtalk, moſt like unto thoſe of *French* Mercury, but longer pointed, and ſomewhat ſmaller at the Stalk; not ſo finely, but as it were groſly indented about the Edges, but thinner, ſofter, and of a blueiſh green Colour: From every Joint, with the Leaf from the Middle upwards, and at the Tops of the Branches cometh forth one long brown Foot-ſtalk, as ſmall and fine as any Hair, bearing one Flower thereon, and ſometimes two or three ſomewhat cloſe together, hanging downwards, compoſed of ſix Petals a-piece, ſomewhat like unto thoſe of the Hollow-Root, but greater, of a fair gold yellow Colour. *Bauhinus* ſaith, it is found of a paler Colour. Two of them that ſtand like Wings at the Sides, are larger than the other two that ſtand under them, which are ſmall and round; the loweſt is longer than the other two ſmall ones, and broad at the End; the uppermoſt endeth in a ſhort crooked Horn or Heel behind. The Bottom on the Inſide is whiter than the reſt, which have ſometimes red Spots in them. After theſe Flowers are paſt, there come up in their Places ſmall long jointed Pods, hanging downwards, ſtriped as it were all the Length of them, wherein is contained ſmall, long, and ſomewhat flat Seed, of a dusky Colour, which is hard to gather, in regard, that even before it be thorough ripe, if it be but very lightly handled, the Pods will break, and twine themſelves a little, as the Pods of ſome certain Pulſes will do; and the Seeds will leap forth; yea, for the moſt part, the very ſhaking of the Branches by the Wind, cauſeth the Pods to break open, and ſhed their Seed on the Ground, where the ripeſt may beſt be gathered, if they be taken in Time. The Root is blackiſh and thready, periſhing every Year; the Taſte is ſmall and wateriſh, as *Columna* ſaith, in the green Herb, and little otherwiſe in the dried.

MERCURIALIS, ſive Cynocrambe legitima Dioſcoridis Bauhino, *The true Dogs Mercury by* Bauhinus. The true Dogs Mercury, is a tender, ſmall and ſappy Herb, and riſeth up like unto the ordinary Mercury, with a round green creſted Stalk, about a Foot high, ſet

ſet with many Joints, branching forth from every Joint; whereat cometh forth at the firſt two ſmall Leaves, and ſomewhat round, like unto Chickweed; after two other ſpring forth from the ſame Joint, which are much larger and broader; and from the ſame Place alſo, afterwards, come divers other ſmaller Leaves than the firſt, and this Proportion it holdeth, not at one Joint alone, but at every one throughout the whole Plant; from the loweſt Joint almoſt of the Stalk and Branches, up to the Top, where come forth three or four ſmall whitiſh green Flowers, with many Threads in the midſt of them, which turn into ſmall hard round Seed, like unto thoſe of Mercury, but ſomewhat leſſer; green at the firſt, but of a blackiſh Aſh-colour when they are ripe. The Root is white, long and fibrous.

MESEREON Arabum, *i.e.* Chamælæa tricoccos. *Parkinſon.*

MESPILUS Anthedon Theophraſti, *i. e.* Aroma. *Parkinſon.*

MESPILUS maxima ſativa, *The great manured Medlar.* The great Medlar groweth near to the Bigneſs of a Quince, but never ſo great as an Apple-tree that ever I ſaw, ſpreading Branches, reaſonably large, with longer and narrower Leaves than either Apple or Quince, and not dented at all about the Edges; at the End of the Sprigs ſtand the Flowers made of five white great broad pointed Petals, nicked in the Middle with ſome white Threads; after which cometh the Fruit, being round and half flat, of a browniſh green Colour, being ripe, bearing a Crown as it were at the Top, which were the five green Petals, as a Huſk wherein the Flower ſtood before, which Crown of Petals being rubb'd off or faln away, the Head of the Fruit is ſeen to be ſomewhat hollow. The Fruit is very harſh before it be mellow'd, as is ſaid of the Services before, and hath uſually five hard Kernels within it.

MESPILUS vulgaris, ſive minor, *The ordinary or ſmall Medlar.* The ordinary Medlar differeth in nothing from the former, but that it hath ſome Thorns in it, in ſeveral Places, which the other hath not, and that the Fruit is ſmall, and not altogether ſo pleaſant.

MESPILUS minor folio ſerrato, *The common Italian Medlar.* This alſo differeth in nothing from the laſt that hath Thorns, but that the Leaves are dented about the Edges, when as the other is not.

MESPILUS fructu albo magno, *The great white Medlar.* This differeth not from the firſt Sort, but in the Fruit, which will be as great as it, and more white, being ripe on the Tree, and will not be brown when it is mellowed; the Kernels alſo within them are not ſo ſtrong and hard.

MESPILUS Aronia, ſive Neapolitana, *The Medlar of* Naples. The Medlar of *Naples* riſeth to be a reaſonable great and fair ſpread Tree, bearing broad Leaves, cut in or divided on the Sides into ſeveral Parts, but not to the middle Rib, ſomewhat reſembling the Hawthorne Leaves, with Thorns ſet ſometimes on the Branches, and ſometimes without. The Flowers grow in Tufts like unto the Service-Tree, of a greeniſh Colour, which turn into Fruit, many cluſtering together and hanging down, ſmaller than the ſmalleſt Medlar, and with a leſſer Crown of Leaves, and Hollowneſs at the Top than it, reddiſh or yellowiſh when they are ripe, having only three Stones or Kernels within it, and more ſweet and pleaſant alſo.

MESPILUS Orientalis Tanaceti folio villoſo, magno fructu, pentagono eviridi flaveſcente. Coroll. Inſt. Rei. Herb. 44. The Kinds of Medlar Tree have a red Fruit, and differ from one another only in the Bigneſs of their Fruit, whereof

whereof ſome are an Inch in Diameter, and others not above ſeven or eight Lines thick: Theſe Sorts of Trees, which are not higher than Plum-trees, have a Trunk as big as a Thigh, covered with a greyiſh cleft Bark: The Branches are buſhy, ending in hard Prickles, blackiſh and ſhining; the Leaves grow in Bunches, like thoſe of the Azaroliar, or Medlar-tree, one Inch and a half long, pale, green, hairy and downy on both ſides, cut into three Parts, the Middle whereof is again cut into three Parts, and thoſe on the Sides cut into two. The Fruit grows four or five together, raiſed into five Coins or Wedges rounding, red, and hairy, with a Navel furniſhed with five pointed Leaves; they are a little ſharp, more agreeable than thoſe of the preceding Species. Their Fleſh is yellowiſh, and incloſes five ſmall Stones, very hard, filled with a white Pith.

METL, *i. e.* Aloe Americana. *Parkinſon.*

METALLUM Italorum, *i. e.* Aria Theophraſti.

Metheglin, this is a Liquor made of Honey and Alewort.

MEUM Alexiterium Creticum, in *Engliſh*, *Spignel:* It is propagated by Seed ſown in the Spring.

Baſtard Mevin-wood, is Ganiacum Patavium.

Meu, or *Spignel*, is Meum.

Mevyn-wood Baſtard. See *Italian Pockwood.*

Meſe. See *Spignel.*

Mezereon-tree, in *Latin* Chamelæa Germanica.

MEUM Vulgatius, *Common or ordinary Spignel.* The Roots of common Spignel do ſpread much and deep in the Ground, many Strings or Branches growing from one Head, which is hairy at the Top, of a blackiſh brown Colour on the Outſide, and white within, ſmelling well, and of an Aromatick Taſte, from whence riſe ſeveral long Stalks of moſt fine cut Leaves, like Hairs, ſmaller than Dill, ſet thick on both Sides of the Stalk, and of a good Scent. Among theſe Leaves riſe up round ſtiff Stalks with few Joints, and Leaves at them, and at the Tops an Umbel of pure fine white Flowers, at the Edges whereof ſometimes will be ſeen a ſhew of a reddiſh or bluſh Colour, eſpecially before they be full blown, and are ſucceeded by ſmall ſomewhat round Seed, bigger than the ordinary Fennel, and of a browner Colour, divided into two Parts, and creſted on the Back, as moſt of the Umbelliferous Seeds are.

MEUM aliud minus. *Small Spignel.* The ſmall Spignel hath a good big Root a Foot long in the Ground, black on the Outſide, and white within, without any Branches downwards, but parted into ſeveral Heads upwards, each whereof ſendeth forth many ſhort ſlender Stalks of moſt fine ſhort Leaves, ſet by ſmall Tufts together; among which riſe up a few low Stalks, not above a Foot high, bearing white Umbels of Flowers, and very ſmall Seed after them, as ſmall as Parſly, but blacker of Colour: The Scent is moſt quick, ſharp, and very pleaſing, as is the reſt of the Plant.

MEUM Alexiterium Creticum, *The Preſervative Candy Spignel.* The Stalk hereof is about two Foot high, as thick as that of Dill, and green, with many long wing'd Leaves thereon, as finely cut as the former Spignel. The Umbels of Flowers are white and ſmall, and very ſmall, long, ſweet ſmelling Seed follow them. The Root is ſlender, long and white, of a Finger's Thickneſs, ſmelling well and of a ſharp Taſte. Our Author, *Alpinus*, ſaith, he had another Sort from the *Baſſan-Hills*, but this he holdeth for the trueſt.

MEUM ſpurium Italicum, *Italian Baſtard Spignel.* Baſtard Spignel is ſomewhat like unto the true, yet more like unto Dill, with longer and thicker Leaves: The Stalk riſeth as high as the firſt,

firſt, with white Umbels of Flowers, and large Seed on them. The whole Plant, and every Part, are of more ſtrong and unpleaſant Scent and Taſte than the former, but the Root eſpecially, which ſpreadeth Branches like the true Spignel, but ſmaller, ſomewhat like Sow or Hog Fennel.

Meum Alpinum Germanicum, illis Muttelina dictum, *Mountain Spignel of* Germany. This Spignel hath but few Stalks of winged Leaves riſing from the Root ſomewhat broader than the Leaves of the ordinary Spignel, and ſhorter, and are between *Carum* and *Meum*, among which riſeth a ſlender branched Stalk a Foot high, bare of Leaves for the moſt part to the Top, where are ſet two or three ſmall Umbels of purpliſh Flowers, each conſiſting of five ſmall Petals a piece; bearing Seed afterwards that is ſomewhat long, and reaſonably great. The Root is of a Finger's Length, covered with a rugged blackiſh Bark, and but few Fibres adjoining thereunto, and a Buſh of Hair at the Top; of a Smell ſomewhat ſharp like the ordinary Spignel, but much weaker.

Miidiega Hiſpanis, *i.e.* Doryentum Hiſpanicum Cluſio.

Milax & Smilax arbor, *i.e.* Taxus.

Milax & Smilax Arcadum, in *Engliſh*, *The great Laurel Oak.*

Smilax Arcadum glandifera major, in *Engliſh*, *The greater Laurel Oak*; this grows plentifully about *Montpelier*, and in many Places in *Italy* and *Spain*. It flowers and bears Fruit when other Oaks do.

Smilax glandifera minor, in *Engliſh*, *The leſſer Laurel Oak*. This grows on Hills about the River *Rhodonus*, that runneth through *Provence*, and bears Fruit with other Oaks.

Miliana herba Plinii Tragi, *i. e.* Gramen Panici effigie Lobelio & Bauhino.

Mititaris, *i. e.* Sideritis.

Milium album & nigrum, in *Engliſh*, *White and Black Millet.* Theſe came firſt into *Europe* out of the *Eaſtern* Countries. They require a ſtrong Ground well watered, for they ſoon impoveriſh a Ground if it be not kept enriched; nor will it proſper in lean dry Soil. It is to be ſown in *April*, and the Grain in the hotter Climates will be ripe in *Auguſt* or *September*.

Milium Soler vel Solis, *i.e.* Lithoſpermum.

Milium vulgare album, *Common white Millet.* This Millet groweth with many hard jointed Stalks, full of a white Pith, yet ſoft, and a little hairy or downy on the Outſide, with long and large Reed-like Leaves at them compaſſing one another. The Tops of the Stalks are furniſhed with a number of whitiſh yellow long Sprigs like Feathers, bowing down their Heads, ſet all along with ſmall Seed incloſed in a whitiſh Husk, which being taken forth, are of a ſhining pale yellowiſh, or whitiſh Colour, ſomewhat hard, little bigger than the Seed of Flowers. The Root buſheth much in the Ground, but periſheth yearly.

Milium nigrum, *Black Millet.* This other Millet differeth little from the former, being ſomewhat leſs with us, ſaving that as the Juba or Tuft is browniſh, ſo is the Seed blackiſh and ſhining, very like elſe to the other.

Melica ſive Sorghum, *Indian Millet.* This Millet is in all the Parts thereof larger and higher than the former, riſing to be five or ſix Foot high or more. The Stalks are full of Joints, and large long Leaves at them; the Juba or Tuft ſtandeth upright, whereon ſtand the Seeds as big, but not flat as Lentals; ſomewhat round, and either whitiſh, yellow, red, or blackiſh, hard and ſhining. The Root buſheth more than the other, yet periſheth.

Millefolium, is in *Engliſh*, Yarrow.

Millefolium Vulgare, *Common Yarrow*,

row, or Millfoile. The ordinary Yarrow hath many Leaves ſpread upon the Ground, which are long, and finely cut into many ſmall Parts, that it excelleth the fine Leaves of Tanſey; among which riſe two or three round green Stalks, with ſuch like winged Leaves as grow below, but ſmaller and finer up to the Tops, where ſtand many ſmall white Flowers in a Tuft or Umbel cloſe together, each Flower conſiſting of five ſmall round pointed Petals, with a little yellow Thrum in the Middle, and ſmell ſomewhat ſtrong, yet not unpleaſant, being rubb'd in the Hand. The Root is made of many long white Strings ſpreading deep and far. There is ſome Variety in the Flowers hereof, ſome being more white than others, as alſo thicker ſet together, and greater or ſmaller than others; one with a round or tuberous Root, as big as an Haſle Nut, wherein hath been found a Worm ſo ſmall, that the Sight was ſcarce able to diſcern it.

MILLEFOLIUM majus album, *Great white Yarrow or Millfoile.* The great white Yarrow differeth not much in the Form of Leaves or Flowers from the former wild Yarrow, but in the largeneſs of the Stalks and Leaves, the green Leaves being as large almoſt as thoſe of Tanſey, and in the Flowers being greater, ſtanding in a larger Umbel; the Smell whereof is a little ſtronger than in the ordinary.

MILLEFOLIUM rubrum Vulgare, *Commom red flowered Yarrow.* This Yarrow differeth not in Leaves from the firſt or common Sort, nor in the manner of growing, but in the Colour of the Flowers, being of a deeper or paler red, or almoſt bluſh Colour, yet with a yellow Spot or Thrum in the Middle.

MILLEFOLIUM flore rubro maximum, *Great red Millfoile.* This greater red Yarrow hath as large and great winged green Leaves, as the great white Yarrow, but more finely cut in on the Sides. The Stalks are as great and high, branching forth at the Top, and ſtor'd with large Umbels of Flowers like unto them, but of a fair bright reddiſh Colour, and in ſome paler, with pale yellow Thrums in the Middle, which are of a fine ſmall Scent.

MILLEFOLIUM, ſive Achillea Sideritis lutea, *Achilles's yellow Wound-wort.* This yellow Woundwort riſeth up ſomewhat high, and creepeth not; the Leaves whereof are long, and very finely cut into many pieces, ſomewhat like unto Southernwood, but more ſappy and whitiſh. The Flowers ſtand in Tufts like the other, of a fair gold yellow Colour. The Seed is ſmall and long like unto Tanſey; and herein conſiſteth the Difference between this and the two next yellow Sorts.

MILLEFOLIUM luteum, ſive Achillea lutea, *Yellow Millfoile.* This yellow Millfoile, or Yarrow, hath whitiſh and ſhort Stalks ſcarce a Foot high, ſometimes creeping along by the Ground, and taking Root as it creepeth; the whitiſh Leaves are long and much divided, but ſmaller and ſofter, than the common white Kind. The Flowers at the Tops of the Stalks are of a pale yellow Colour, as well the outer Leaves as inner Thrum, ſtanding many together in Tufts, and riſing out from whitiſh Stalks. The Root is ſmall and long, with many Fibres thereat.

MILLEFOLIUM incanum Creticum, *Yellow Candy Millfoile.* The Candy Millfoile groweth with round whitiſh Stalks a Foot high, whereon are ſet long, narrow, whitiſh dented Leaves, ſomewhat like unto the Leaves of Lavender Cotton, the Tops of the Stalks branch forth into many cloſe Tufts of pale yellow Flowers of a fine ſmall Scent. The Root is ſtringy and creepeth as the laſt.

MILLEFOLIUM, ſive Stratiotes Millefolia Cretica, *White Candy Yarrow.* This Millfoile riſeth up from a long white Root,

Root, with many long Stalks, a little bending down, covered with a whitiſh Down, having many winged Leaves ſet at Spaces, each whereof conſiſteth of ſmall long Leaves, ſet thick together on both ſides of the Ribs, which are whitiſh, but not ſo much as the Stalks; at the Tops whereof ſtand ſmall Umbels of white Flowers, ſomewhat like to thoſe of Tanſey.

MILLEFOLIUM, ſive Achillea Sideritis, ſive nobilis odorata, *Achilles's ſweet Wound-wort*. This Wound-wort (or Yarrow, for thereunto it is moſt like) hath many large thin cut Leaves next the Ground, more finely and deeply cut in unto the middle Rib, and each Part divided, which maketh it to differ from the firſt, from whence riſe up more and taller Stalks, with many finer Leaves ſet thereon; and at the Tops many Flowers in Tufts together, being both more in Number, and larger than the firſt or common Sort; of a whitiſh or reddiſh Colour, and yellow in the Middle. The whole Plant ſmelleth very ſweet. The Root periſheth every Year after Seed Time, and requireth a good Ground and a rich to proſper in.

MILLEFOLIUM Alpinum incanum, *Small Mountain Millfoile*. This ſmall Millfoile hath many ſmall winged Leaves, as finely cut in on the Edges as the laſt, and ſomewhat whitiſh, ſet on the Stalks that ſpread on the Ground, and there take Root again, among which riſe up ſhort Stalks not above a Foot high, with ſome finer Leaves on them to the Top, where they bear many Tufts of ſmall Flowers thick thruſt together, of a pale reddiſh or ſhining bluſh Colour. The Root creepeth like the common Sorts.

Millfoile, or *Yarrow*, with white, red, or yellow Flowers, in *Latin*, Millefolium album.

Water Millfoile, in *Latin*, rubra lutea; which ſee.

Milk Trefoile, in *Latin*, Cytiſus; which ſee.

Milk Vetch, in *Latin*, Aſtragalus; which ſee.

Milk-wort, in *Latin*, Polygala; which ſee.

Black Milk-wort, or *Sea Milk-wort*, in *Latin*, Glaux Maritima; which ſee.

Spaniſh, or white Milk-wort, in *Latin*, Glaux Hiſpanica Cluſii; which ſee.

Milk-wort, or Spurge, in *Latin*, Lathyris ſive Cataputra minor; which ſee.

Mill Mountain, in *Latin*, Chamælinum Cluſii flore albo, ſive Linum ſylveſtre Catharticum; which ſee.

Millet black and white, in *Latin*, Milium album nigrum; which ſee.

MILLEFOLIUM & Myriophyllum.

Millet-graſs, in *Latin*, Gramen Miliaceum; which ſee.

Milt-wort, or *Spleenewort*, in *Latin*, Polypodium vulgare; which ſee.

MILLEFOLIUM aquaticum Vulgatius, *Ordinary Water Yarrow*. This Water Yarrow which groweth moſt plentifully with us about *London*, riſeth up with a round ſtraight Stalk, having ſeveral long winged Leaves at the Bottom of it, cut and divided into many fine ſmall Leaves ſet in both ſides of the middle Rib, like unto the Land Yarrow, but much tenderer, and with as fine Leaves almoſt as Fennel it ſelf. At the Stalks likewiſe grow ſuch fine Leaves up to the Tops, where ſtand on Branches, large Tufts of ſmall white Flowers ſet cloſe together. The Root is ſomewhat long, white, and ſlender, with ſeveral Fibres at it.

MILLEFOLIUM Coriandrifolium, *Broad-leafed Water Yarrow*. The lower Leaves of this Yarrow are ſomewhat like, in the Form and Diviſions of them, unto the lower Leaves of Corianders, but much ſmaller, and of a freſh yellowiſh green Colour; but thoſe that grow from thence upwards on the Stalks, are ſmaller and more finely cut

in like unto Fennel, bearing Umbels or Tufts of yellowiſh Flowers.

MILLEFOLIUM aquaticum minus, *Small Water Yarrow*. This ſmall Yarrow ſpreadeth many long, round, green Stalks, full of Joints, and thereat many fine ſmall Fibres, which take hold of the Ground as they creep. The upper part of the Stalk that riſeth above the Water, hath five or ſix Joints, and at each of them many fine ſmall green Leaves ſcarce an Inch long, being leſs and leſs upward, ſo as the Top of the Stalk ſeemeth to be Steeple faſhion, which bear at the Top ſo many very ſmall Flowers, conſiſting of eight ſmall white Petals a-piece, joined together and not opening themſelves, as there are Petals at every Joint; which afterwards paſs into certain round Heads, which have four Spokes or Points a-piece.

MILLEFOLIUM aquaticum floridum, ſive Viola aquatica, *Water Gillovers*. The Root of this Water Gillover is very ſmall and creeping, ſhooting forth Fibres every where; from which riſe up ſeveral long winged Leaves, conſiſting of many ſmall Leaves ſet on each ſide of a middle Rib, which are larger and greater than thoſe of the firſt Sort here ſet forth, of a ſad green Colour: The Stalks that riſe up among them are bare of Leaves from the Bottom to the upper Joints; whereabout ſtand ſeveral ſmall whitiſh and ſweet Flowers, ſomewhat like unto Stockgilly flowers, of five Petals a-piece, one Row above another, with yellowiſh Threads in the Middle. There is another Sort hereof very like it, but that it hath larger Wings, and finer jagged Leaves.

MILLEFOLIUM aquaticum Ranunculi flore & capitulo, *Crowfoot Millfoile*. This is a leſſer Herb than any of them that grow before, growing only in ſhallow Waters, where it ſeldom riſeth above a handful high, with very many and very fine ſhort Leaves, as ſmall as Camomile, and of a yellowiſh green Colour; the ſhort Stalk among them carrying ſingle ſmall white Flowers, reſembling the Water Crowfoot, both in the Flowers, and in the finer Leaves, but hath no broad Leaves at the Bottom as that hath, and might as well be accounted a Crowfoot as a Water Millfoile; but that all Authors that write of it do number it among them, eſpecially becauſe that it beareth a head of Seed after the Flower is paſt, very like unto thoſe of Crowfoot, that is, a ſmall Bunch of Seeds ſet cloſe together.

MILLEFOLIUM maratriphyllon Ranunculi flore, *Fennel leafed Crowfoot Millfoile*. The Root hereof is very long and creeping; the Stalks grow much higher than the laſt; the Leaves are much longer and greener, very like to thoſe of Fennel: The Flowers are white, but much larger than the laſt; the Head of Seed being ſomewhat like unto it.

MILLEFOLIUM aquaticum pennatum ſpicatum, *Feathered Millfoile*. This Millfoile ſendeth forth from a buſhy fibrous Root ſeveral round jointed Stalks, hollow, ſtriped and branched at the Tops, ſwimming on the Water a Cubit high, and at each three or four Leaves ſo finely cut that they ſeem to be Feathers, of a brown green Colour. At the Tops of the Stalks come forth long purpliſh Spikes, as it were, containing many Knots of ſmall yellowiſh Flowers, ſet one above another by ſpaces; after which come ſmall, black, and very hard Heads, four or five together about the Joint, in the hollow Part whereof lieth the Seed.

MILLEFOLIUM aquaticum cornutum majus, *The greater horned Millfoile*. This likewiſe hath many ſlender and brittle jointed Stalks, ſwimming upon the Water a Cubit high, with many fine, thin, and ſmall Leaves compaſſing them at the Joints, whereof the lowermoſt are jagged like a Harts-

horn,

horn, but upwards they are finer: From the Joints riſe ſmall ſlender Foot-ſtalks, three or four Inches long, ſomewhat like Horns, bearing at the Top of each a ſmall white Flower, made of four Petals a-piece, and after them a ſmall Head, with ſeveral Seeds together, like a Crowfoot. *Bauhinus*, in his Appendix to his Pinax, maketh mention of a Sort hereof, much leſſer than the other, with ſmall Leaves like Hairs, and ſhort; ſo that the whole Wing of Leaves ſet together, doth not exceed one Leaf of a Lentile.

Millefolium aquaticum flore luteo galericuleto, *Water Millfoile, with a yellow hooded Flower*. This hooded Water Millfoile, hath ſeveral long Leaves iſſuing from the Root lying within the Water, made of many Parts ſet on each ſide of the middle Rib, each part conſiſting of many very fine, ſhort, green, Fennel-like Leaves, ſet as it were in Tufts, one againſt another. The Stalks riſe up ſomewhat high and reddiſh, without any Leaf on them, but with many pale yellow Flowers, ſetting a good diſtance one from another, from the Middle almoſt to the Top; which Flowers conſiſt of three Petals, the middlemoſt whereof is as it were hooded, before it be blown open, but then is the broadeſt, and round at the End, with a Dent in the middle thereof, making it repreſent the Form of an Heart, as it is uſually expreſſed on the Cards.

Millo granum Indicum, is a Grain or kind of Corn like Millet, uſed both for Bread and Drink in the Kingdom of *Sabo* in *Guinea*, remembred in the Sea Voyage of *Vanderhagne*, in *Cluſius's Curæ poſteriores*.

Millegrana major, *i. e.* Herniaria vulgaris.

Millemorbia, *i. e.* Scrophularia major vulgaris.

Mil-Mountain. See Wild Flax.

Mil. See Millet.

Milt-waſt, in *Latin*, Aſplenium.

Milzadella & Milzatella Italorum, *i. e.* Lamium album maculatum.

Mimmulus, herba Plinii quibuſdam, *i. e.* Pedicularis.

Mindium Rhaſis, in *Engliſh* the *Syrian* Coventry Bells.

Mints, in *Latin*, Mentha; which ſee.

Horſe Mint, in *Latin*, Menthaſtrum hortenſe, ſive Mentha ſylveſtris; which ſee.

Cat Mint, in *Latin*, Mentha Cataria minor Alpina; which ſee.

Mountain Mint, in *Latin*, Calamintha; which ſee.

Wild Mint of *America*, in *Latin*, Origanum fiſtuloſum Cornuto, ſed potius Menthaſtrum fiſtulorum Americanum; which ſee.

Water Mint, and their Sorts, in *Latin*, Mentha Aquatica, which ſee.

Miſſeltoe, in *Latin*, Viſcum, which ſee.

Mirabilis Peruana minor, in *Engliſh*, the ſmall Mervaile of *Peru*.

Mirasole, Italorum Ricinus.

Mirtle greater and leſſer, in *Latin*, Myrtus major & minor; which ſee.

Mirobalane, or purging *Indian* Plums, in *Latin*, Mirobalini; which ſee.

The ordinary Chebull Mirobalane, in *Latin*, Mirobalani Chebuli, ut fertur icon vera; which ſee.

Mithridatum Cratovæ Plinii Augulara & Cæſalpino, *i. e.* Dens Caninus.

Mithridate, Muſtard, in *Latin*, Thlaſpi Mithridaticum, ſive vulgatiſſimum Vaccariæ folio; which ſee.

Mithridate, Wolfsbane, in *Latin*, Aconitum hyemale; which ſee.

Mochus Dodonæi, *i. e.* Cicer ſativum, Cæſalpino, Lathyrus ſylveſtris.

Mock Privet, in *Latin*, Phillyrea.

Mogli *i. e.* Arbor triſtis.

Molle Cluſii, in *Engliſh*, the *Indian* Maſtick Tree.

Mulligo montana. *See* Gallium.

Mugwort, in *Latin*, Artemiſia; which ſee.

Mugwet, is Woodrooffe, in *Latin*, Aſperula; which ſee.

Petty Mugwet.

Mulberries, in *Latin*, Morus.

Mulberry Fig-tree of Egypt, in *Latin*, Sycomorus, ſive ficus Ægyptia & Cypria; which ſee.

Mullein, in *Latin*, Verbaſcum album vulgare, ſive tapſus barbetus communis; which ſee.

Moluccas-tree, in *Latin*, Panava.

MULLUSCANUX, *i. e.* Juglans teneriore putamine.

MOLOCHE, Molope & Molochinarii. *See* Althæa.

MOLOCHIA, *i. e.* Melochia. Molon Plinii quibuſdam, *i. e.* Filipendula.

MOLUCCA Syriaca lævis & aſperior. *See* Meliſſa.

MOLYBDENA Plinii, *i. e.* Dentillaria Rondeletii.

Moly, or *Saracens Garlick*, in *Latin*, Moly Indicum Lobelii; which ſee.

Indian Molle, in *Latin*, Lentiſci Pecuani ſimilis Molla dicta; which ſee.

MOLY Homericum, vel potius Theophraſti, *The greateſt Moly of Homer*. *Homer*'s Moly (for ſo it is moſt uſually called with us) riſeth up moſt commonly with two, and ſometimes with three great, thick, long, and hollow guttered Leaves, of a whitiſh green Colour, very near the Colour of the Tulip Leaf; a whitiſh round ſmall Button, like unto a ſmall Bulb, the like whereof, but greater, doth grow between the Bottom of the Leaves and the Stalk near the Ground, which being planted when it is ripe, will grow into a Root of the ſame Kind. Among theſe Leaves riſeth up a round, ſtrong, and tall Stalk, a Yard high or better, naked unto the Top, where it beareth a great Tuft or Umbel of pale purpliſh Flowers, all of them almoſt ſtanding upon equal Foot-ſtalks, or not one much higher than another, conſiſting of five Petals a-piece, ſtriped down the Back with a ſmall pale Line, having a round Head or Umbone with ſome Threads about it in the midſt. Theſe Flowers do abide a great while blown before they fade, but of a faint Smell; and after they are paſs'd come the Seed, which is black, wrapped in white cloſe Husks. The Root groweth very great, ſometimes bigger than any Man's cloſed Fiſt, ſmelling ſtrong like Garlick; whitiſh on the Outſide, and green at the Top, if it be but a while bare from the Earth about it.

MOLY Indicum, ſive Caucaſon, *The Indian Moly*. The *Indian* Moly hath ſuch like thick large Leaves, as the *Homer*'s Moly hath, but ſhorter and broader; in the middle whereof riſeth up a ſhort weak Stalk, almoſt flat, not having any Flowers upon it, but a Head or Cluſter of greeniſh ſcaly Bulbs, incloſed at the firſt in a large thin Skin, which being open, every Bulb ſheweth it ſelf, ſtanding cloſe one unto another upon his Footſtalk, of the Bigneſs of an Acorn, which being planted, will grow to a Plant of his own Kind. The Root is white and great, covered with a dark Coat or Skin, which encreaſeth but little under Ground; but beſides that Head, it beareth ſmall Bulbs above the Ground, at the Bottom of the Leaves next unto the Stalk, like unto the former.

MOLY montanum Pannonicum bulbiferum primum. *The firſt bulbed Moly of Hungary*. This firſt *Hungarian* Moly hath three or four broad and long green Leaves, folded together at the firſt, which after open themſelves, and are carried up with a Stalk ſtanding thereon one above another, which is a Foot high; at the Top do grow a few ſad reddiſh Bulbs, and between them long Foot-ſtalks, bearing Flowers of a pale purpliſh Colour; after which followeth black Seed, incloſed in roundiſh Heads. The Root is not great, but white on the Outſide, very like unto the Root of Serpents Moly, hereafter deſcribed,

deſcribed, encreaſing much under Ground, and ſmelling ſtrong.

Moly montanum Pannonicum bulbiferum ſecundum, *The ſecond bulbed Moly of Hungary.* The ſecond Moly hath narrower green Leaves than the former. The Stalk is about the ſame Height, and beareth at the Top a great Cluſter of ſmall green Bulbs, which after turn of a darker Colour; from among which come forth long Foot-ſtalks, whereon ſtand purpliſh Flowers. The Root is covered with a blackiſh purple Coat or Skin.

Moly Serpentinum, *Serpents Moly.* This Moly muſt alſo be joined unto the bulbous Molies, as of Kindred with them, yet of a greater Beauty and Delight, becauſe the Bulbs on the Heads of the ſmall Stalks are redder, and more pleaſant to behold. The Stalk is lower, and its graſſy winding Leaves, which turn themſelves (whereof it took the Name) are ſmaller, and of a whiter green Colour. It beareth among the Bulbs purpliſh Flowers, but more beautiful; the Scent whereof is nothing ſo ſtrong. The Root is ſmall, round, and whitiſh, encreaſing into a number of ſmall Roots, no bigger than Peaſe round about the greater Root.

Moly caule & foliis triangularibus, *The three cornered Moly.* This three ſquare Moly hath four or five long, and ſomewhat broad pale green Leaves, flat on the upper Side, and with a Ridge down the back of the Leaf, which maketh it ſeem three ſquare or three cornered, bearing at the Top out of a skinny Husk, ſeveral white Flowers, ſomewhat large and long, almoſt Bell-faſhion, with ſtripes of Green down the Middle of every Leaf, and a few Chives tipp'd with Yellow in the Middle about the Head, wherein, when it is ripe, is incloſed ſmall black Seed. The Root is white on the Outſide, and very like the yellow Moly; both Root, Leaf, and Flower, hath a Smack, but not very ſtrong, of Garlick.

Moly Narciſſinis foliis, *Daffodil leafed Moly.* This Moly hath many long, narrow, and flat green Leaves, very like unto the Leaves of a Daffodil, from whence it took its Name (or rather of the early greater *Leucoium bulboſum*, or bulbed Violet before deſcribed, joined next unto the Daffodils, becauſe it is ſo like them) among which riſe up two or three Stalks ſometimes, each of a Foot and a half high, bearing at the Top, incloſed in a skinny Hoſe, as all the Molies have, a Number of ſmall purple Flowers, which do not long abide, but quickly fade. The Seed is black as others are. The Root is ſometimes knobbed, and more often bulbed, having in the Knobs ſome Marks of the old Stalks to be ſeen in them, and ſmelleth ſomewhat like Garlick, whereby it may be known.

Moly montanum latifolium luteo flore, *The yellow Moly.* The yellow Moly hath but one long and broad Leaf when it doth not bear Flower, but when it will bear Flower, it hath two long and broad Leaves, yet one always longer and broader than the other, which are both of the ſame Colour, and near the Bigneſs of a reaſonable Tulip Leaf: Between theſe Leaves groweth a ſlender Stalk, bearing at the Top a Tuft or Umbel of yellow Flowers out of a skinny Hoſe, which parteth three ways, made of ſix Petals apiece, laid open like a Star, with a greeniſh Back or Outſide, and with ſome yellow Threads in the Middle. The Seed is black, like unto others. The Root is whitiſh, two for the moſt part joined together, which encreaſeth quickly, and ſmelleth very ſtrong of Garlick, both Flowers and Leaves.

Moly Pyrenæum purpureum, *The purple Mountain Moly.* This purple Moly hath two or three Leaves, ſomewhat like the former yellow Moly, but not ſo broad, nor ſo white. The Stalk hath not ſo many Flowers there-

on, but more ſparingly, and of an unpleaſant purple Colour. The Root is whitiſh, ſmelling ſomewhat ſtrongly of Garlick, but quickly periſheth with the Extremity of cold Winters, which it will not abide unleſs it be defended.

Moly montanum latifolium purpureum Hiſpanicum, *The purple Spaniſh Moly*. This Moly hath two broad and very long green Leaves, like unto the yellow Moly in this, that they do compaſs one another at the Bottom of them, between which riſeth up a ſtrong round Stalk, two Foot high or more, bearing at the Top, out of a thin Husk, a Number of fair large Flowers upon long Foot-ſtalks, conſiſting of ſix Petals a-piece, ſpread open like a Star, of a fine delayed purple or bluſh Colour, with ſeveral Threads of the ſame Colour, tipp'd with yellow, ſtanding about the middle Head: Between the Stalk and the Bottom of the Leaves it hath ſome ſmall Bulbs growing, which being planted, will ſoon ſpring and increaſe. The Root being ſmall and round, with many Fibres thereat, hath many ſmall Bulbs ſhooting from them.

Moly purpureum Neapolitanum. *The purple Moly of Naples*. The *Neapolitan* Moly hath three or four ſmall long green Leaves ſet upon the Stalk after it is riſen up, which beareth a round Head of very fine purple Flowers, made of ſix Petals a-piece, but ſo cloſing together at the Edge, that they ſeem like unto ſmall Cups, never laying themſelves open as the others do. This hath ſome ſcent of its Original, but the Root more than any Part elſe, which is white and round, quickly encreaſing as moſt of the Molies do.

Moly pyxidatum argenteum Hiſpanicum, *The Spaniſh Silver cupped Moly*. This *Spaniſh* Moly hath two or three long Ruſh-like Leaves, which riſe up with the Stalk, or rather vaniſh away when the Stalk is riſen up to be three Foot high or more, bearing a great Head of Flowers, ſtanding cloſe at the firſt, but afterwards ſpreading much one from another, every Flower upon a long Foot-ſtalk, being of a white ſilver Colour, with Stripes or Lines on every ſide, and faſhioned ſmall and hollow, like a Cup or Box. The Seed I could never obſerve, becauſe it flowereth ſo late, that the Winter hindereth it from bearing Seed with us. The Root is ſmall and round, white, and in a manner tranſparent, at leaſt ſo ſhining, as if it were ſo; and encreaſeth nothing ſo much as many of the other Sorts. This hath a pretty Smell, not to be miſliked.

Moly Serotinum Coniferum, *The late Pine-apple Moly*. This laſt Moly that was ſent me with the laſt deſcribed, and others, from *Spain*, riſeth up with one long green Leaf hollow and round unto the End, towards this End on the one ſide, breaketh out a Head of Flowers, encloſed in a thin Skin, which after it hath ſtood ſo a good while, the Leaf in the mean time riſing higher, and growing harder, becometh the Stalk, breaketh, and ſheweth a great Buſh or Head of Buds for Flowers, thick thruſt together, faſhioned very like unto the Form of a Pine-apple (from whence I gave it the Name) of the Bigneſs of a Wallnut. After this Head hath ſtood in this manner a Month or thereabouts, the Flowers ſhew themſelves to be of a fine delayed or whitiſh purpliſh Colour, with ſeveral Stripes in every one of them; of the ſame Cup-faſhion with the former, but not opening ſo plainly, ſo that they cannot be diſcerned to be open, without good Heed and Obſervation. It flowereth ſo late in Autumn, that the early Froſts do quickly ſpoil the Beauty of it, and ſoon cauſe it to rot. The Root is ſmall and round, and ſhining like the laſt, very tender, as not able to abide our ſharp Winters, which have cauſed it utterly to periſh with me.

Moly Dioſcorideum, *Dioſcorides his Moly.* The Root of this ſmall Moly is tranſparent within, but covered with a thick yellowiſh Skin, of the Bigneſs of an Hazel Nut, or ſomewhat bigger, which ſendeth forth three or four narrow graſſy Leaves, long and hollow, and a little bending downwards, of a whitiſh green Colour, among which riſeth up a ſlender weak Stalk, a Foot and a half high, bearing at the Top, out of a thin Skin, a Tuft of Milk-white Flowers, very like unto thoſe of Ramſons, which ſtand a pretty while in their Beauty, and then paſs away for the moſt part without giving any Seed. This hath little or no Scent.

We have another of this Sort that is leſſer, and the Flowers rounder pointed.

Moly Dioſcorideum Hiſpanicum, *The Spaniſh Moly of Dioſcorides.* This Moly came unto me among other Molies from *Spain*, and it is in all Things like unto the laſt deſcribed, but fairer, larger, and of much more Beauty, as having its white Flowers twice as great as the former; but (as it ſeemeth) very impatient of our Winters, which it could not endure, but quickly periſhed, as ſome others that came with it.

Moly Moſchatinum, vel Zibettinum Monſpelienſe, *The ſweet ſmelling Moly of Montpelier.* This ſweet Moly, which I have kept for the laſt, is the ſmalleſt and fineſt of all the reſt, having four or five ſmall green Leaves, almoſt as fine as Hairs, or like the Leaves of the Feather-graſs. The Stalk is about a Foot high, bearing five or ſix, or more ſmall white Flowers, laid open like Stars, made of ſix Petals a-piece, of an excellent ſweet Scent, reſembling Muſk or Civet. It flowereth late in the Year; ſo that if the precedent Summer be either over moiſt, or the Autumn over early cold, this will not have that ſweet Scent, that it will have in a hot dry Time, and beſides muſt be carefully reſpected; for it will hardly abide the Extremity of our ſharp Winters.

Momordica, *i. e.* Balſamina mas.

Monks Hood, or *Larks Spurs*, in *Latin*, Delphinium; which ſee.

Monks Hood, or *Helmet Flower*, in *Latin*, Napellus verus flore cœruleo; which ſee.

Monks Hood, or *Counter Poiſon*, in *Latin*, Anthora; which ſee.

Monococcon, frumentum.

Money-wort, in *Latin*, Numularia; which ſee.

The great Moopewort, is the white Sattin, in *Latin*, Viola Lunaris, five Bulbonach; which ſee.

Small Moon-wort, in *Latin*, Lunaria minor; which ſee.

Blue Moon-wort, in *Latin*, Soldanella Alpina; which ſee.

Half-moons, in *Latin*, Medica Lunata; which ſee.

Money-flower, in *Latin*, Bulbonach.

Moon-fern. See *Harts-tongue.*

Moon-wort, in *Latin*, Lunaria minor.

Monophyllum, five Unifolium, in *Engliſh, one Blade*, it grows in moiſt ſhadowy and graſſy places of Woods in many places of this Kingdom: It flowereth about *May*, and the Berries are ripe in *June*, and then quickly periſh until next Year it ſpringeth from the ſame Root again.

Mora Bati & Mora Celſi.

Morrel, or *Nightſhade*, in *Latin*, Solanum; which ſee.

Moore-wort, and *Moore-graſs*, is Roſaſolis, in *Latin*, Ros ſolis, five Reralla vel Roſaſolis; which ſee.

Morris Bells, in *Latin*, Higuero fructus Cluſii.

Moore, or *Moſſy Berries.* See *Marſh Wortle-berries.*

Moore-graſs. See *Sundew.*

Morel. See *Nightſhade.*

Morgelina, *i. e.* Anagallis vulgaris.

Morgsani Syrorum, *i. e.* Capparis fabago.

Morian, *i. e.* Moringa.

Morina Orientalis Carluice folio, Coroll. Inſt. Rei Herb. 48. The Root of the Morina is thicker than a Man's Thumb, a Foot long, divided into great Fibres, brown chap'd, but a little hairy. Its Stalk, which is two Foot and a half high, is firm, ſtrait, ſleek, purple at firſt, two or three Lines thick, reddiſh, but hairy at the Top, uſually accompanied at each Joint with three Leaves pretty like thoſe of the *Carolina*, bright green ſhining, four or five Inches long, and about one Inch wide, flaſh'd, wavy, garniſhed with yellow Prickles, firm, hard, four or five Lines long. The Leaves diminiſh a little towards the Top, and are ſomewhat hairy beneath. From their Bloſſoms grow Flowers by Stages, and in double Rows an Inch and a half long. Each Flower is a crooked Pipe, very ſlender towards the Bottom, where it is white and ſlightly haired; but it opens upwards, and parts in two Lips, the upper is turned up and about five Inches long, and four broad, rounded and deeply hollowed inwards; the under is a little longer, and flaſh'd into three Parts, rounded: The opening of the Pipe, which is between theſe two Lips, is quite uncovered. Two crooked Stamina that jut out almoſt three Lines, whitiſh, and laden with yellowiſh Apices, are faſtened againſt the upper Lip. The Thread of the Piſtile, ends in a greeniſh Button: The Cup is a Pipe three Lines long, deeply cleaved into two Tongues, rounded, lightly channel'd. 'Tis from the Bottom of this laſt Pipe that the Flower riſes; there are often two Sorts upon the ſame Stock, one quite white, the others of a Roſe Colour, with a Touch of purple and whitiſh Edges. All theſe Flowers have the ſame Smell as thoſe of the Honey Suckle, and bear up an Embryo of Seed. The Leaves of this Plant have at firſt a faintiſh graſſy Taſte, but afterwards one finds it ſomewhat tartiſh.

Morsus Diaboli, in *Engliſh, Devil's Bit.*

Morsus Diaboli vulgaris flore purpureo, in *Engliſh, Common Devil's Bit.* This grows as well in dry Meadows as moiſt, in many Places of this Land. It flowers not until *Auguſt.*

Morsus Diaboli flore albo, in *Engliſh, Devil's Bit,* with a white Flower. This is found growing about *Appledare,* near *Rye* in *Kent.* This flowers in *Auguſt.*

Morsus Diaboli flore carneo, in *Engliſh, Devil's Bit,* with bluſh colour'd Flowers. This is found to grow and flower as the laſt.

Morsus Diaboli alter flore cœruleo, in *Engliſh, Strange Devil's Bit.* This grows in the Fields that are on the Mountains beyond Sea, and flowers as the reſt do.

Morgeline & Morſus Gallinæ, *i. e.* Anagallis & Alſine.

Moringa, *The Bezar-Tree.* This Tree groweth not great, nor ſpreadeth with many Branches, but is like unto the Lentiske or Maſtick-tree, both for Greatneſs and Leaves, being full of Knots, very eaſy to be broken; of a ſad green Colour, and of the Taſte of Turnip Leaves. The Fruit is a Foot long, and of the Bigneſs of a Radiſh Root, having eight Edges or Corners of a greeniſh Aſh Colour, with a white Subſtance within, divided into certain Cells, wherein lie ſmall round Seed like unto ſmall Peaſe, but green and tender, and of a ſharper Taſte than the Leaves. The whole Fruit ſliced in pieces is boil'd in the Broth of Fleſh, and many other ways. But the Root of this Tree is a Soveraign Antidote or Counterpoiſon, as effectual as Unicorn's Horn, or Bezar Stone, or any Treacle, for the Natives do uſually take thereof; both againſt all Kinds of Poiſons, and the Bitings of the moſt venomous Ceatures; yea even that Serpent which the *Portugals* call *Culebras de capillo,* which is accounted the moſt dange-

rous

rous of all; taking thereof both inwardly, and applying it to the outward Place. They have found it to be ſingularly good againſt the Wind Cholick, and to be no leſs effectual againſt the Leproſy, for many have been thereof cured by often uſing of it: It is mixed with thoſe Medicines that purge Melancholy. It groweth plentiful in all the Province of *Malabar*, where they bring the Fruit into the Market to ſell as Beans and Peaſe, or elſewhere. The *Arabians* and *Turks* calls it Morian, the *Perſians* Tame, but they of *Gazurate* Turiaa.

Morsus Ranæ.

Morsus Ægyptia, in *Engliſh*, *Sycomore*, or *Fig of* Cyprus.

Morsus Diaboli vulgaris flore purpureo, *Common Devil's Bit*. Devil's Bit riſeth up with a round, green, ſmooth Stalk, two Foot high, or thereabouts, ſet with ſeveral long, and ſomewhat narrow, ſmooth, dark green Leaves, ſomewhat ſnipp'd about the Edges for the moſt part, being elſe all whole, and not divided at all, or but very ſeldom, even to the Tops of the Branches, which yet are ſmaller than thoſe below, with one Rib only in the Middle, and being broken, yield not ſuch Threads as the Scabious doth. At the End of each Branch ſtandeth a round Head of many Flowers, ſet together in the ſame manner, or more neatly or ſuccinctly than the Scabious, and of a more blueiſh purple Colour; which being paſs'd, there followeth Seed like unto the Scabious that falleth away in the ſame manner. The Root is ſomewhat thick, but ſhort and blackiſh, with many Strings faſten'd thereto, abiding after Seed time many Years. Fabulous Antiquity (the Monks and Fryers, as I ſuppoſe, being the firſt Inventors of the Fable) ſaid, that the Devil envying the Good that this Herb might do to Mankind, bit away part of the Root, and therefore came the Name *Succiſa*, *Devil's Bit:* Which is ſo groſs and ſenſleſs a Relation, that I marvel at the former Times Stupidity, to receive as true ſuch a Fiction. Of this Kind ſome do make a greater and a leſſer, which I think rather cometh from the Place of growing, than from the Nature of the Plant. Unto this Plant, in my Opinion, belongeth *Scabioſa rubra Auſtriaca* of *Cluſius*; for the Leaves thereof being all whole, and the Flowers red, do moſtly reſemble this Devil's Bit, and may be a Species thereof, proper to *Germany*, &c. *Bauhinus* maketh mention of one of this Kind, that hath hairy Leaves, not differing in any Thing elſe; and for his Author nameth *Geſner in hortis Germaniæ*, who, as he ſaith, called it *Morſus Diaboli hirſuta rarior*, which I cannot find in *Geſner*; but of the three Sorts of Scabious, one of the leſſer he call'd *Scabra hirſutagne*, having Leaves without Diviſions, which whether he could mean this I know not; for he nameth it not *Morſus Diaboli*, therefore I leave it to Time to declare the Truth thereof.

Morsus Diaboli flore albo, *Devil's Bit with a white Flower*. This Sort differeth not from the former in any other Thing than in the Flower, which is of a pure white Colour, as ſome other Sorts of the Scabiouſes are; and that the green Leaf is not altogether of ſo dark a Colour.

Morsus Diaboli flore carneo, *Devil's Bit with bluſh colour'd Flowers*. This other Sort likewiſe differeth not in the Root, Stalk, or Leaf, from the former, only the Flowers which are of an incarnate or bluſh Colour, make the Difference from both the other.

Morsus Diaboli alter flore cœruleo, *Strange Devil's Bit*. This Herb, which I place here for ſome Likeneſs, hath ſeveral Leaves riſing from the Root, every one ſeverally on a long Foot-ſtalk, ſomewhet like to Betony or Sage, dented about the Edges. The

Stalk

Stalk riſeth up amongſt them a Foot or more high, bearing one large Flower at the Top, hanging down the Head, and made all of blueiſh Threads.

Morus nigra vulgaris, *The common black Mulberry-tree.* This groweth, if it be ſuffered, very great and tall, otherwiſe it will be led on Arbours, or as you will have it, the Body being great, and both it and the greater Arms covered with a thick rugged Bark; the younger Boughs and Branches being ſmoother, whereon are round broad Leaves ſet, pointed at the End, dented about the Edges, and ſometimes gaſhed in on the Edges, reſembling a Vine Leaf; the Bloomings or Flowers are ſhort downy Catkins; after which follow the Fruit made of many Grains ſet together, green at the firſt, red afterwards, and ſomewhat harſh or ſour, but black when they are full ripe, full of ſweetiſh Juice, that will dye the Fingers and Mouth of them that gather and eat them; wherein lie ſeveral ſmall Seed. The Root groweth not deep, but ſpreadeth far, being of a yellowiſh Colour.

Morus alba, *The white Mulberry.* The white Mulberry groweth not to that Greatneſs, but riſeth higher, more knotty and brittle, ſpreading reaſonably well, but not ſo thick. The Leaves are like the former, but not ſo thick ſet on the Branches, nor ſo hard in handling; of a pale green, and ſomewhat longer, and more divided with longer Stalks. The Fruit is ſmaller and cloſer ſet together, green and ſomewhat harſh before they are ripe, but exceeding ſweet, almoſt ready to procure Loathing when they are thorough ripe, and whitiſh, with the like Seed as in the former. The Root likewiſe is yellow, but pale.

Morus Virginiana, *The Virginian Mulberry.* The *Virginian* Mulberry groweth quickly with us to be a very great Tree, ſpreading many Arms and Branches, whereon grow fair great Leaves very like the laſt. The Fruit or Berry is longer and redder than the firſt when it is ripe, and very pleaſant.

Moschatella a pratenſis Cordi, in *Engliſh, The Muskwood Crowfoot.* This is found growing in Woods, Groves, and Orchards in our Land. It flowers in *March* or *April* at fartheſt.

Ground Moſſes, in *Latin,* Muſcus terreſtris; which ſee.

Moſſes of Trees, in *Latin,* Muſcus arboreus; which ſee.

Clubbs Moſs, in *Latin,* Muſcus clavarus, ſive Lycopodium; which ſee.

Cup Moſs, in *Latin,* Muſcus pyxidatus; which ſee.

Moſs Fern, in *Latin,* Muſcus Filicinus; which ſee.

Sea Moſs, in *Latin,* Muſcus Marinus; which ſee.

Mountain Mint. See Calamint.

Mota. *See* Caſtanea.

Motherwort, in *Latin,* Cardiaca; which ſee.

Mouſe Peaſe. See *Bitter Vetch.*

Mother of Thyme, in *Latin,* Thymum, ſive Serpillum.

Indian Mourner, in *Latin,* Arbor triſtis; which ſee.

Mouſe-ear, in *Latin,* Piloſella, ſive Auricula Muris; which ſee.

Mouſe-taile, in *Latin,* Myoſuros, Cauda Muris; which ſee.

Golden Mouſe-ear, in *Latin,* Piloſella major; which ſee.

Moth-mulleine, in *Latin,* Verbaſcum; which ſee.

Wood Mulleine, or *French Sage,* in *Latin,* Verbaſcum ſylveſtre, ſive quartum Matthioli; which ſee.

Æthiopian Mulleine, in *Latin,* Verbaſcum Æthiopicum, ſive Æthiopis; which ſee.

Multiradix, *i. e.* Centaurium minus.

Much God. See *Mountain Parſly.*

Mugwet. See *Woodroof.*

Petty Mugwort. See *Ladies Bedſtraw.*

Mugwort,

Mugwort, in *Latin*, Artemiſia.

Mulberry-tree, in *Latin*, Morus.

Mulberry Fig-tree. See *Sycomore-tree.*

Petty Mullens. See *Cowſlips.*

Mumeiz Arabum, *i. e.* Sycomorus Cypria.

Mungo, in *Engliſh*, Indian Coriander-like Seed for an Ague.

Yellow Monks Hoods, or *Lark Spurs*, in *Latin*, Delphinium, ſive Conſolida regalis ſylveſtris; which ſee.

Great Monks Hood, is the yellow Wolf's-bane.

Round leafed Monks Hood, is *Thora*, in *Latin*, Aconitum Pardalianches, ſive Thora; which ſee.

Monks Rhubarb, in *Latin*, Lapathum ſativum ſive Patientia; which ſee.

Monks Rhubarb, or *Musk Cranesbill*, in *Latin*, Geranium moſchatum; which ſee.

Muralis & Muralium, *i. e.* Parietaria.

Mus Napelli, ſed verius Muſca Napelli.

Sweet Musk.

Edible Muſhrooms, in *Latin*, Fungi eſculenti; which ſee.

Dangerous Muſhrooms, in *Latin*, Fungi pernicioſi; which ſee.

Artichoke Muſhrooms, in *Latin*, Fungus Cinaræ formæ; which ſee.

Stone Muſhrooms, in *Latin*, Fungus lapideus; which ſee.

Under-ground Muſhrooms, in *Latin*, Tubera Terræ; which ſee.

Tree Muſhrooms, or *Touchwood*, in *Latin*, Agarick; which ſee.

Muſtard, in *Latin*, Sinapi; which ſee.

Arabian Muſtard, in *Latin*, Draba ſive Arabis; which ſee.

Towers Muſtard, in *Latin*, Turritis ſive Turrita; which ſee.

Treacle Muſtard, in *Latin*, Thlaſpi; which ſee.

Murina ſpina, *i. e.* Ruſcus.

Musa arbor, *The Indian Fig or Plantain-tree.* Divers do think this Tree (or Plant, whichſoever you pleaſe to call it, in that it dieth yearly) one of the Sorts of Dates, but very erroneouſly; for it may be, in my Judgment, more truely referr'd to the Figs, as ſeveral others do think, and therefore is meeteſt to be joined unto them. It riſeth up to the Height of ſix or ſeven Cubits, with a ſtraight Stem or Stalk, as big as one's Thigh or Arm, not woody at all, but of a ſoft Subſtance, and as it were compoſed of a Number of folded Leaves together, ſo that it may eaſily be cut down with the blow of a Sword, or with a Knife, with a Pith like Marrow within, not ſpreading any Branch at all, but compaſſed about with many very large Leaves, folding themſelves as they riſe, like the Leaves of the flowering *Indian* Reed; which when they are ſpread open at large, are each of them a Fathom ſometimes or more, and uſually four or five Foot long, and two Foot, or ſometimes a Yard broad, hanging almoſt quite down, with a great thick Rib running through the Middle, and not cut in on the Edges in any place: The lower Leaves ſtill falling away, being dried and broken off with the Wind, leaving the Stem or Stalk bare, until it have attained unto above a Man's Height, where it buſheth forth many the like large Leaves, that are of a dark green Colour on the upper ſide, and paler underneath; in the midſt whereof thruſteth forth a great long Bunch of Flowers, as big as an Oſtrich's Egg, of a ruſſetiſh purple Colour, divided into many Cluſters, each Flower whereof, ſaith one, is *Lalionarciſſo major, foliorum extrema ſubſtringens colore Phæniceo.* After which ſucceed the Fruit, growing in the ſame manner in Cluſters, at ſeveral Spaces or Diſtances of the great long Stalks, two or three hundred many times together, each whereof is long and round, in ſome Places greater and ſmaller than in the others;

others; ſome a Span long or more (and one Sort in the Kingdom of *Congo*, is ſmaller, but better reliſhed than the ordinary, yet rare, and not to be found but in very few Places elſe that I can learn) ſomewhat reſembling a ſmall Cucumber; of a finer Subſtance than a Fig when it is cut, and without any Grain or Kernel within it, having a little Hollowneſs in the Middle, where it may ſeem to be parted in twaine, and are of a dark greeniſh Colour being unripe, but of a whitiſh yellow if they be ſuffered to grow to the full Maturity; but many do cut them down before they are thorough ripe, and either hang them up in their Houſes to ripen, or to carry to Sea to ſpend afterwards; for being gathered ripe, they will not laſt long. The outer Skin is to be parted or peeled away before they are eaten; the inner Subſtance being yellowiſh, and of a fine ſweet Taſte, not ſuddenly to be perceived; yet I having taſted of one that Doctor *Pay* gave me, did think I had taſted of an Orris Root preſerved with Sugar, which peradventure was not the natural Reliſh thereof, but aſcititious. Under the Stalk with Fruit, hangeth down on another Stalk, a Tuft of Leaves, which ſome while after will be another Bunch of Fruit, uſually bearing twice, and in ſome Places thrice every Year. When the Stalk is cut down, ſome ſay it yieldeth a kind of Water like Milk, both for Colour and Taſte: Some ſay that the Root beareth but once or twice, or thrice at the moſt; but the Certainty is, that it needeth to be but once planted, for that it continually ſendeth forth new Stalks, as the old decay; and in ſome Countries are ſoon ripe after they ſpring, and will have ripe Fruit, from ſome of the Plants at all Times.

Muscipula altera Lobelii.

Muscipula Cretica Ariculæ urſi facie, in *Engliſh*, *Cluſius his Catchfly of* Candy. This grows in *Candy*; and flowers in the Summer, ſometimes ſoon, ſometimes late.

Muscipula altera flore albo, in *Engliſh*, *The white flower'd Catchfly*. This is not known from whence, but flowers as the laſt.

Muscipula Salamantica major, in *Engliſh*, *The great Spaniſh Catchfly*. This grew in *Spain*, and flowers as the former.

Muscipula Salamantica minor, in *Engliſh*, *The ſmall Spaniſh Catchfly*. This from *Spain*, and flowers as the former.

Muscipula Italica alba, in *Engliſh*, *The woolly Italian Catchfly*. This grew in *Italy*, and flowers as the reſt.

Muscipula altera purpuraſcens, in *Engliſh*, *The brown Italian Catchfly*. This grew in *Italy*, and flowers as the others.

Muscipula Italica flore carneo. in *Engliſh*, *The bluſh colour'd Catchfly*. This was found in *Italy*, and flowers as all the former.

Muscipula altera Lobelii, in *Engliſh*, *The other Catchfly of Lobel*; not known from whence, and flowers not until Winter.

Muscus arboreus, in *Engliſh*, *Tree-Moſſes*.

Muscus marinus, ſive Corallina alba Officinarum, *Common white Coralline*. The ordinary Coralline which is uſed in the Apothecaries Shops, is a Sort of white, hard, or ſtony Moſs, growing uſually on the Rocks in or near the Sea, riſing either from the Stones thereof, or from the Shells of Scallops, Oyſters, or the like, and growing not above an handful high, ſpreading many ſmall Branches like a green Herb, with ſeveral ſmall ſhort Leaves like Hairs thereon, which is ſoft under the Water, but taken forth groweth almoſt as hard as a Stone. This is our ordinary Coralline, which is gather'd in all our Coaſts Weſtwards, and in theſe Northern Parts of *Europe*, as far as I can learn; but ſome have affirm'd that it

hath

hath been found ſomewhat reddiſh, growing upon the Coral it ſelf, which is not found but in the deeper *Mediterranean* Seas, on Rocks under Water.

Muscus marinus niger Germanicus, ſive Corallina nigra, *Black German Coralline*. This groweth like unto a Coralline, with Branches and fine cut Leaves, but blackiſh of Colour, which is a Sort ſeldom heard of before, and creepeth as it groweth.

Muscus marinus, ſive Corallina rubens, *Reddiſh Coralline*. This Sort of Coralline hath no branched Stalks like the former, nor ſpreading much, but growing more upright, hath longer Leaves thereon than the other, as fine as Fennel, and of a reddiſh Colour.

Muscus marinus latifolius, ſive Corallina latifolia, *Broad Coralline*. This broad Coralline ſpreadeth Leaves as it were on both ſides of a middle Stalk, each whereof is broad, and parted into many Diviſions.

Muscus marinus longifolius, ſive Corallina longa, *Long Coralline*. This Coralline hath ſeveral upright Stalks ſet with two, three, or four long Leaves by Spaces, one above another, in three or four Rows, each whereof is ſomewhat flat, and dented or cut in all along the Edges.

Muscus marinus ſquammatus, ſive Corallina ſquammata, *Scaly Coralline*. This Sixth Sort of Coralline hath many Sprigs, with Joints at them like unto Scales, and ſmall hairy Moſs like Leaves on each ſide of them, being wholly white.

Muscus terreſtris vulgatiſſimus, *Common Ground Moſs*. This common Moſs that uſually groweth in our moiſt Woods, and Bottoms of Hills in boggy Grounds, and ſhadowy Ditches and Places, groweth very thick together, with many ſmall ſingle Stalks about a Foot high ſometimes, and often not above half the Height, with a Number of ſoft Leaves like Hairs, growing thick and cloſe together; the Top whereof, in the hotteſt Time of Summer, will be ſomewhat round and whitiſh: The whole Tuſſock is often found differing in Colour, being either green or reddiſh, or of a whitiſh yellow. It hath very ſhort Roots faſtened in the Earth.

Muscus terreſtris vulgaris alter, *Another ordinary Ground Moſs*. This other Moſs that is more common in *Germany*, *&c.* than with us, groweth up with many branched Stalks of long wing'd, but ſhort green Leaves almoſt like Heath, ſmooth and ſoft like Heath. It ſpreadeth on the Ground, and riſeth not above half a Foot high.

Muscus terreſtris ſcoparius, *Beeſom Moſs*. The Beeſom Moſs taketh the Name from the manner of the growing thereof, which is, from a ſmall Head below, ſending up ſeveral ſhining blackiſh Purple Stalks of wing'd green thread-like Leaves about a Foot high, which ſpread themſelves out broadeſt in the Middle; at the Top whereof breaketh forth ſometimes ſmall yellowiſh Heads, which fall quickly away, without any Seed following them.

Muscus clavatus, ſive Lycopodium, *Club Moſs, or Wolf's-claw Moſs*. The Club Moſs runneth upon the Ground to a great Length, breaking into other long round Branches, ſhooting forth Fibres into the Ground as it creepeth, being made of many ſhort yellowiſh green hairy Leaves. At the Joints of the Branches grow in ſeveral Places two or three ſmall, round, and long yellowiſh ſcaly Heads, like the Catkins or Bloomings of the Hazel-tree, which, as in all the other Moſſes, come to nothing.

Muscus denticulatus major & minor, *The greater and leſſer dented Moſs*. Both theſe Sorts of Moſſes grow one like unto another, but one bigger than another; and each of them ſomewhat like unto the laſt, rooting in ſeveral Places, as it runneth on the Ground.

The

The Stalks are as ſmall as Hairs almoſt, upon which grow the ſmall Leaves, thick ſet on together, as if they were Scales, laid cloſe one unto another, the Ends of them ſticking out like Teeth. We have not ſeen what Flower or Seed it beareth, if it have any.

Muscus pennatus major & minor. *Wing'd Moſs, ſmall and great.* Both theſe Moſſes need but one Deſcription, not differing but in the Largeneſs and Multitude of Branches one from the other, creeping on the Ground, and rooting as they run, whoſe Stalks and ſhort Branches are thick ſet, with fine yellowiſh green Leaves like Wings on both ſides, and therefore took the Name. Theſe grow in Woods, as alſo upon Rocks and Stones.

Muscus ſpicatus repens, *Creeping Moſs with ſpiked Heads.* Creeping Moſs groweth hard by, and under Trees, creeping far with thick and long Branches, which ſend forth many fine Leaves cloſe ſet together in manner of long ſpiked Heads, one Sort being green, and another white.

Musucs erectus ramoſus major, *The great branched Moſs.* The greater branched Moſs groweth thick and cloſe together like a Turf or Tuſſock of high Graſs, whoſe Stalks are three or four Inches long, ſpreading into Branches of two or three Inches apiece, and thoſe into others again, all which are covered with very fine Hairs like Leaves, among which ſhoot forth ſmall naked Stalks of an Inch long, with ſmall yellow round Heads like Wheat Corns. There is alſo a leſſer Sort hereof, whoſe Stalks are ſhorter, and Leaves ſo ſmall, that they are ſcarcely to be diſcerned.

Muscus parvus Stellaris, *Heath Moſs.* This ſmall Moſs riſeth up with ſeveral hard Stalks of ſmall ſhort Leaves, and at the Top a many other ſet thick and round in a Tuft. It groweth much on dry heathy Grounds.

Muscus ſtellatus roſeus, *Star Moſs.* The Stalks of this ſmall Moſs riſe ſcarce above an Inch, which have many ſmall, pale, green, ſharp pointed Leaves, ſet at the Tops of their ſmall Stalks in manner of a Roſe, ſpreading forth like a little Star. This groweth upon Rocks and Stones.

Muscus pyxidatus, *Cup like Moſs.* The Leaves of this Moſs that lye like Liverwort creeping upon the Ground, are of a whitiſh yellow Colour as the ſmall hollow Leaves like Cups, that riſe from them are. There is another Sort hereof growing not on the Ground as the former, but on Rocks and Stones whoſe Cups are ſmaller, more in number, and not ſo white.

Muscus corniculatus, *Horned Moſs.* This horned Moſs which groweth on thoſe rocky barren Hills and Grounds, where almoſt nothing will grow, riſeth out of the Ground, with ſeveral ſlender, weak, and ſomewhat broad Stalks three or four Inches high, naked, and without Leaves from the Bottom to the Top, but parted into ſmaller Branches, and they again into leſſer, which are forked at the Ends like unto Horns, of a duſky white Colour.

Muscus minimus terreſtris, *The ſmalleſt Ground Moſs.* We have a ſmall kind of Moſs (uſually growing with us, not only upon thoſe Grounds that are not ſtirred or turned up for two or three Years together, but in Flower Pots of Earth in Gardens oftentimes, eſpecially ſome that are not ſtirr'd) which is nothing elſe but a Number of green ſhort Hairs matting upon the Ground, which in the Heat of Summer, and ſometimes ſooner, will ſend forth ſmall ſhort Stalks an Inch high, with ſmall yellowiſh or greeniſh Heads on them.

Muscus clavatus Cupreſſiformis, *Cypreſs like Moſs.* This ſmall Moſs abideth always green, ſending forth many hard branched Stalks, with very ſhort and thick Leaves ſettled upon them, ſomewhat reſembling the Branch of a Cypreſs,

preſs, being of a dark green Colour, from the Top whereof ſometimes come forth ſmall and ſoft ſpiked Heads ſtanding on ſmall Foot-ſtalks: Another ſomewhat like hereunto is remembred by *Bauhinus*, which he intituleth *Muſcus Cupreſſiformis ramoſus*, to diſtinguiſh it.

Muscus Abietis facie, *Fire like Moſs*. The Fire like Moſs groweth cloſe upon the Ground, and creeping thereon with many long branched Stalks, with fine ſhort hairy green Leaves, ſet on both ſides of the Middle thereof, reſembling a Fir-tree Branch, whereof it took the Name.

Muscus Filicinus, *Fern-like Moſs*. There be ſeveral Sorts of this Moſs, ſome bigger than others, all of them riſing up with many Stalks, ſome blackiſh, ſome reddiſh, and fine Leaves on them much like to Fern Leaves, but in ſome more finely jagged or cut into ſeveral Parts than in others: On the Tops of the Branches of the leſſer Sort hang ſmall round pointed crooked Heads.

Muscus Polytrichoides, *Maiden-hair Moſs*. There are three Sorts of this Moſs; the one hath many ſhort Stalks thick covered with ſhort, but ſomewhat hard rough hair-like Leaves; the other is leſs in each Part, and the Leaves not hard or rough at all; the third is the leaſt, and the Leaves ſmootheſt. The firſt groweth in wet Wood Grounds, and the other upon old Walls.

Muscus Saxatilis Ericoides, *Stone Heath Moſs*. This ſmall Moſs hath many ſmall hair-like Leaves, next to the Ground, like unto the common Ground Moſs, among which riſe rough Stalks, an Hand breadth high, in ſome Places bare of Leaves, and covered in the reſt, with many ſuch like ſmall Leaves as are growing on the *Erica Coris*, the fair Heath low Pine, but without Order; on the Tops of each whereof ſtandeth a ſmall Head.

Muscus terreſtris Coralloides incanus, *Hoary Coral-like Moſs*. This Moſs is all whitiſh, about a Foot high, whoſe upright Branches are thick, ſolid, and not hollow, divided into many Branches, each whereof is like a Stag's Horn, and ſharp or ſmall at the Ends.

Muscus terreſtris coralloides rufeſcentibus cornibus. *Reddiſh Coral-like Moſs*. Among the ordinary Ground Moſs doth this Moſs grow, and is a fine Sight to behold; the pale green ordinary Moſs to grow on the Ground, and this Moſs being all white, to grow out from among it, parted like Coral into many Branches, hard or rough in handling, but the Ends or Tops of them all are of yellowiſh or reddiſh Colour, like ſmall, hard, or rough Horns.

Muscus Corallinus montanus, *Mountain Coralline-like Moſs*. The Coralline-like Moſs is a ſmall low whitiſh dry Herb, with ſmall hollow Stalks, not ſtony nor hard at all, but finely cut and divided into many Parts, much reſembling the true Coralline. This is often found upon dry Heath Grounds.

Muscus Coralloides Saxatilis, *Rocky Coral-like Moſs*. This groweth on the Rocky Hills amongſt other Moſſes in *Naples*, as *Columna* ſaith, whoſe Branches are many, and each ending in a two forked-like Horn, ſomewhat like the double forked Horn of a Stag, being hollow and green without, and white within, but of evil earthly Scent. There is another Sort of a greyiſh Aſh-colour, and much leſs than the other, growing in the ſame Place with the former.

Muscus arboreus vulgaris & Quercinus, *Common Moſs growing on other Trees, as well as Oaks*. The uſual Moſs that generally groweth on all Trees, is nothing elſe but a Number of Hairs iſſued from the Bodies and Branches of them, in ſome ſhorter, in others longer, all, for the moſt part, of a greyiſh white Colour, which yieldeth

yieldeth neither Root nor Stalk, neither Flower nor Fruits; ſome only are found to be reddiſh, and ſometime blackiſh, which is the worſt Sort of all. It groweth upon many Trees, upon the great Cedar, as *Dioſcorides* ſaith, which is the beſt of all other, and is very ſweet. The next in Goodneſs (ſaith he) is that which groweth on the Poplar-tree, eſpecially if it be white and ſweet. That which groweth on the Oak, ſaith he, is the worſt: It is alſo found growing in ſeveral Countries on many other Trees. *Matthiolus* commendeth it for the beſt, the whiteſt, and the ſweeteſt, that groweth on the Larch-tree. Others think that to be found as good that is found upon the Pine, Pitch, or Fir-trees. *Cluſius* ſaith, he found a kind of Aſh-coloured Moſs hanging down from the Arms and Boughs of the Hex, or Ever-green Oak, in ſome Places of *Spain*.

Muscus quercinus Fœniculaceus. *Fennel-like Oak Moſs*. This Moſs uſually groweth upright on the Bodies, and the elder Lumes and Branches of old Oaks, and ſometimes on Beeches alſo, faſtening a ſmall blackiſh Root into their Bark, and from thence ſendeth forth many ſlender blackiſh branched Stalks about two Inches, with a Number of moſt fine greyiſh Fennel-like Leaves, which ſmell ſomewhat ſweet; at the Top whereof ſtand ſmall round hollow Veſſels, a little rough or hairy about the Brims, which quickly fall away without any Seed following them.

Muscus quernus fruticoſus capitulis cavis, *Tree Moſs with hollow Heads*. This Tree Moſs hath hollow Stalks, with broad flat Leaves, ſomewhat hairy on both Edges; the Heads are hollow, with a blackiſh Umbone in the Midſt of them, and ſometimes compaſſed about with a dented Verge. This hath ſome ſhort Branches ſpread ſeveral ways, and is wholly of a greyiſh Aſh-colour.

Muscus alter quernus latifolius Coralloides, *Oak Moſs with broad horn'd Leaves*. This Oak Moſs is of a whiter Aſh-colour, branching it ſelf into many thick and broad Parts, like unto the Horns of a Stag, bearing at the Tops of them certain ſmall Veſſels, of the Bigneſs of Cicers or Ciche Peaſen at the biggeſt. This doth ſometime grow luxurious, ſwelling greater from the Bottom to the Top.

Muscus arboreus nodoſus, ſive geniculatus, *Knobb'd or Kneed-tree Moſs*. This greyiſh Moſs is very frequent in *Italy*, hanging from the Trees with large ſpread Buſhes of Hairs, a Foot, and ſometimes half a Yard long, with ſeveral ſmall knotted Joints like Beads, growing upon them towards the lower End, which are hollow, and do ſo grow as if they were ſtrung together, ſome being lower, and others ſhorter than the reſt.

Muscus pulmonarius, ſive Cichen arborum, *Tree Lungewort*. This Kind of Moſs groweth on many Sorts of Trees, eſpecially Oaks and Beeches with broad Aſh-colour'd, or greyiſh tough Leaves, ſeverally folded, crumpled, and gaſhed in on the Edges, and ſpotted in ſome Places with many ſmall Spots on the upper Side; it never was ſeen to bear any Stalk or Flower at any time.

Muscus aridus cruſtatis, *Cruſty dry Moſs or Liverwort*. This Kind doth not much differ in Form or Colour from the former, but in being drier or more hard, growing oftentimes as well on Trees as on the cleft Pales, and Shingles of Oaken Boards, as ſometimes upon the Stones and Rocks on the Ground, and ſometimes upon the very ordinary Moſs it ſelf, as Sir *Matthew Lyſter*, one of his Majeſty's Phyſicians aſſured me, and ſent me ſome to ſee which he gathered in *Windſor* Foreſt.

Muscus ex cranio humano, *The Moſs upon dead Mens Skulls*. Let me here

here adjoin this Kind of Moſs, not having any fitter Place to inſert it. It is a whitiſh ſhort Kind of Moſs, ſomewhat like unto the Moſs of Trees, and groweth upon the bare Scalps of Men and Women that have lain long, and are kept in Charnel Houſes in ſeveral Countries, which hath not only been in former Times much accounted of, becauſe it is rare and hardly gotten, but in our Times much more ſet by, to make the *Unguentum Sympatheticum*, which cureth Wounds without local Application of Salves, the Compoſition whereof is put as a principal Ingredient; but as *Crollius* hath it, it ſhould be taken from the Sculls of thoſe that have been hanged or executed for Offences.

Muscus marinus capillaceus Dioſcoridis, *The ſoft Sea-Moſs*. This ſoft Sea-Moſs (is not Corallina, which is hard, and hath a branched Stalk, but) is like unto thoſe Moſſes that grow upon the Ground or Trees without any Roots, only growing upon the Rocks, or upon the Shells of many Fiſhes, being a ſoft Herb compoſed wholly of woolly white Hairs, without any Branch or Stalk, and is oftner found white than reddiſh or grey, but is not green. There is another ſmall ſort hereof, found growing on the Stones by the Sea-ſide, as ſometimes upon Wood, and is ſometimes caſt up by the Sea on the Shore among the Alga of ſeveral Sorts, growing ſomewhat like the former, or Ground-Moſs, but that it is white, and taſteth a little ſaltiſh and binding.

Muscus marinus Neapolitanus, *Sea-Moſs of Naples*. This Sea-Moſs likewiſe groweth into ſome Rock or Stone, riſing with a Stalk more than four Inches high, with many Branches on both Sides, and they again divided into leſſer, all of them plentifully ſtored with very fine Leaves, as ſmall as Camomile Leaves, or finer than they, if any other be finer; ſoft in handling at the firſt, eaſy to be bended, and tranſparent if they be interpoſed to the Light, green below at the lower part, and purpliſh above. This is not ſo brittle as Coralline when it is dry'd, and groweth more rough by the Dryneſs, although it may well be referr'd unto ſome Kind thereof, and retaining a very ſalt Taſte with it; but being put into Water, or a while ſteeped therein, it will grow ſoft again.

Muscus maritimus tinctorius, ſive Alga tinctoria Lugdunenſis, *Dying Red-Sea Moſs*. This ſmall Red-Sea Moſs is ſomewhat like the laſt, but with more ſtore of ſoft Stalks and fewer Branches, and with as fine ſmall Leaves on them like unto Fennel, of a reddiſh Colour, but with ſome Whiteneſs mixed together. This is uſed by ſeveral to ſtrike a deep Crimſon, or reddiſh purple Colour, which will laſt long.

Muscus marinus virens Fœniculaceus, *Short Fennel-like Sea-Moſs*. This ſhort Fennel-like Moſs groweth up from blackiſh round and fibrous Roots, with ſeveral fine ſhort Leaves like Fennel, of an herby or green Colour, among which are herby Stalks, with many ſwoln Eminences thereon.

Muscus marinus Ferulaceus, *Long Fennel-like Sea-Moſs*. The Leaves hereof are very long and fine, like unto the Ferula, or Fennel Giant, growing from Stalks near a Foot long, divided into Branches. This ſpringeth from Rocks, or the like.

Muscus marinus Abrotonoides, *The Southernwood-like Sea-Moſs*. This alſo riſeth up from the Rocks, with thick Stalks and Branches, with fine cut Leaves on them, ſomewhat like unto Southernwood, but much bigger, and of a browniſh red Colour.

Muscus marinus argenteus plumiformis, *The Silver-like Sea-Feather*. This moſt beautiful Moſs groweth on

the Rocks in the Sea, upon the dry Shells of Fiſhes, and is often found wrapp'd amongſt the Wrack or Sea-weed caſt upon the Shore, growing up into many particular Parts, or Branches, made as it were all of Hairs like other Moſſes, but repreſenting ſeveral Sprigs of Feathers, of ſo pure a white ſilver-like Colour, that it is to be wonder'd at, that any Sea-Moſs ſhould become ſo white by Nature, or made by Art; the Property whereof is to waſte the Spleen, apply'd with Vinegar; it quickly diſſolveth the Scrophules or Kernels in the Throat or elſewhere: It helpeth the Dropſy in that it doth abundantly provoke Urine. It cleanſeth likewiſe the Reins, and Gravel or Stones engender'd in the Kidneys, if a Dram of it in Powder be taken in the diſtilled Water of Eryſimum, Hedge-Muſtard, or Sea-Holly, with an equal Proportion of the Juice of Lemons.

Muscus marinus Venetus Coſti Indici radicis effigie, *The Venetian Coſtus-like Moſs.* This *Venetian* Moſs groweth on Rocks in the Sea, which by the often Agitation of the Water, is broken from them and carry'd to the Shore, not having any Root, but being made as it were of a Tuft of ſmall Sticks ſet together, and being dry, reſembleth the Root of Coſtus Indicus, but whiter, and being moiſtened again, openeth it ſelf into the Form aforeſaid: It is very ſalt, and full of it like Sand.

Penna marina aurea, *The Golden Sea-Feather.* This Sea Plant, for the Beauty and Excellency thereof, doth worthily deſerve its Name, being of a moſt ſhining Gold Colour, both Stalk and Leaves, which very nearly reſemble the Spartum Auſtriacum of *Cluſius*, which we call the Feather-Graſs.

Mutellina Geſneri, *i. e.* Carum purpurante flore.

Musteka, *i. e.* Cochemiliæ Species.

Myacanthos Dioſcoridis & Galeni, *i.e.* Aſparagus petræa.

Myagro ſimilis ſiliqua rotunda.

Myagrum Dioſcoridis, in *Engliſh*, *Gold of Pleaſure.*

Myagrum ſativum, *Garden Gold of Pleaſure.* This Golden ſeeded Plant riſeth up with one or more upright round Stalks about two Foot high, ſet with many long and ſomewhat narrow Leaves, of a whitiſh green Colour, ſomewhat deeply dented about the Edges, or deeply waved, compaſſing them at the Bottom, ſpread from the Middle upwards into many Branches, bearing at their Tops very ſmall yellow Flowers, where, when they are fallen, come ſmall flat Seed Veſſels, with Gold yellow colour'd Seed within them, ſomewhat long and ſmall. The Root is ſmall and long, periſhing ſtill after Seed Time.

Myagrum ſylveſtre, ſive Pſeudo-myagrum, *Wild Gold of Pleaſure.* This Plant that is much found amongſt the Fields of Flax, ſpringing up with one round Stalk, almoſt a Yard high, ſet about with long and ſomewhat narrow Leaves reſembling thoſe of Woad, but longer and ſmaller pointed, broad at the Bottom, where they compaſs the Stalks about with a pointed End ſticking out on each ſide, ſhooting forth many Branches from the very Bottom almoſt; at whoſe Tops come forth ſeveral whitiſh Flowers, very like unto thoſe of Flax, after which riſe round ſmall Heads, with a ſmall Point at the Top, very like in faſhion unto the Myagrum, with one Seed therein; but theſe are full of ſmall yellowiſh Seeds like unto Creſſes, but ſweet in Taſte, without any Acrimony when it is dry, and exceeding bitter when it is freſh, as the Herb, being green, is alſo.

Myagrum alterum amarum, ſive Camelina, *Engliſh Worm-ſeed.* The *Engliſh* Worm-ſeed groweth very like the

the laſt, with a taller upright Stalk branching toward the Top, but thicker ſet with long and narrow green Leaves, ſomewhat like unto thoſe of the ſingle Wall-flowers, but ſmaller, and of a whiter green Colour, and very like unto the Leaves of *Cluſius's Leucoium ſylveſtre*, that it is often miſtaken for it; but that the Leaves of theſe are ſomewhat ſmaller, and not of ſo freſh a green Colour. At the Tops of the Stalks and Branches come forth many very ſmall pale yellow Flowers made of four Petals a-piece, very like unto thoſe of that Leucoium, but much ſmaller, even more than half, which afterwards give ſmall long Cods, containing within them very pale coloured Seed, bitter in Taſte. The Root is ſmall and woody, periſhing every Year after Seed, but riſing again from the ſhed Seed.

MYAGRUM fœtidum, *Stinking Gold of Pleaſure*. The Stalks of this Myagrum riſe to be about two Foot high, being rough, round, and green, bearing rough, pale, green Leaves on them, ſet here and there one above another, being four or five Inches long, and one and a half broad, very lightly waved about the Edges. At the Tops of the branched Stalks ſtand ſeveral ſmall, pale, yellow Flowers, upon long Foot-ſtalks, in a thick Tuft together, whereunto ſucceed ſmall round Husks containing ſmall Seed. The Leaves and Flowers hereof, not only bruiſed but growing, have ſomewhat evil Scent.

MYAGRUM monoſpermon majus, *The greater one-grain'd Gold of Pleaſure*. The firſt Leaves hereof that lie upon the Ground are long and narrow, round pointed, and cut in on the Edges like unto Succory Leaves, with a white Line in the middle of every one, and of a pale green Colour; but thoſe that grow upon the whitiſh bending hard Stalk, which groweth to be a Yard high or more, ſpreading Branches from the Bottom, are little or nothing waved about, but compaſſing it at the Joints where they ſtand; the Tops whereof are ſtored with ſmall yellowiſh Flowers on a long Branch one above another, after which come round, hard, and white Heads, ſmall at the Bottom, and broader at the Tops, with three Corners, and a ſmall middle Point ſticking up in each, wherein is contained but one Seed, which is long and reddiſh, whereof it took the Name. The Root is white, long, and woody, periſhing after the Seed is ripe.

MYAGRUM monoſpermon minus, *The leſſer one-grain'd Myagrum*. This leſſer Myagrum hath much ſmaller Leaves, the loweſt whereof is two Inches long and one broad, waved about the Edges, ſtanding upon Foot-ſtalks, and of a pale green Colour, from whence ariſe one or two ſlender Stalks about a Foot high, with a few very narrow Leaves ſet on them, compaſſing them at the Joints. The Flowers are ſmall and white, ſtanding at the Tops in a round Tuft together, where afterwards grow ſmall round Heads, with one Kernel a-piece within them. The Root is white and thready, but periſheth in the like manner.

MYAGRO ſimilis ſiliqua rotunda, *Round podded-like Myagrum*. This Plant hath a Stalk a Cubit high, hairy, brittle, and ſpread into Branches, whoſe bottom Leaves are about ſix Inches long, and one and a half broad, rough, hairy, and ſappy, not dented at all about the Edges, a little ſharp in Taſte, ſomewhat viſcous alſo; but thoſe that are ſet at the Joints of the Branches, and compaſs them about, are nothing ſo great; and the higher they grow, ſmaller and narrower; the Flowers ſtand ſpike faſhion on ſmall Branches, being ſmall and of a white Colour; after which come ſmall, round, rugged Heads with a Prick at the Top, every one on a ſmall long Foot-ſtalk, green at the firſt, and black when it is ripe, with an oily yellow Kernel within them.

Myosuros, *i. e.* Cauda muris.

Mypes. *See* Parſneps.

Myrica, *i. e.* Tamariſcus.

Myriophullum, *i. e.* Millefolium.

Myrobalanus Citrina, *The Yellow Myrobalane, or purging Indian Plums.* The Tree that beareth theſe yellow Myrobalanes, is ſaid to grow as great as a Plum-tree, having many Branches and winged Leaves on them, like unto the true Service-tree. The Fruit is for the moſt part as big as reaſonable Plums, ſomewhat long, and not fully round, but having many fair Ridges on the Outſide, eſpecially when it is dried, ſhewing it to be five ſquare, though round; of a yellower Colour on the Outſide than any of the reſt; the Fleſh or Subſtance being of a reaſonable Thickneſs, yet not ſo thick as the Chebula, or Emblica, nor ſo thin as the Bellerica. The Stone is white, thick, and very hard to break, with Eminences and Ridges therein, and a very ſmall long Kernel lying in the Middle; of an inſtringent Taſte as the dry'd Fruit is, but much more than it: This hath no ſuch Kernel that thereout may be preſſed an Oil, as *Bellonius* noteth of the Kernels of that Fruit that he took to be the yellow Myrobalane-tree, in the Planes of *Hiericho*, as he noteth it, in *Lib. Obſervationum, cap.* 86.

Myrobalanus Chebula, *The Purple Myrobalane, or purging Indian Plum.* This Kind of Myrobalane-tree groweth in Stature and Branches like a Plum (as *Garzias* ſaith all the Sorts are) bearing Leaves on the Branches like unto the Peach-tree. The Fruit hereof is the greateſt and longeſt of all the five Sorts; of a blackiſh Purple Colour on the Outſide, while it is freſh, which it holdeth in the dry Fruit; (which *Matthiolus* commended for the beſt) being five ſquare as the former, of the thickeſt Subſtance, and more fleſhy than any other, and with the ſmalleſt Stone in the Middle, not fully ſo hard to break as the former, but with the ſmalleſt Kernel therein.

Myrobalanus Bellerica, *The round Myrobalane, or the purging Indian Plum.* The round Myrobalane is like the reſt for Growth, but bearing Leaves like the Bay-tree, yet of a pale green Colour, and ſomewhat Aſh-colour'd (underneath peradventure) withal; the Fruit is of a mean Bigneſs, round and ſmooth, yet being as it were three ſquare in many, and of a pale ruſſetiſh Colour when they are freſh, but of a dark or duſty whitiſh Colour on the Outſide, being dry, of the thinneſt Subſtance, or leaſt fleſhy of any of them: The Stone whereof is thick, greater than any other, proportionable to the Fruit, very hard to break, with a Kernel within of a reaſonable Bigneſs.

Myrobalanus Emblica, *The bearded or ſix ſquare Myrobalane, or purging Indian Plum.* The Tree that beareth this Myrobalane, or delicate Plum, being like a Plum-tree in Height and manner of growing (as you have heard before, that *Garzias* ſaith ſo of them all,) hath Leaves of a Palm or Hand-breadth long, very finely cut in or divided on the Edges. The Fruit is round in ſhew, but doth ſeparate, or will be broken into ſix Parts, as hath been obſerved in the dry Fruit, always brought unto us, broken into ſmall pieces, without any Stones; and more plainly in the Fruit preſerved, whereof good ſtore hath been brought over many times unto us, which will be divided into many Parts; the Stone whereof within it is ſix ſquare, with three greater Ridges, and three leſſer lying between them, and bearded at the Head of the three greater Ridges, the Kernel within it being ſeparated into the three ſeveral Diviſions, having each of them two Cawls, wherein the Parts of the Kernel lie almoſt three ſquare.

Myrobalanus Indica, *The black Myrobalane, or purging Indian Plum.* The black Myrobalane-tree is like the reſt; its

its Leaf (as *Garzias* ſaith) is like unto a Willow Leaf. The Fruit, ſaith *Garzias*, is eight ſquare, which may be when they are freſh, but they cannot be ſo plainly diſcern'd in thoſe that are brought over unto us dry; it is the ſmalleſt of all the reſt, ſomewhat long, altogether fleſhy, without any Stone in the Middle, and the blackeſt of any.

MYRRHA Aminea Amati Luſitani, *i. e.* Gum Amine.

MYRRHE, is uſed by ſome for Myrrhis.

MYRRHIS cicutaria Thalii, in *Engliſh*, Chervil.

MYRRHIS major, ſive vulgaris, *The ordinary Garden ſweet Chervil.* This ſweet Chervil, by reaſon of the ſo near reſemblance unto Hemlocks, I thought good to join next them, which groweth not ſo high, but hath large ſpread Leaves cut into ſeveral Parts, ſomewhat reſembling the greateſt Hemlock, but of a freſher green Colour, taſting as ſweet as the Anniſeed. The Stalk riſeth up a Yard high or better, being creſted or hollow, having the like Leaves at the Joints, but leſſer; and at the Tops of the branched Stalks, Umbels or Tufts of white Flowers; after which come large and long creſted black ſhining Seed pointed at both Ends, taſting quick, yet ſweet and pleaſant like the Leaf or Anniſeed. The Root is great and white, growing deep in the Ground, and ſpreading many long Branches therein; in Taſte and Smell ſtronger than the Leaves or Seed, and continuing many Years.

MYRRHIS latifolium Americanum. Of this Kind we have another, much greater and larger, that was brought from *America*, eſpecially the Leaves, which are four times as large as the former, not differing elſe.

MYRRHIS altera Minor, *The leſſer ſweet Chervil.* The leſſer ſweet Chervil is ſomewhat like the former, but the whole winged Leaf is much leſſer, and divided into fewer and leſſer Leaves alſo, and ſofter in handling. The Stalks are lower, and the Umbels of white Flowers ſmaller. The Seed that followeth is long, but much ſmaller, and not black, but taſting near unto the former. The Root is a Buſh of many blackiſh Fibres.

MYRRHIS ſylveſtris, *Wild ſweet Chervil.* The wild ſweet Chervil is a low Plant, and not much differing from the laſt in the Form of Leaves, but that it is ſomewhat hairy and whiter. The Flowers are white, but in more thin and ſparſed Umbels, and the Seed that followeth is ſmall, long, and ſmooth. The Root is thick and blackiſh, and liveth many Years.

MYRRHIS ſylveſtris Neapolitana & etiam Anglicana, *Wild ſweet Chervil of England, as well as Naples.* This Kind of Chervil is ſo like in Leaf unto the common Hemlock, that before it be grown up to Stalk it deceiveth many that gather it; for the Stalk is ſpotted ſometimes with white and red, yet ſeldom ſo with us as that of Hemlock is, but whitiſh; at the Joints whereof, with the Leaves which are leſſer, come forth ſmall Tufts of white Flowers, and not at the Tops of the Stalks as in all other Umbelliferous Plants, ſaith *Columna*, which we have not obſerved in ours; after which the Seed followeth, which are ſomewhat long, and with a long Point, more rough and hairy, and cleaving faſter to Garments than the wild Carrot Seed doth, and are of an aromatical ſharp ſweet Taſte, mix'd with a Bitterneſs, as *Columna* ſaith, with them, but nothing ſo much with us. The Root is ſmall, long, and white, not bigger uſually than a Parſly Root, dying yearly.

MYRRHIS major, ſive vulgaris, in *Engliſh, The ordinary Garden ſweet Chervil.* This grows wild in the Fields of *Germany*, and is kept in Gardens with us.

MYRRHIS altera minor, in *Engliſh, Wild ſweet Chervil.* This is of *Geneva*, and Parts thereabouts.

Myrrhis ſylveſtris, in *Engliſh*, *Wild ſweet Chervil*. This is with us nurs'd in Gardens.

Myrrhis ſylveſtris Neapolitana & etiam Anglicana, in *Engliſh*, *Wild ſweet Chervil of England, as well as Naples*. This was found upon ſome of the Hills in *Naples*: 'Tis often ſeen here to grow wild in Fields and Wall-ſides.

Myrrhida Plinii, *i. e.* Geranium Moſchatum.

Myrti Coccus.

Myrtidanum Dioſcoridis & Plinii.

Myrtillus.

Myrtle-tree, in *Latin*, Myrtus.

Myrtocistus Pennei, in *Engliſh*, *Dr.* Penny *his Myrtle-like Ciſtus*. This was found by Dr. *Penny* in *Majorca* in *Spain*. This flowers in its natural Soil earlier by much than it doth here; it flowers not with us till *July* or *Auguſt*, and ſeldom gives any ripe Seed.

Myrtomelis Geſneri, *i. e.* Amelanchier.

Myrtus Brabantica, *i. e.* Elæagnus vulgaris Cordi.

Myrtus latifolia maxima, *The greateſt open Laurel Myrtle*. This great Myrtle hath great and thick woody Branches, ſet with a double Row of large Leaves, yet not ſo cloſe as the next, coming near unto the ſmaller Leaves of the Bay-tree, but of a pale green Colour, abiding always green and very ſweet. This Sort, ſaith *Cluſius*, even in *Spain*, ſeldom beareth either Flowers or Fruit, becauſe they prune it often, being kept in Hedges for Pleaſure. *Cluſius* maketh another Sort hereof, which differeth little from the former, but in the Leaves, which are ſomewhat ſmaller and thicker, whereas the former are thinner.

Myrtus latifolia exotica, *The ſtrange broad leafed cloſe Myrtle*. This Myrtle groweth higher than the former, and ſhooteth from the Root ſtore of ſtrong thick Stems, more plentifully ſtor'd with large Leaves, yet not fully ſo large as the firſt Sort, but cloſer ſet together, that they almoſt touch one another, ſometimes in a double Row, and ſometimes in a treble, and very ſweet. The Flowers are white like unto others, but larger; after which cometh the Fruit, ſomewhat longer than in the ſmall Sorts, green at the firſt, purpliſh before it be ripe, and black when it is full ripe, with many crooked white Seeds within them.

Myrtus latifolia vulgaris, *The uſual broad leafed Myrtle*. This uſual broad leafed Myrtle (which I ſo call, becauſe we have this only in our Country, of all other Sorts of broad leafed Myrtles) groweth to be four or five Foot high with us, and in the warm Countries to be a little Tree full of Branches and Leaves, like a ſmall Buſh; the Leaves are ſomewhat larger and great, yet not ſo large as the laſt, as ſweet as the other, and the Flowers white like the reſt, and ſweet likewiſe. The Fruit hereof is black.

Myrtus anguſtifolia exotica, *The ſtrange narrow leafed Myrtle*. This narrow leafed Sort groweth in all Parts like unto the ſecond, but that the Leaf is ſmaller, narrower, ſmall pointed, and of a darker green Colour. The Flowers are alike, and ſo is the Fruit black, but greater and rounder, having crooked white Seeds in them, as the others have.

Myrtus Bœtica ſylveſtris, *The Spaniſh wild Myrtle*. The wild Myrtle groweth neither ſo high nor ſo thick with Leaves, as the former manured Sort, but hath ſlender and brittle Branches, with broader Leaves than the laſt, ſet more thinly on both ſides than the reſt, and of a dark green Colour. The Flowers are like the reſt, and the Fruit is round, ſtanding on long Foot-ſtalks between the Leaves in good Plenty, green at the firſt, whitiſh afterwards, and blackiſh, being

ing ripe, full of ſweetiſh Juice, pleaſant, with ſome Aſtriction to the Taſte.

Myrtus domeſtica minutiſſimis foliis fructu albo, *The ſmall white Myrtle.* This white Myrtle groweth reaſonably tall, with ſlender reddiſh Branches, thick buſhing together, being thick ſet with very ſmall (even the ſmalleſt of any other) Leaves, narroweſt of any, and ſharp pointed, and ſomewhat dark green. The Flowers are white like the reſt, and ſo is the Fruit, but of a whitiſh Colour, tending to a little Bluſh, and ſo they abide.

Myrtus minor acuto folio, *The ſmall and pointed Myrtle.* This ſmall Myrtle riſeth not ſo high as the third, or ordinary broad leafed Sort, but groweth fuller of Branches, and thick ſet with ſmall fine and green, almoſt ſhining round Leaves, a little pointed at the Ends, abiding always green, as all the Sorts of Myrtles do; the Flowers are ſweet, but grow not plentifully in our Country on the Branches, as in warm Places. It beareth black Berries, but never in theſe cold Climates, howſoever houſed or defended.

Myrtus minor rotundiore folio, *Box leafed Myrtle.* This other Sort groweth in all Points like the laſt, but that the Leaves being as ſmall and freſh, green, thick growing, are rounder at the Ends, very like unto the ſmall Box Leaves, and beareth Flowers as ſparingly.

Myrtus flore pleno, *Double flower'd Myrtle.* Of the greater Kind of Myrtle, there hath been of latter Times one nurſed up in the Gardens of the chief Lovers of Rarities, with as double Flowers as the double Featherfew, coming forth of a round reddiſh Husk, continuing flowering at the leaſt three Months, and each Flower a Fortnight, and is not over tender to be kept; yet is not ſo hardy to endure the Froſt, as *Cornutus* ſaith, which *Tradeſcant* can ſufficiently witneſs, who by a little Neglect loſt a good Plant overtaken with Froſt.

Myxus & Myxa, *i. e.* Sebeſten.

N.

Nabca Alpini, Napec, ſive Napeca, *i. e.* Oenoplia; which ſee.

Nailewort, or *Whitlow Graſs*, in *Latin*, Paronychia. *See* Gramen.

Nabca Nana, *i. e.* Ananas; which ſee.

Napellus major, in *Engliſh*, *The true Helmet Flower*; call'd by the *Arabians*, Chanach adip or adib, *id eſt*, ſtrangulatorem lupi, of the *Italians*, Aconito & Luparia; of the *French*, Tueloup; of the *Germans*, Wolfswurtz; growing naturally wild, ſome in our own Country, and in Woods and ſhady Places in *Italy* and *Germany*, &c. Some flower early, others late in the Spring, and are frequently cultivated in Gardens, and may be rais'd from Seed ſown in *Auguſt* or *September*. *See* Aconitum.

Napellus Morſis, *i. e.* Anthora; which ſee.

Napellus Racentoſus, *i. e.* Chriſtophoriana; which ſee.

Napha, *i. e.* Flores Mali aureæ, in *Engliſh*, *The Flowers of the Orange-tree.*

Napium Plinii, *i. e.* Napum ſylveſtre, in *Engliſh*, *Nipplewort*. It grows upon Banks by Ditches and Borders of Fields and Woods. It flowers in Summer, and may be rais'd by Seed ſown in *February* or *March*.

Napus Cretica, in *Engliſh*, *Wild Navew*. The *Italians* call it *Navone ſaluatica* and *Napoſaluatico*; the *French*,

Navette; the *Germans*, *Wild Steckrubben*. It grows wild by Hedges and Way-ſides, commonly in Clay-grounds. This flowers all Summer long, and is raiſed by Seed ſown in *February* or *March*.

NARCES Chironium, *i. e.* Panax Chironium; which ſee.

NARCISSUS latifolius omnium maximus, amplo calice flavo, ſive Nonpareille, *The great Nonſuch Daffodil*, or *Incomparable Daffodil*. This Narciſſus has three or four long and broad Leaves, of a greyiſh green Colour; among which riſeth up a Stalk two Foot high; at the Top of which, out of a thin Husk, as all Daffodils have, cometh forth one large ſingle Flower, and no more uſually, conſiſting of ſix very pale yellow large Leaves or Petals, almoſt round at the Point, with a large Cup in the Middle, ſomewhat yellower than the Leaves; the Bottom whereof, next unto the Stalk, is narrow and round, riſing wider to the Mouth, which is very large and open, and unevenly cut in or indented about the Edges; the Cup very well reſembles a Chalice. After the Flower is paſs'd, there ſometimes follows a round green Head, with black round Seeds like other Daffodils, but larger. The Root is great, as other Daffodils that bear large Flowers, and is covered over with a browniſh Coat or Skin. The Flower has little or no Scent at all.

NARCISSUS flore geminato. This ſometimes brings forth a Flower with ten or twelve Petals, and a Cup much larger than that in the former.

NARCISSUS maximus griſeus calice flavo, *The grey Peerleſs Daffodil*. The Peerleſs Daffodil well deſerveth its place among theſe Kinds, for that it nearly reſembles them, and perhaps is but a Difference raiſed from the Seed of the former, it is ſo like in Leaf and Flower, but that the Leaves ſeem to be ſomewhat greater, and the ſix outer Petals of the Flower are of a ſhining whitiſh Colour, and the Cup yellow as the former, but larger.

NARCISSUS latifolius flavo flore, amplo calice, ſive Matteneſſe, *The leſſer yellow Nonpareille*. The Leaves of this Daffodil are ſomewhat like unto the Leaves of the firſt Kind, but not altogether ſo long or broad. The Stalk likewiſe riſeth not up fully ſo high, and brings one Flower like the former, but leſſer; and both the Cup and the Petals are of one Colour, that is, of a pale yellow, yet more yellow than the former. The Cup of this alſo is ſmaller, and leſs crumpled at the Brim, which Differences plainly ſhew it to be another Kind.

NARCISSUS montanus albus Apophyſibus præditus, *Park*. *The white Mountain Daffodil with Ears*, or *the white winged Daffodil*. This Daffodil riſeth up with three or four broad Leaves, ſomewhat long, of a whitiſh green Colour, among which riſeth up a Stalk a Foot and a half high, whereon ſtandeth one large Flower, and ſometimes two, conſiſting of ſix white Leaves a-piece, not very broad, and without any ſhew of yellowneſs in them; three whereof have uſually each of them on the back Part, at the Bottom upon the one Side of them, and not on both, a little ſmall white Piece of a Leaf like an Ear; the other three having none at all. The Cup is almoſt as large, or not much leſs than the ſmall Nonpareille, ſmall at the Bottom, and very large at the Brim, of a fair yellow Colour, and ſometimes the Edge or Brim of the Cup will have a deeper yellow Colour about it, like as if it were diſcoloured with Saffron. The Flower is very ſweet; the Root is great and white, covered with a pale Coat or Skin, not very black, and is not very apt to increaſe, ſeldom giving Off-ſets, neither

neither is it apt to bring Seed in *England*.

Narcissus montanus, totus albus amplo calice, *The white Mountain Nonpareille Daffodil*. This white Nonpareille Daffodil, is in Root and Leaf very like unto the former mountain or winged Daffodil, but that they are a little larger. The Stalk from among the Leaves riſeth up not much higher than it, bearing at the Top one large Flower, compoſed of ſix long white Petals, each whereof is, as it were, folded half way together in the Middle, in the Centre of which ſtandeth forth a large white Cup, broader at the Mouth or Brim than at the Bottom; very like the leſſer Nonpareille Daffodil before mention'd. The Scent of it is no leſs ſweet than the former.

Narcissus albus oblongo calice luteo præcox minor, *Park. The ſmall early white Daffodil with a long Cup*. The Leaves of this early Daffodil are broad, very green, and not whitiſh, as others; three or four ſtanding together about a Foot long, or better, among which riſeth up a green Stalk, not full ſo high as the Leaves, bearing one Flower at the Top of a reaſonable Bigneſs, but not ſo great as the Kinds that follow after, conſiſting of ſix whitiſh Leaves, but not perfect white, having a ſhew of a Cream Colour appearing in them. In the Middle is a long round yellow Cup, about half an Inch long or better. The Smell of this Flower is ſomewhat ſweet. The Root is of a reaſonable Bigneſs, yet leſſer than the Roots of the latter Kinds.

Narcissus pallidus oblongo calice flavo præcox, *The early Straw colour'd Daffodil with a long Cup*. The Leaves of this Daffodil are as green as the former, but much narrower; and the Petals of the Flower are more enclining to yellow, but yet very pale, as if it were a light Straw Colour, and ſeem to be a little more narrow and pointed than the former. The Cup of this is as long and yellow as the precedent, the Smell whereof is very like the former, yet neither of them being ſo ſweet as thoſe that follow.

Narcissus albus oblongo calice luteo ſerotinus major, *The great late flowering white Daffodil with a long Cup*. This later flowering Daffodil, hath its Leaves ſomewhat narrow and long, of a greyiſh or whitiſh green Colour, among which the Stalk riſeth up a Foot and a half high, bearing one Flower at the Top, made of ſix white Petals, having the Cup in the Middle as long as the former, and of a deep yellow. The Edges of this Cup are ſomewhat plain, and ſometimes a little crumpled; they are often alſo circled in the Brims with a Saffron Colour, and are ſometimes without it, the Smell whereof is very pleaſant, and not heady. The Root of this is reaſonable big, and covered over rather with a pale than blackiſh Skin. This Flower appears ſometimes with eight Petals, which being narrow and long, ſeem like a white Star compaſſing a yellow Trunk.

Narcissus totus pallidus oblongo calice ſerotinus minor, *The late pale coloured Daffodil with a long Cup*. This Kind has its Flower wholly of a pale white or yellowiſh Colour, differing neither in Leaf nor Root from the former.

Narcissus pallidus oblongo calice flavo ſerotinus, *The Straw coloured late flowering Daffodil with a long yellow Cup*. The chief Difference of this Daffodil from the former, conſiſteth in the Colour of the Top of the Flower, which is of a ſtronger yellow, and a little larger than the former, and the Brims or Edges of the Cup of a deeper yellow, or Saffron Colour. The Smell of this is no leſs ſweet than the former.

Narcissus albus oblongo calice flavo ſerotinus, duobus floribus in caule, *Park.* *The late white Daffodil with a long Cup, with two Flowers on a Stalk.* This Daffodil is ſurely a Kind of it ſelf, although it be ſo like the former, abiding conſtant in its Form and Manner of flowering, uſually bearing two Flowers upon a Stalk, very like the former great white Kind, ſo that one cannot know any greater matter of Difference between them, than that it beareth two Flowers on a Stalk. The Cups whereof are ſeldom touched with any ſhew of Saffron Colour on them at the Brims or Edges, as ſome of the former have.

Narcissus medio luteus vulgaris, *Park.* *The common white Daffodil, called Primroſe Peerleſs.* This Daffodil is common in moſt Country Gardens through *England.* It has long, limber, and broad Leaves, of a greyiſh green Colour, among which riſeth up a Stalk bearing at the Top, out of a skinny Husk, ſometimes but one Flower, but moſt commonly two Flowers, and ſeldom three or more, but larger for the moſt part than any that bear many Flowers upon a Stalk, of a pale whitiſh Cream Colour, tending ſomewhat near the Colour of a pale Primroſe, with a ſmall round flat Crown, rather than a Cup in the Middle; of a pale yellow Colour, with ſome pale yellow Chives ſtanding therein, being of a ſweet Scent. The Root is reaſonably great, and encreaſing much.

Narcissus medio croceus ſerotinus, *The late yellow centred Daffodil.* This Daffodil hath much ſmaller Leaves, and ſhorter than the laſt; the Stalk alſo riſeth not ſo high by much, and beareth but one Flower, of a pure white Colour, made of ſix ſmall Leaves, and ſomewhat narrow, ſtanding wide from one another, and not ſo cloſe together as the former, but appearing like a Star. The Cup is ſmall and round, of a pale yellow Colour, but deeper about the Brims, having ſix ſmall pale Chives in the Middle, the Smell whereof is much ſweeter than in the former.

Narcissus medio purpureus præcox, *The early purple ringed Daffodil.* This early Daffodil hath many long glaucous Leaves, ſomewhat narrower and ſtiffer than the former common white Daffodil, among which riſeth up a long naked hollow Stalk (as all other Daffodils have) bearing at the Top one Flower, and ſeldom two, made of ſix long white Petals ſtanding cloſe together about the Stalk; the Cup is yellow, and ſo flat, that it might rather be called a Crown; for it ſtandeth very cloſe to the Middle, and very open at the Brims, circled with a reddiſh or purple Colour Ring, having certain Chives in the Middle of it alſo. The Smell hereof is very ſweet, exceeding many others.

Narcissus medio purpureus ſerotinus, *The late purple ringed Daffodil.* The Leaves of this Daffodil are always broader than the former early one, and ſome are very near twice as broad. The Flower is very like the former, being large, and its Petals ſtanding cloſe one to the ſide of another; the Ring likewiſe that compaſſeth the yellow Coronet, is ſometimes of a paler reddiſh Purple, and ſometimes as deep a Red as the former: So that it differeth not in any other material Point, but that it flowers not till the other is paſt and gone: The Scent of this is like the former; but the Root is larger, as well as the Leaf and Flower.

Narcissus medio purpureus maximus, *The great white purple ringed Daffodil.* There is another Kind whoſe Flower, as well as Leaves and Roots, is larger than any other of this Kind, which only maketh it a diſtinct Sort from

from the other. It flowereth alſo with the latter Sort of theſe Purple ringed Daffodils.

Narcissus medio purpureus ſtellaris, *The ſtarry purple ringed Daffodil.* This Daffodil hath its Leaves a little narrower and greener than the former Sorts; the Flower alſo of this has its ſix white Petals not ſo broad, ſtanding a-part one from another, making it ſeem like a white Star. It hath alſo a yellowiſh Coronet in the Middle, circled about with Purple like the former. This is nothing ſo ſweet as the firſt, but yet hath a good Scent.

Narcissus autumnalis major. *Park. The greater Autumn or Winter Daffodil.* The greater Autumn Daffodil riſeth up, with three or four broad and ſhort Leaves at the firſt, but afterwards grows longer, of a very deep or dark green Colour; in the Middle of which riſeth up a ſhort, ſtiff, round Foot-ſtalk, bearing one fair yellow Flower on the Head, incloſed at the firſt in a thin Skin or Husk, and conſiſteth of ſix Petals as the former, with certain Chives in the Middle, as all or moſt other Daffodils have, which paſſeth away without Shew of any Seed, or Head for Seed, although under the Head there is a little green Knot, which perhaps might bear Seed, if our Climate were more mild. The Root is great and round, covered over with a blackiſh Skin or Coat.

Narcissus autumnalis minor, *Park. The leſſer Autumn or winter Daffodil. Cluſius* tells us, that the manner of the flowering of this leſſer Daffodil, is more like to the *Perſian* Daffodil, than the former greater Autumn Kind, But I find, ſays *Parkinſon*, that it doth, in the ſame Sort as the greater Kind, riſe up with its Leaves firſt, and the Flowers a while after. The Flower of this is leſſer, and a little paler than the Flower of the greater Kind, but conſiſting in like Sort of ſix Leaves narrow and ſharp pointed. The green Leaves alſo are almoſt of as deep a green Colour as the greater Kind, but ſmaller and narrower, and a little hollow in the Middle. The Roots are alike in Figure, but this is leſſer, and covered with a blackiſh Skin. This brings black round Seed in three ſquare Heads.

Narcissus Africanus aureus major, *The great yellow Daffodil of Africa.* This large Daffodil hath many very long and broad Leaves, of a deeper green Colour than many others, among which appeareth a Stalk not riſing to the height of the Leaves, bearing at the Top out of a skinny Hoſe many large Flowers, to the Number of ten or twelve. If the Root be well grown, and ſtand in a warm place, every Flower will be larger than moſt of the *French*, *Spaniſh*, or *Turky* Daffodils, that bear many ſingle Flowers upon a Stalk, and is near unto the Bigneſs of the *Engliſh* Daffodil, called *Primroſe Peerleſs* before deſcribed, or the *French* Kind hereafter deſcribed, which beareth the largeſt Flowers, many upon a Stalk, and of a fair ſhining yellow Colour, having large, round, and open Cups, yellower than the outer Leaves, and is of an exceeding ſweet Scent. The Root is great, and covered with a blackiſh brown Coat or Skin.

Narcissus Africanus aureus minor, *The leſſer Barbary Daffodil.* This leſſer Kind is very near the ſame with the former, but that it does not blow ſo tall, or is to compare with the Largeneſs of Flower and Cup, and Beauty of Colour, it being of a paler yellow.

Narcissus Byzantinus totus luteus, *Park. The yellow Turky Daffodil.* As the laſt deſcribed came ſhort of the Beauty of the former, ſo is this leſs beautiful than the laſt; for though this has very long Leaves, and a high Stalk, yet the Flowers are not above four or five in Number, nor ſo large, being not much greater than the ordi-

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nary *French* Daffodil hereafter deſcribed, nor of ſo good a Colour, being much paler, and the Cup alſo ſmaller, in which conſiſts the chief Difference between this and both the other, but that the Scent of this is alſo weaker.

Narcissus ſulphureus major, *The greater Lemon coloured Daffodil.* The greater Kind of theſe Daffodils beareth three or four green and very long Leaves, about a Foot and a half long; among which riſeth up a round, yet creſted Stalk, not ſo high as the Leaves, bearing five or ſix ſingle Flowers, every one of them being larger than the ordinary *French* or *Italian* Daffodils, with many Flowers upon a Stalk; of a faint, but yet pleaſant yellow Colour at the firſt, which after they have been in Flower a Fortnight, or thereabouts, change into a deeper or more ſullen yellow Colour. The Cup in the Middle is likewiſe larger than in thoſe formerly named, and of a deeper yellow Colour than the Petals, having only three Chives within it. The Smell is very pleaſant.

Narcissus ſulphureus minor, *The leſſer Lemon coloured Daffodil.* This leſſer Daffodil hath broader and ſhorter Leaves than the former, of a glaucous Colour, and not green like the former. The Stalk of this riſeth up higher than the Leaves, bringing four or five Flowers upon ſhort Foot-ſtalks, and no bigger than the *French* Daffodil, of a pale yellow or Brimſtone Colour; the Cup, or rather Crown in the Middle, is ſmall, and of a little deeper yellow, having many Chives within it, and is as it were powder'd over with a Duſt. The Smell of this is not full ſo pleaſant as the former.

Narcissus totus albus polyanthos, *Park. The Paper-white Daffodil, with many Flowers upon a Stalk.* The Leaves of this Daffodil are of a mean Size both for Length and Breadth, yet ſomewhat greener than in the ordinary Sorts. The Flowers are many upon the Stalk, as ſmall for the moſt part as others which bare many together, being wholly of a Paper-white Colour, both the Cup which is ſmall, and the outer Leaves that compaſs it. After which come ſmall Heads, wherein is contained round black Seed, as other Daffodils do, although ſome greater, and others leſſer, according to the Proportion of the Plants. The Root is covered over with a blackiſh Skin or Coat; the Smell of the Flower is very ſweet.

There are two other Sorts of this Kind, the Differences whereof are, that the one hath its Leaves ſomewhat broader, and the Flowers greater than the former, and the other ſmaller Leaves and Flowers alſo, whoſe Cups being ſmall, are never ſeen fully open, but as it were half cloſed at the Brims.

Narcissus latifolius totus albus mediocri calice reflexus, *Park. The Paper-white Daffodil, with the great Cup.* There is another Sort of theſe Paper-white Daffodils, whoſe Leaves are as broad as any of the former, and whoſe Cup in the Middle of the Flower is ſomewhat larger than in any of the leſſer Sorts, and leſſer than in the greater Kind; but the Leaves of the Flowers do a little turn themſelves upwards, which maketh a chief Difference.

Narcissus Narbonenſis, ſive medio luteus præcox, *The early French Daffodil.* The Leaves of this Daffodil ſpring out of the Ground a Month or two, before the other of this Kind which follows, being alſo ſhorter and narrower. The Stalk likewiſe is not very high, bearing divers Flowers at the Top, breaking through a thin Skin, as is uſual with all the Daffodils, every one whereof is ſmall, conſiſting of ſix white Petals, and a ſmall yellow Cup in the Middle, which is of a pretty Scent, not ſo ſtrong as many others. The Root is large and round, and ſeldom parteth into Off-ſets like the others which follow.

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Narcissus Narbonenſis vulgaris, *The ordinary French Daffodil.* This Daffodil hath long and broad green Leaves, a little hollow in the Middle, and edged on both Sides. The Stalk is a Foot and a half high, bearing at the Top divers Flowers ſomewhat larger than the former, conſiſting of ſix white Petals ſomewhat round; the Cup is yellow in the Middle, ſmall and round like unto an Acorn Cup, or a little fuller in the Middle. This is the Form of that Sort which was firſt brought over to *England*, as *Parkinſon* ſays; but ſince, there is found out ſome, whoſe Cups are ſhorter, others flatter; ſome of a paler, others of a deeper yellow Colour; and ſome that have their Cup longer than the reſt. The Roots of them are all covered with a blackiſh Skin or Coat.

Narcissus Narbonenſis major amplo flore, *The French Daffodil with great Flowers.* The Leaves of this Daffodil are ſomewhat like the laſt, but not ſo broad, yet full as long, and ſpring ſooner out of the Ground. The Stalk of this is flatter, and riſeth higher, bearing four or five Flowers, much larger than any of this Kind; for every one of them is as large as the *Engliſh* Daffodil before deſcribed, but whiter than it, and the yellow Cup larger, and more open than in any of the reſt. The Root of this is not ſo large or round as the former, but is more plentiful in Off-ſets, than any other of the *French* or *Italian* Kinds.

Narcissus Piſanus, *The Italian*, or *Piſa Daffodil.* The *Italian* Daffodil hath its Leaves as large or larger than the ſecond *French* Daffodil, and its Stalk ſomewhat higher, bearing many white Flowers, very like the common *French* Daffodil, but ſomewhat larger alſo; and the yellow Cup in the Middle likewiſe is larger and rounder, than is uſually ſeen in any of the *French* Kinds, except the laſt with the greateſt Flowers.

Narcissus medio croceus polyanthos, *The French Daffodil with Saffron coloured Cups.* The *French* Daffodil hath divers Leaves of a glaucous Colour, not ſo broad or long as the laſt recited Daffodil, but coming nearer the ſecond *French* Kind. The Flowers likewiſe are white, and many upon a Stalk; but the yellow Cup is ſomewhat large, and circled with a Saffron-like Brim or Edge, which makes the chief Difference.

Narcissus Anglicus polyanthos, *The great Engliſh Daffodil.* This Daffodil hath its Leaves not much broader or longer than the *French* Kind, with great Flowers before deſcribed. The Flower-Stalks do not riſe fully ſo high as it, bearing many Flowers, but not altogether ſo white, yet whiter than the *Engliſh* Daffodil, called *Primroſe Peerleſs*, but nothing ſo large, and with ſhort, broad, and almoſt round Leaves, ſtanding cloſe to one another. The yellow Cup in the Middle is deeper than in any of the former Kinds, but not much larger. The Smell hereof is very ſweet and pleaſant.

Narcissus Narbonenſis, ſive medio luteus ſerotinus major, *The greater late flowering French Daffodil.* The Root as well as the Leaves of this Daffodil, are greater, larger, broader, and longer than in any other of the former *French* or *Italian* Kinds; the Stalk is as high as any of them, bearing at the Top five or ſix white Flowers, ſtanding open, ſpread like a Star, and not cloſe together, every one whereof is large, and the Petals round pointed; the Cup is yellow, ſmall, and ſhort, yet not lying flat to the Flower, but a little ſtanding out with ſome Threads in the Middle, as all the former Daffodils have. This is not ſo ſweet as the earlier Kinds.

Narcissus medio luteus alter ſerotinus calice brevi, *The leſſer late flowering French Daffodil.* This Daffodil is of the ſame Kind with the laſt deſcribed,

ſcribed, the only Difference is, that this is ſmaller, and the yellow Cup in the Middle of the Flower, is ſomewhat ſhorter than the former.

Narcissus albus multiplex, *The double white Daffodil*, or *double white Dutch Narciſs*. The Leaves of this Daffodil are not very broad, but rather of a mean ſize, being of the ſame largeneſs with the Leaves of the Purple Daffodil. The Stalk riſeth up to be a Foot high, bearing out of a thin white Skin or Hoſe, one Flower conſiſting of many Petals of a fair white Colour. The Flower is larger than any other double white Daffodil, having every Petal, eſpecially the outermoſt, as large almoſt as any Leaf of the ſingle Daffodil with the yellow Cup, and Purple Ring. Sometimes it happens that the Flower is very little double; but that is either in a bad Ground, or that it hath ſtood long in a place without removing; for then it hath ſuch a great Increaſe of Roots about it, that they draw away the Nouriſhment that ſhould be for a few. But if you tranſplant it, or often take away the Off-ſets, and ſet its Roots ſingle, it will then thrive, and bear its Flowers large and double, and is very ſweet.

Narcissus medio purpureus multiplex, *The double purple ringed Daffodil*. There is little Difference between the Leaves of this Kind, and the Leaves of the ſingle purple ringed Daffodil. The chiefeſt Difference is, that the Flower (being but ſometimes one on a Stalk, and ſometimes two) conſiſteth of ſix white outer Petals, as large as the Leaves of the ſingle Kind, having many ſmall yellow Pieces, edged with purple Circles round about them, inſtead of a Cup; and in the Middle of theſe Pieces ſtand other ſix white Leaves leſſer than the former, and a yellow Cup edged with a Purple Circle likewiſe, parted into Pieces; and they comprehend a few other white Leaves, ſmaller than any of the other, having among them ſome broken Pieces of the Cup, with a few Chives. The Flower is very ſweet.

There is of this Kind another, whoſe Flower hath not ſo plain a Diſtinction, of a triple Row of Leaves in it; but the whole Flower is confuſedly ſet together, the outer Leaves being not ſo large, and the inner Leaves larger than the former: The broken yellow Cup, which is tipp'd with Purple, running diverſly among the Leaves; ſo that it ſheweth a fairer, and more double Flower than the former.

Narcissus medio luteus corona duplici, *Park. The Turky Daffodil, with a double Crown*. This Daffodil hath three or four Leaves, as large and long almoſt as the great double Daffodil of *Conſtantinople* next following. The Stalk likewiſe is very near as large, but as high altogether, bearing at the Top four or five Flowers, the Leaves whereof are as large as of the firſt or ſecond Kind of *French* Daffodils before deſcribed, but not altogether of ſo pure a white Colour, and being ſix in Number, ſtand like the former ſingle *French* Daffodils, but that the yellow Cup in the Middle of this, is thick and double, or as it were crumpled together, not ſtanding very high to be conſpicuous, but remaining low and ſhort, ſo that it is not preſently diſcovered, unleſs we ſearch carefully for it. This is exceeding ſweet. The Root is like unto the Root of the Purple ringed Daffodil, or ſomewhat bigger.

Narcissus Chalcedonicus flore pleno albo polyanthos, *The double white Daffodil of Conſtantinople*. This beautiful Daffodil which all Florists greatly deſire to be acquainted with, as well for the Beauty of its double Flowers, as alſo for its extraordinary ſweet Smell, (one Stalk in Flower ſerving inſtead of a Noſegay) hath many very broad and very long Leaves, ſomewhat greener than grey; among which riſeth up a ſtrong

ſtrong round Stalk, being ſometimes almoſt flat and ribbed, bearing four or five, or more white Flowers at the Top, every one being very large and double, the Leaves being confuſedly ſet together, having little Pieces of a yellow Cup running among them, without any Shew of that Purple Ring that is in the former, and fall away without bearing Seed, even as all, or moſt other double Flowers do. The Smell is ſo exceeding ſweet and ſtrong, that it will ſoon offend the Senſes of thoſe that ſhall ſmell much to it. The Root is great and thick, covered with a blackiſh Coat.

Narcissus Chalcedonicus fimbriatus multiplex polyanthos, *The great double purple ringed Daffodil of Conſtantinople.* This Daffodil differeth very little or nothing in Leaf from the former; the only Difference is in the Flowers, which although they be double, and bear many upon a Stalk, yet this hath the Pieces of the yellow Cups tipp'd with Purple, as if they were ſhred or ſcattered among the white Leaves; whereas the other hath only the yellow, without any Shew of Purple Tips upon them. The Smell of this is as ſtrong as any of the other.

Narcissus Cyprius flore pleno luteo polyanthos, *The double yellow Daffodil of Cyprus.* The Leaves of this Daffodil are almoſt as broad and long as the former; the Stalk is a Foot high and more, bearing four or five Flowers on the Top, every one very double, and of a fine pale yellow Colour, of a ſtrong heady Scent. The Root of this is alſo like the former.

Narcissus Virgineus, *Park. The Virginia Daffodil.* This Plant hath two or three long and very narrow Leaves, as green as the Leaves of the great *Leucoium bulboſum*, and ſhining withal, which grow ſometimes reddiſh, eſpecially at the Edges. The Stalk riſeth up a Span high, bearing one Flower and no more on the Head thereof, ſtanding upright like a little Lilly or Tulip, made of ſix Leaves, wholly white both within and without, except that at the Bottom next to the Stalk, and a little on the Backſide of the three outer Leaves, it hath a ſmall Daſh or Shew of a reddiſh Purple Colour. It hath in the Middle a few Chives, ſtanding about a ſmall Head pointed; which head groweth to be ſmall and long, containing ſmall, blackiſh, flat Seed. The Root is ſmall, long and round, a little blackiſh on the Outſide, and white on the Inſide.

Narcissus anguſtifolius albidus præcox oblongo calice, *The early white narrow leafed Daffodil, with a long Cup.* This Daffodil hath three or four narrow, long, and very green Leaves, a Foot long for the moſt part. The Stalk riſeth not up ſo high as the Leaves, whereon ſtandeth one Flower, not altogether ſo large as the late flowering Daffodil, with a long Cup deſcribed before among the broad leafed ones, which conſiſteth of ſix pale coloured Leaves, not pure white, but having a mixture of light yellow among the white. The Cup in the Middle is round and long, yet not ſo long as to be accounted a Baſtard Daffodil, within which is a middle Pointal, compaſſed with ſix Chives tipp'd with yellow Pendants.

Narcissus medio croceus tenuifolius, *The ſmall Daffodil with a Saffron Crown.* This ſmall Daffodil hath four or five narrow Leaves about a Span long, among which riſeth up a Stalk about nine Inches high, bearing at the Top one ſmall white Flower, made of ſix Leaves, with a ſmall yellow Cup in the Middle, ſhadowed over at the Brims with a Saffron Colour. The Root is ſmall, round, and a little long, covered with a blackiſh Skin or Coat.

Narcissus minimus medio purpureus, *The leaſt purple ringed Daffodil.* This little Daffodil hath ſmall narrow Leaves,

Leaves, ſhorter by much than any of the purple ringed Daffodils before deſcribed. The Stalk and Flower keep an equal Proportion to the reſt of the Plant, being in Form and Colour of the Flower like the Star Daffodil before-mention'd, but not ſo large. This alſo is to be obſerved, that the Purple Colour that circleth the Brims of the Cup, is ſo ſmall that ſometimes it is not well perceived.

Narcissus minimus, Junci folio, flore luteo, *The leaſt Daffodil or Junquil.* This leaſt Daffodil hath two or three whitiſh green Leaves, narrower than the two laſt recited Daffodils, and ſhorter by half, being not above two or three Inches long: The Stalk likewiſe is not above three or four Inches high, bearing one ſingle Flower at the Top, ſomewhat bigger than the Smallneſs of the Plant ſhould ſeem to bear, very like unto the leaſt Ruſh Daffodil, and of the ſame Bigneſs, being of a faint yellow Colour, both Leaves and Cup; the middle Part is ſpread very much, even to the Middle of the Leaves almoſt, and lieth flat open upon the Flower. The Root is ſmall, even the ſmalleſt of any Daffodil, and covered with a blackiſh Skin or Coat.

Narcissus autumnalis minor albus, *The little white Autumn Daffodil.* This little Autumn Daffodil riſeth with his Flowers firſt out of the Ground, without any Leaves at all; it ſpringeth up with one or two Stalks about a Finger long, every one bearing out of a ſmall Husk one ſmall white Flower, laid open abroad like unto the Star white Daffodil, before ſpoken of: In the Middle of the Flower is a ſmall yellow Cup of a mean Size; and after the Flower is paſs'd, there cometh in the ſame Place a ſmall Head, containing ſmall round black Seed like unto the Autumn Hyacinth. The Leaves come up after the Seed is ripe and gone, being ſmall and narrow, not much bigger than the Autumn Hyacinth. The Root is ſmall and blackiſh on the Outſide.

Narcissus albus autumnalis medio obſoletus, *The white Autumn Daffodil, with a ſullen Crown.* This Autumn Daffodil hath two or three Leaves at the moſt, and very narrow, ſo that ſome reckon it among the Ruſh Daffodils, being ſomewhat broad at the Bottom, and more pointed at the Top; between theſe Leaves cometh up the Stalk, bearing uſually two Flowers and no more at the Top, made of ſix white Leaves a-piece, pointed, and not round. The Cup is ſmall and round, like unto the Cup or Crown of the leaſt Ruſh Daffodil, of a yellow Colour at the Bottom, but toward the Edge of a dun or ſullen Colour.

Narcissus anguſtifolius luteus ſemper florens Caccini, *The yellow Italian Daffodil of* Caccini. This Daffodil beareth a number of ſmall, long, narrow and very green Leaves, broader than the Leaves of any Ruſh Daffodil, among which riſe up divers Stalks, bearing at the Head two or three Flowers a-piece, each of them being ſmall and yellow; the Cup or Crown is ſmall alſo; of a deeper yellow than the Flower. The Nobleman of *Florence*, who firſt ſent this Plant to *Chriſtian Porret* at *Leyden*, after the Death of *Carolus Cluſius*, tells us, that every Stalk bears great ſtore of Flowers, and that it never ceaſeth to bear Flowers, but that after one or more Stalks have been in Flower together, and are paſt, there ſucceed others in their Places.

Narcissus anguſtifolius, ſive Juncifolius maximus amplo calice, *The great Junquil with a large Flower and Cup.* This Plant has divers long green Leaves, like the other Ruſh Daffodils, but thicker and broader, ſo that it may without any great Error, be reckoned among the narrow leafed Daffodils, bearing at the Top two or three very fair large Flowers, with a large and

more

more open Cup, than in any other of the Ruſh Daffodils, but both of them of a fair yellow Colour, yet the Cup is a little deeper than the Flower, and a little crumpled about the Edges, and hath a pretty ſharp Scent. The Root is greater and longer than the other Ruſh Daffodil, and covered likewiſe with a blackiſh Coat.

Narcissus totus albus flore pleno Virginianus, *The double white Daffodil of Virginia, Park.* The Root of this Daffodil is very like the former ſingle *Virginia* Daffodil, ſet forth in the firſt place of this Rank of narrow leafed Daffodils, but that it is a little bigger and rounder, being a little long and blackiſh on the Outſide, as that is: From whence riſe up two Leaves, ſomewhat broader than the former, but of a like Greenneſs. The Stalk riſeth up between theſe two Leaves about a Span high, bearing one fair double Snow-white Flower, very like in faſhion to the pale yellow double Daffodil, or baſtard Daffodil of *Robinus*, hereafter deſcribed; for it is in the like manner laid open flat, and compoſed of ſix Rows of Leaves, every Row lying in order juſt oppoſite, or one before another, whereof thoſe ſix Leaves that make the firſt or outermoſt Courſe, are the greateſt, and all the reſt lying, as I ſaid, one upon or before another, are every Row ſmaller than others: From the Middle of this Flower, thruſteth forth a ſmall long pointed Fork, white as the Flower is.

Narcissus juncifolius albus, *The white Junquil.* This white Ruſh Daffodil hath ſmall long Leaves a little broader, and of a whiter green Colour than the ordinary yellow Ruſh Daffodils: The Stalk riſeth up half a Foot high or more, bearing two or three ſmall white Flowers upon a Stalk, yet ſomewhat bigger than the common yellow Ruſh Daffodil, having a ſmall round Cup in the Middle, white as the Petals or flower Leaves. The Seed is ſmall, black, and round, as other Seeds of Daffodils are. The Root is ſmall and round, cover'd with a blackiſh Coat.

Narcissus juncifolius albus magno calice, *The white Junquil*, or *Ruſh Daffodil with a great Cup.* There is of this Kind another Sort, which has its Cup in the Middle of the Flower, larger than the other, but in all other Things alike.

Narcissus juncifolius flore albo reflexo, *The white turning Junquil*, or *Ruſh Daffodil.* This Daffodil hath four or five long green Leaves, yet ſhorter and broader than the ordinary yellow Junquil, and fully as green, from among which riſeth up a ſlender green Stalk a Foot high, bearing out of a thin ſkinny Husk three or four Snow-white Flowers, ſtanding upon long green Foot-ſtalks, every Flower hanging down his Head, and turning up his ſix narrow and long Petals, even to the very Foot-ſtalk again. From the Middle of the Flower hangs down a long round Cup, as white as the Leaves, in which are contained three ſmall white Chives, tipp'd with yellow, and a ſmall long Pointal, thruſting out beyond the Brims of the Cup. After the Flowers are paſt there come up in their places ſmall three-ſquare Heads, wherein are contained very ſmall, round, and black ſhining Seed. The Root is ſmall, round, and a little long withal, covered with a blackiſh brown Coat or Skin. The Flower has hardly any Scent at all.

Narcissus juncifolius flore luteo reflexo, *The yellow turning Junquil*, or *Ruſh Daffodil.* The Leaves of this Ruſh Daffodil are greater and longer than the former, and of a pale green Colour: The Stalk riſeth ſomewhat higher, bearing two or three Flowers thereon, wholly of a green Colour.

Narcissus juncifolius calice albo reflexis foliis luteis, *The yellow turning Junquil with a white Cup.* This Daffo-

dil hath his long Ruſh-like Leaves ſtanding upright as the former, between which riſeth up a green Stalk, a Foot high or more, bearing two or three Flowers, whoſe turning Leaves are of a fair pale Yellow, and the Cup is white, but not ſo pure a white as the former.

Narcissus juncifolius, calice luteo, reflexis petalis albidis, *The white turning Junquil with a yellow Cup.* As the laſt had the Leaves of the Flower that turn up again yellow, and the Cup whitiſh, ſo this has the Turning of a whitiſh Yellow, and the long Cup yellower; elſe in its long green Leaves, or other Parts, there is ſmall Difference.

Narcissus juncifolius luteus, magno calice, *The Junquil, or Ruſh Daffodil with a great Cup.* This Ruſh Daffodil has bigger Leaves, and longer, than the ordinary yellow Ruſh Daffodil, being a little flat on the one ſide, and round on the other, but of the ſame Greenneſs with all the reſt: The Stalk riſeth up two Foot high, bearing two, and ſometimes three Flowers; being of a fair yellow Colour, with a large open Cup in the Middle, of a deeper yellow, like the great Junquil with the large Flower before ſet down, whereof this is a Kind; but that is larger than this, both in Leaf, Flower, Cup, *&c.*

Narcissus juncifolius luteus vulgaris major, *The ordinary Junquil, or Ruſh Daffodil.* This ordinary Ruſh Daffodil hath four or five long, green, round Leaves like Ruſhes, whereof it took the Name: Among theſe Leaves riſeth up the Stalk, round and green, a Foot and a half high very often, bearing at the Top three or four Flowers, all yellow, but much ſmaller than the laſt, and ſo is the Cup alſo: The Seed is ſmall and black, incloſed in ſmall cornered Heads; the Root is blackiſh on the Outſide. The Smell of the Flower is very ſweet in all theſe ſorts of Ruſh Daffodils.

Narcissus juncifolius luteus medius, *Park. The ſmaller Junquil or Ruſh Daffodil.* The Leaves of this Daffodil are like the former, but ſmaller and rounder: The Stalk riſeth not up ſo high, nor are the Flowers ſo large; but the Leaves of the Flower are a little rounder, and not ſo pointed as in the former; in all things elſe alike.

Narcissus juncifolius luteus minor, *The leaſt Junquil, or Ruſh Daffodil.* This leaſt Daffodil hath five or ſix ſmall green Leaves, a little broader and not ſo long as the laſt, among which riſeth up a Stalk almoſt a Foot high, bearing one or two ſmall Flowers at the Top, of a paler yellow Colour than the former, with a yellow Cup in the Middle, bigger than in either of the laſt two. The Root is very ſmall and black, like unto the laſt in Roundneſs and Colour.

Narcissus juncifolius luteus, albicantibus lineis diſtinctus, *The yellow Junquil, or Ruſh Daffodil, with white Lines.* This Ruſh Daffodil hath round green and long Leaves, like unto the ordinary Ruſh Daffodil, with a Stalk bearing two or three yellow Flowers, whoſe Petals are ſomewhat round at the Point or End, with a Line or Strake of white in the Middle of every one: The Cup is ſhort, and crown faſhion, a little crumpled about the Brims: The Seed, Root, or any thing elſe, is like the former.

Narcissus juncifolius autumnalis, flore viridi, *The Autumn Ruſh Daffodil with a green Flower.* This Ruſh Daffodil brings but one Leaf, very long, round and green, and beareth no Flower while that green Leaf is freſh, and to be ſeen; but afterward the Flower Stalk riſeth up, being like the former green Leaf, round, naked and green up to the Top, where two or three Flowers break forth out of a ſmall thin Skin, every one conſiſting

of

of ſix ſmall and narrow green Petals, very ſharp pointed at the End, and as it were ending in a ſmall Thorn: In the Middle of this Flower is a ſmall round Cup, or rather Crown, of the ſame Colour with the Leaves and Stalk, which Flower ſmelleth very ſweet, ſomewhat like the reſt of the Junquils or Ruſh Daffodils. This bloſſoms in *October*, and is apt to periſh by the Froſts.

Narcissus anguſtifolius aureus multiplex, *The golden double narrow-leafed Daffodil.* The Leaves of this Daffodil are very narrow, and of a whitiſh green Colour, not above four or five Inches long; from among which riſeth up a Stalk about a Foot high, bearing at the Top a Flower conſiſting of ſome outer Leaves, which are of a yellow Colour, and of many other Leaves in the Middle, being ſmaller, and ſet thick and round together; of a deeper yellow Colour, but with ſome white Leaves among them, the middle Part a little pointing forth. The Flower ſtands long before it perfects its Colour, and laſts long in flower before the Colour decays: The Root is almoſt like the ordinary Junquil or Ruſh Daffodil.

Narcissus juncifolius luteus, flore pleno, *The double Junquil or Ruſh Daffodil.* This double Ruſh Daffodil hath its long green Leaves round, like the Leaves of the common ordinary Ruſh Daffodil, and of the ſame Bigneſs; among which riſeth up a long, ſlender, green Stalk, bearing two or three, ſeldom more, ſmall Flowers yellow and double; that is, with divers Rows of Leaves, having the yellow Cup, ſuch as is in the ſingle Flower, broken into ſmall Shreads or Pieces, running among the Leaves of the Flower; which Pieces in ſome Flowers are not ſo eaſily ſeen, being ſmaller than others: This beareth no Button or Head under the Flower for Seed; its Root is round and blackiſh, brown on the Outſide; ſo like the common Ruſh Daffodil, that it is almoſt impoſſible to know the one from the other.

There is another of this Kind, whoſe Flowers are ſmaller and not ſo double, one, two or three at the moſt upon a Stalk, and of leſs Beauty by much.

Narcissus marinus, ſive tertius Matthioli, *The great white Sea Daffodil, or Matthiolus's third Daffodil.* The Root of this Daffodil, by long Continuance or ſtanding in one Place without being removed, groweth to be much larger than any other Daffodil whatſoever, and as big almoſt as a Squill, or a Sea Onion-Root; having many long, thick and white Fibres, or long Roots diverſly branched, and ſpread under the upper Part of the Earth, beſide ſome others that grow downward, and periſh not every Year, as the Fibres of all, or moſt of the other Daffodils do: And therefore this Plant will not thrive, and bear Flowers, if it be often tranſplanted, but rather deſires to remain in one Place without removing, and that not to be over-ſhadowed, or covered by other Plants, which then will flouriſh, and bear abundantly. From this Root, which is covered with many blackiſh Coats, ariſe ſix, ſeven, or more, Leaves, near twice as broad as any of the former Daffodils, but not ſo long, by half, as many of them; but is ſhort in Compariſon of the Breadth, and of a glaucous Colour; from the Middle of which Leaves, as alſo from the Sides ſometimes, ſpringeth up one or two, or more, Stalks, roundiſh and thick, and ſometimes a little flat and cornered, a Foot high or ſomewhat more, bearing at the Top out of a skinny Husk, eight, ten or twelve, or more very large Flowers, conſiſting of ſix white Petals a-piece, ſpread or laid open with a white ſhort Cup or Crown in the Middle, lying flat upon the Petals, cut or divided

into ſix Corners, and not whole, as the Cup or Crown of any other ſingle Daffodil; from every one of the Edges or Corners of this Cup or Crown riſes one white long Stamen, a little crooked or turning up at the End, tipp'd with a yellow Apex, and ſome other white Threds tipp'd with yellow Pendents, ſtanding alſo in the Middle. After the Flower is paſt, there come up great three-ſquare Heads, wherein the Seed is contained, which is great, black and round, like the Seed of other Daffodils, but larger: The Flower hath a reaſonable good Scent, but not very ſtrong.

Narcissus Indicus autumnalis Lobelii, ſive Pancratium Indicum, *The Indian autumn Daffodil of Lobel.* The Root of this is a Span long, and of the Thickneſs of a Man's Arm, covered with many Coats, whereof the outermoſt are dark red, or cheſnut Colour: The Flowers riſe up in *September* and *October*, being eight or ten in Number, every one by it ſelf upon a ſmall Foot-ſtalk: Theſe Flowers are made of ſix Leaves a-piece, ſomewhat long, narrow and pointed, ſomewhat like the Flowers of the *Engliſh* Colchicum, or Meadow Saffron; of a whitiſh yellow or dun Colour, with ſix long Threds in the Middle; the green Leaves are long, and broad pointed.

Narcissus marinus Africanus, ſive exoticus Lobelii, *The Sea Daffodil of Africa.* The Root of this ſtrange Plant (which has ſome Likeneſs to that of a Daffodil) is very large, made as it were of many ſcaly Cloves, from whence riſeth up a ſmall ſhort Stalk, bearing two broad, green, pointed Leaves a little above the Ground, more long than black, ſo compaſſing the Stalk at the Bottom, that it ſeemeth to run through them: The Stalk is mark'd with divers Spots, and is bare or naked from thoſe two Leaves unto the Top, where it beareth one double Flower, of a delay'd reddiſh Colour, tending to a Bluſh, with many Threds ſet about the middle Head. This by *Lobel*'s Deſcription ſeems to be a kind of Hemanthus, although ſet among the Narciſſus's.

Narcissus marinus exoticus, *Park. The ſtrange Sea Daffodil.* This ſtrange Sea Daffodil, hath five or ſix large and long Leaves of a pale green Colour, from among which riſeth up a ſtrong and big Stalk, bearing at the Top, out of a thin Hoſe or Skin, many very large Flowers, made of ſix long and pointed Leaves a-piece, of a blueiſh purple Colour, with a large round open Cup in the Middle, of a deeper Colour than the Leaves: The Root is very large, but yet like other great Daffodils, having the outer Skins of a dark brown Colour.

Nardus Indica, in *Engliſh, Spikenard:* It groweth in *India, Virginia, France*, &c.

Nardus Romana, in *Engliſh, Spikenard*; by the *Arabians, Nardus*, or *Spica Romana.* It groweth on the *Alps* in *Germany*; it flowers in the Months of *June, July*, and *Auguſt*, and is raiſed by Seed ſown early in the Spring, in ſandy Soil.

Nardus Ruſtica, in *Engliſh, Plowman's Spikenard.* It groweth near *Montpelier*, and other Places; it loves a ſandy Soil, and flowers in *July* or *Auguſt*, and is raiſed by the Seed ſown early in the Spring.

Nardus Samphoritica Dioſcoridis, in *Engliſh, Urine Wort.* It groweth on Hills about *Naples*, in a ſandy Soil, and flowers in *June, July*, and *Auguſt*, and is raiſed by Seed ſown early in the Spring.

Nardus Celticæ ſimilis inodora, in *Engliſh, Mountain, French, Spikenard:* It groweth on the *Alps* in *Germany*; it flowers in *June, July*, and *Auguſt*, and is ſown early in the Spring, in a ſandy Soil.

NARDUS Agreſtis Tragi, *i. e.* Caryophyllata; which ſee.

NARDUS Celtica altera Lobelii, *i. e.* Doronicum Germanicum; which ſee.

NARDUS Cretica, in *Engliſh, Indian Valerian.* It groweth in *Mexico*, a Province in the *Weſt-Indies*, but came firſt from *Italy*; it loves a ſandy Soil, and if ſown early will flower betimes.

NARDUS ex Apulia, in *Engliſh, Italian Spikenard.* It grows on the Hills about *Naples*, in a Sandy Soil; it flowers in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, and is raiſed by the Seed ſown early in the Spring.

NARDUS Celtica, in *Engliſh, Spikenard.* The *Germans* call it, *Seliunck:* It groweth in moſſy moiſt Places, and on the *Alps*, and on Hills; it flowereth in the Months of *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, and is raiſed by Seed ſown on a hot Bed in the Spring, or will do on the natural Ground in *April*.

NARDUS Agreſtis, in *Engliſh*, the *Great Valerian*; in *Italian*, *Valeriana*; the *French*, *Valeriane*; in *German*, *Baldrian* and *Theriacks:* It groweth upon Mountains, and moiſt Places about *Naples* and *France*, and with us in wet Meadows; and by River-ſides: It flowers here in the Months of *June* and *July*, but in *India* ſooner; and is raiſed by Seed ſown in the Spring.

Mountain Nardus, in *Latin*, *Nardus Montana Cretica*; which ſee. It is alſo called in *Engliſh*, *Knobb'd Valerian of Candy*. It grows in *Candy:* It loves a Sandy Soil, and flowers in *June* or *July*, and is raiſed by Seed ſown early in the Spring.

Baſtard Nardus, in *Latin*, *Nardus Gangitis ſpuria Narbonenſis ſimilis plantæ Virginiæ*; alſo called *Baſtard French Spikenard:* It groweth on a Hill in *Narbone*, not far from a Village called *Gange*, facing the *Mediterranean* Sea; it grows in a moſſy moiſt Place, and flowereth in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*; it is raiſed by its own Seed ſown early in the Spring.

NARDUS montana longiori radice, in *Engliſh*, *Long Tuberous Mountain Spikenard.* It groweth on the Hill *Virgineo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; it loves a ſandy Soil, and flowereth in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*; it is raiſed by its own Seed ſown early in the Spring.

NARDUS Gangitis ſpuria Narbonenſis, *Baſtard French Spikenard.* In Imitation of the true *Indian Spikenard*, (which *Pena* ſaith, doth grow in ſeveral Places of *Syria* and *Egypt*, which Relation is his only; for we never could underſtand by any of our Merchants that trade into thoſe Parts, that it was a Commodity ſo near at hand, but brought further off, as I ſhall hereafter further declare,) this baſtard Kind hath been obſerved to grow anſwerable, in a manner, to all the Parts thereof; for it hath a few ſmall Fibres which thruſt themſelves into the Ground, from which ſpring forth ſeveral hairy, round, ſpiky Heads or Beards, of the Bigneſs of one's Finger, and an Hand-breadth high, of a pale brown Colour, which are not pointed at the Tops, but flat or blunt: Through each of theſe Heads, even from the loweſt Part next the Root, ſhoot forth ſeveral long rough green Ruſhes ſcarce a Foot high; many of theſe growing cloſe one unto another, ſo that they make the Shew but of one Plant, and after this Manner hath he ſet forth the Figure: But he further addeth, that it is altogether without Smell, except thoſe hairy ſpiked Heads or Beards, which being bigger than the *Indian* Kind, each doth ſmell ſomewhat like unto that Moſs that groweth upon Oaks, or that other that groweth upon the Ground; and that theſe Heads being half way within the Ground, do ſend forth each of them in the Middle of thoſe Ruſhes, a tall ſlender and ſmooth Stalk, riſing about a Cubit higher than the Ruſhes: From the Middle whereof

to the Tops of them on each Side, come forth many ſmall green Cods, pointed at the Ends, ſtanding in Cups like unto thoſe of Cranes-Bill. The whole Form hereof doth ſo nearly reſemble the true Spikenard, as it hath been obſerved by *Pena* and others, who, as he ſaith, among a Number of Bundles, found ſome that had the Parts, both of Fibres, Heads, Ruſhes, and Leaves, diſtinctly to be ſeen as this is here deſcribed. So that it is not to be doubted that it is a Species thereof.

NARDUS, ſive Spica Celtica, *Mountain French Spikenard.* This Mountain Spikenard creepeth upon the Ground under the looſe Leaves and Moſs, *&c.* with ſmall, long, hard, and ſlender Roots (for ſo I call them rather than Stalks, as ſome others do, becauſe in theſe Roots conſiſteth the whole Vertue and Efficacy of the Plant, and are by the beſt Apothecaries uſed only in *Mithridatum*, &c. and no Part elſe) covered with many ſhort, ſmall, dry Leaves like Scales; ſending forth in ſeveral Places, as it creepeth and ſpreadeth here and there, ſmall blackiſh Fibres into the Ground, whereby it is nouriſhed; at the Head whereof ſtand many ſmall Buttons or Heads; from whence ariſe many ſmall, narrow, and ſomewhat thick, green Leaves, not divided or dented at all, ſmalleſt at the Bottom, and broad towards the End, which change yellow in the End of Summer, or Beginning of *Autumn:* Among theſe Leaves riſe up ſometimes more, and ſometimes but one ſlender Stalk without any Leaves thereon; at the Top whereof ſtand many ſmall whitiſh Flowers like unto the ſmaller ſorts of Valerian, every one on a ſlender Foot-Stalk, which afterwards bring ſmall Seed like unto them: The whole Plant is ſweet and aromatical, more than the *Indian* Spikenard, hotter and ſharper in Taſte, than either of the other.

NARDUS Celtica altera, *Mountain French Spikenard, with tufted Flowers.* This other *French* Spikenard differeth in nothing from the laſt, but in the Stalk with Flowers, which is branched at the Top, bearing three or four Flowers in a Tuft together, on the End of every ſmall Branch. *Bauhinus*, in his *Prodromus*, ſetteth forth another ſort thereof like thereunto in moſt Things, but that it is wholly without Scent.

Saliunca Neapolitana, ſive Nardus ex Apulia, *Italian Spikenard.* This ſmall Plant hath a thicker and yellower Root than the laſt recited, ſomewhat rugged, but not ſcaly like it, and ſomewhat reſembling the Garden Valerian, but leſs, having Fibres at the Bottom, and in ſeveral other Places, at ſeveral Spaces, where it ſhooteth forth upwards ſeveral Heads or ſmall Knobbs, and from them many ſmall long Leaves, ſomewhat larger than the other, narrower likewiſe below, broader upwards, and pointed at the Ends; what Flowers, Stalks, or Seed, it beareth, is not expreſſed: It hath the ſweet Scent of Garden Valerian, and likewiſe the ſharp Taſte thereof; and this is all is declared of it; but that they of *Naples* uſe it in their Medicines, inſtead of the Malabathrum of Dioſcorides, for the excellent Sweetneſs of the Leaves.

Hirculus veterum Cluſii, *Unſavory Spikenard.* This ſmall Plant (being found dry amongſt many Bundles of *Spica Celtica*, or *French* Spikenard, by *Cluſius*, in *Antwerp*) is ſaid for to have a blackiſh hairy Root like unto it, but without any Smell at all, and ſmaller, ſhorter, and whiter Leaves, rather greyiſh, of an aſh Colour: It was found without any Stalk, and ſo *Dioſcorides* and *Pliny* ſay, it was found in their Time; but theirs (as they ſay) had a ſtrong Scent, but not ſweet, and grew with it: It was uttered among the

the true, and by the Smell, as well as Colour and Taſte, was to be known from it; for it took the Name *Hirculus*, of the Smell thereof, like unto that of a Goat.

Nardus montana tuberoſa. *Knotted Mountain Spikenard.* This kind of Valerian or Spikenard, call it which you will, hath its firſt Leaves lying on the Ground, without any Diviſion in them at all, being ſmooth, and of a dark green Colour, which ſo abide all the Winter; but thoſe that ſpring upwards, when it runneth up to Flower, are cut in on the Edges, very like unto jagged Leaves of the great Garden Valerian, and ſo the older they grow, the more cut and jagged they are: The Stalk and Flowers, are very like the Stalk with Flowers of the Garden Valerian, but of a dark or deep red Colour, and more ſtore of them thruſt together: The Seed is not unlike it: The Root is tuberous or knobbed both above and below, and round about it, with ſome Fibres ſhooting from them, whereby it is encreaſed, and ſmelleth very like the Root of the Garden Valerian or Setwall, or not altogether ſo ſtrong, being green when it is dry.

Nardus montana longiori radice, *Long Tuberous Mountain Spikenard.* This other Mountain Spikenard or Valerian is very like the laſt, but hath a longer, round, white Root, ſhooting forth many long Knobs and ſmall Fibres underneath, which may be ſeparated, and grow for Increaſe: It hath many ſmall, long, and ſomewhat dark green Leaves like it, but ſmaller; the Stalks are not above half a Yard high, in any that I have obſerved, bearing ſome finer cut, and divided Leaves thereon than any below, two always ſtanding together at a Joint: At the Tops ſtand reddiſh Flowers thick thruſt together in an Umbel like the other, which paſſing away, leave ſmall Seed behind them naked upon the Stalks: The whole Plant is of a faint weak Scent, but the Root is much ſtronger, and much more when it is dry, than when it is freſh and green.

Nardo Gangiti ſpuriæ ſimilis planta, Lobelii, in *Engliſh*, *Welch Ruſh Graſs.* It groweth on a high Hill in *Wales*, called *Berwin*, and requires Moiſture: It flouriſheth in the Months of *June* and *July*; and is raiſed by its Seed ſown early in the Spring.

Narel, *i. e.* Nux Cocus; which ſee.

Nartheticum Theophraſti, *i. e.* Ferulago, ſive Ferula minor; which ſee.

Nascaphthum & Narcaphtum Dioſcoridis, *i. e.* Styrax rubra, multis aliis vero Cortex Thuris. See Thuris.

Nascaphthum Cæſalpino, *i. e.* nucis Moſchatæ cortex, *the green Shell of the Nutmeg.*

Nystos, *i. e.* Arundo ſarcta; which ſee.

Nasturtium Alpinum capſula Naſturtii hortenſis, in *Engliſh*, *Mountain Creſſes.* It grows on Hills and Mountains on the *Alps* in *Germany* and *Naples:* It flowers early in the Spring, and is raiſed by Seed ſown in *October*, in a ſandy Soil.

Nasturtium Alpinum Bellidis, folio majus, in *Engliſh*, *Daiſie-leaſed Mountain Creſſes.* It grows on the Hills and Mountains of *Germany* and *Naples:* It loves a ſandy Soil, is raiſed by Seed ſown in *October*, and flowers early in the Summer.

Nasturtium aquaticum amarum, in *Engliſh*, *Bitter Water Creſſes.* It grows in ſmall ſtanding Waters, and flowers and ſeeds in the Beginning of Summer.

Nasturtium Babylonicum, in *Engliſh*, *Arabian Muſtard.* It grows about the Borders of Fields at *Vienna*, and other Places: It is raiſed by Seed ſown in *September* and *March* in a

ſandy Soil, and flowers in *June* and *July*, and the Seed ripeneth in the mean time.

NASTURTIUM Barbaricum, in *Engliſh*, *Water Creſſes*. It grows in Pathways and paſture Grounds: It loves a moiſt Soil; it is raiſed by Seed ſown in *September*, and flowers in *May*, abiding green Summer and Winter.

NASTURTIUM foliis Barbareæ, in *Engliſh*, *Winter Rocket-like Creſſes*. It grows on the *Alps* and Hills and Mountains of *Germany* and *Naples*: It loves a ſandy Soil, and is raiſed by Seed ſown in *September*, and flowers early in the Spring.

NASTURTIUM Hiſpanicum latifolium, in *Engliſh*, *Great Spaniſh Creſſes*. It is cultivated in Gardens in a ſandy Soil, and follows the time of other Garden Kinds, that is, in *June*, *July*, or ſometimes later. This comes from *Spain*.

NASTURTIUM hortenſe criſpum latifolium & anguſtifolium, *Ibid.* in *Engliſh*, *Curled Creſſes*, with larger and leſſer Leaves. It is cultivated in Gardens in a ſandy Soil, and follows the time of other Garden Kinds, that is, in *June* and *July*, or ſometimes later.

NASTURTIUM Italicum aquaticum, in *Engliſh*, *Italian Water Creſſes*, by the *Italians*, Creſcione: It grows in ſmall ſtanding Waters; they flower and ſeed the Beginning of Summer.

NASTURTIUM Indicum, in *Engliſh*, *Indian Creſſes*, is a Plant no way reſembling a Creſs, but is ſomewhat in the Caſt of the Flowers like it; this Flower is rather like a Larkſpur than any other Flower, and is raiſed from Seed ſown in *April*. 'Tis a beautiful Plant.

NASTURTIUM maritimum, *i. e.* Eruca maritima Italica; which ſee.

NASTURTIUM montanum luteum, in *Engliſh*, *Mountain Ladies Smocks*. It groweth on the Hills and Mountains of the *Alps* of *Germany* and *Naples*, and requires a ſandy Soil: It is raiſed by Seed ſown in *September*, and flowers early in the Spring.

NASTURTIUM agreſte, *i. e.* Cardamine; which ſee.

NASTURTIUM minus aquaticum, in *Engliſh*, *ſweet ſmelling Water Creſſes*. The *Italians* call it *Creſcione*, the *French*, *Creſſon Deaue*; the *Germans*, *Bruntreſſen*. It grows in ſmall ſtanding Waters; it flowers and ſeeds the Beginning of Summer with us.

NASTURTIUM petræum, burſæ paſtoris folio, in *Engliſh*, *Rocke Creſſes*. It grows on the Hills and Mountains in the *Alps* of *Germany* and at *Naples*: It requires a ſandy Soil, and is raiſed by Seed ſown in *September* or *March*, and flowers early in the Spring.

NASTURTIUM pratenſe majus, *i. e.* Cardamine; which ſee.

NASTURTIUM ſylveſtre Fuchſii, *i. e.* ſophia Chirurgorum; which ſee.

NASTURTIUM ſylveſtre Galeno, *i. e.* Lepidium; which ſee.

NASTURTIUM ſylveſtre Oſiridis folio, in *Engliſh*, *Narrow-leafed wild Creſſes*. It groweth wild in the Fields by Hedges and amongſt Rubbiſh; it flowers and ſeeds in *June* and *July*.

NASTURTIUM ſylveſtre Valentinum, in *Engliſh*, *Sciatica Creſſes*. It groweth by the Way-ſides and Walls and untill'd Places; it flowers the end of *June*, and the Seed is ripe in *July*.

NASTURTIUM verrucarium, in *Engliſh*, *Creeping Bucks-horne*, or *Water Creſſes*. It groweth all about *London* in moiſt Places or the Foot of Banks; it flowers and ſeeds in *May*, *June* and *July*, and abides green all Winter.

NASTURTIUM ſylveſtre Oſiridis folio, *Narrow-leafed white Creſſes*. This wild Creſs bringeth forth many ſmall round and hard Stalks, with ſeveral ſmall round and narrow Leaves ſet without Order thereon, branch'd from the Middle upward into many Parts: At the Tops come forth a Number of ſmall

ſmall white Flowers (yet ſome have been found with yellow Flowers) one ſtanding above another Spike-faſhion, after which appear Husks containing ſmall Seed. The Root is woody, and periſheth after Seed-time.

Nasturtium ſylveſtre Valentinum, *Spaniſh wild Creſſes*. *Spaniſh* wild Creſſes groweth up with a round, green, rough and hairy Stalk, about a Foot high, ſpreading into Branches from the very Ground; at every Joint whereof ſtand long wing'd Leaves very much divided, like unto the ordinary Garden Creſſes, but yet more ſmally parted and ſharp in Taſte like Creſſes: The Flowers are many, and of a pale whitiſh yellow Colour, ſtanding in long Spikes at the Tops, and afterwards ſmall ſhort Pouches, divided into two Parts, which ſtand not upright but hang downwards, wherein is contained ſmall reddiſh Seed like unto Creſſes. The Root is long and ſlender, and periſheth every Year.

Sophia Chirurgorum, ſive Pſeudo-naſturtium ſylveſtre, *Flixe Weed*. There is no doubt but that this Herb pertaineth to the Family of wild Creſſes, although a baſtard ſort of them, riſing up with a round upright hard Stalk, four or five Foot high, ſpread into many Branches, whereon grow greyiſh green Leaves very finely cut, and ſever'd into a Number of ſhort and almoſt round Parts: The Flowers are very ſmall and yellow, growing Spike-faſhion; after which come very ſmall long Pods, with very ſmall yellowiſh Seed in them. The Root is long and woody, periſhing every Year.

Whereof there is another ſort with ſomewhat broader Leaves, and in no other thing differing: They have a ſtrong Savour being ſmelt unto, and are of a drying Taſte.

Nasturtium pratenſe majus, ſive Cardamine latifolia, *Great Ladies Smocks*. The Great Cardamine, or Lady Smocks, ſhoot forth ſeveral long Stalks of winged Leaves, that is, many together ſomewhat broad and round, tender, dark green Leaves ſet one againſt another upon a middle Rib, the greateſt being at the Ends; among which riſe up ſeveral tender, weak, round, green Stalks, ſomewhat ſtraked, with much ſmall and longer Leaves thereon, very like the ſmalleſt divided Leaves of Garden Creſſes, at the Tops whereof ſtand ſeveral Flowers made of four Petals a-piece, ſomewhat large, and almoſt like a Stock-gillyflower, but rounder, and not ſo long, whitiſh, or ſomewhat daſh'd with bluſh, and many times but at the Edges only; each of them ſtanding in a green Husk, after which come ſmall Pouches containing reddiſh Seed, ſomewhat ſharp and biting in Taſte as the Herb itſelf is, coming near to Creſſes. The Root is compoſed of many white Threds or Fibres.

Cardamine altera minor, *Small Ladies Smocks*. This is in all things like the former, but ſmaller in every Part, not buſhing with ſo many Leaves or Stalks; the Pods of Seed being ſomewhat longer than in the former.

Cardamine altera, parvo Flore, *Small flowered Ladies Smocks*. The Leaves of this Cardamine are uſually ſmaller and longer, and yet round ſometimes, growing in the ſame manner that the others do: The Flowers are like them but ſmaller, and the Pods of Seed ſomewhat longer.

Cardamine odorata granuloſa, *Tuberous-rooted ſweet Ladies Smocks*. The greateſt Difference in this from the ſecond ſort here expreſſed conſiſteth, firſt, in the Roots, which among the ſmall Fibres have many ſmall kernelly Roots growing, and then the

the Flowers, which although they be white or bluſh like them in Colour and Form, yet ſmell ſweeter than they all together, or any of the reſt.

Cardamine minor laciniatis foliis, *Small jagg'd Ladies Smocks.* The chiefeſt Difference from the third ſort reſteth in the Leaves, which are more jagg'd than any of the former, coming ſomewhat near unto the Form of the lower Leaves of the Garden Creſſes; the Flowers are white and ſmall like that ſort.

Nasturtium hortenſe latifolium Hiſpanicum, *Great Spaniſh Creſſes.* The great *Spaniſh* Creſſes have the firſt Leaves ſmall like Baſil, among which riſeth up a Stalk about a Foot and an half high, ſet with larger Leaves thereon without Diviſion, but ſmally dented about the Edges and pointed at the Ends, every one ſtanding upon a long Foot-ſtalk, branched from the Middle to the Top with leſſer and narrower Leaves, like to the top Leaves of Garden Creſſes, from whence break forth many white Flowers ſet in Spikes one above another, after which come browniſh Seed in Pouches like the other Creſſes, but much more bitter and ſharp: The Root is ſmall and long, periſhing every Year, and therefore muſt be ſown in the Spring; for although it will ſpring up quickly from the ſhed Seed, yet it will not abide the Cold of our Winters.

Nasturtium hortenſe criſpum latifolium & anguſtifolium, *Curled Creſſes with larger and leſſer Leaves.* Curled Creſſes grow like the ordinary Garden Creſſes, and differ therefrom only in the Leaves, which are of two ſorts, the one with broad Leaves cut and roundly dented and curl'd about the Edges, every one by itſelf on a long Stalk: The other conſiſting of many ſmaller Leaves ſet one againſt another upon a middle Rib, each Part whereof is in the ſame manner cut in and curl'd as the other: The Flowers are white like the common Garden Kind, and ſo is the reddiſh Seed, and periſheth yearly after ſeed time, as the others.

Nasturtium aquaticum vulgare, *Common Water Creſſes.* Our ordinary Water Creſſes ſpreadeth forth with many weak, hollow, ſappy Stalks, ſhooting out Fibres at the Joints, and upward long winged Leaves, made of many broad, ſappy, and almoſt round Leaves, of a browniſh green Colour: The Flowers are many and white, ſtanding on long Foot-ſtalks, after which come ſmall yellow Seed, contain'd in ſmall long Pods like Horns. The whole Plant abideth green in the Winter, and taſteth ſomewhat hot and ſharp like Creſſes.

Nasturtium aquaticum Italicum, *Italian Water Creſſes.* This differeth little from the former, but in that the Stalk is creſted; the Leaves are cut in a little here and there on the Edges, and dented, ſomewhat reſembling Parſley Leaves, and in the Taſte of both Herb and Seed more mild and pleaſant; the Root likewiſe creepeth not as the others.

Nasturtium aquaticum amarum, *Bitter Water Creſſes.* This ſort groweth greater than the firſt, with longer and more pointed Leaves, when it runneth up to Stalk; but the firſt Leaves are very large and round, little differing elſe from the former, but is ſo extreme bitter in Taſte, that none can bear to eat it, unleſs it be boil'd in Water, and ſhifted again into other freſh boiling Water, to take away the Bitterneſs, and ſo ſome do eat it: This is often found growing in *Germany*, with the former, and known aſunder by the Greatneſs.

Nasturtium aquaticum minus, *Sweet-ſmelling Water Creſſes.* This ſmall Water Creſs hath a ſmall, long, white Root, with ſome Fibres thereat, from whence ſpring many winged Leaves

Leaves made of many much ſmaller than the former, and ſomewhat long with the Smallneſs, ſmelling reaſonably well. The Stalks have many white Flowers upon them, like unto the Cardamine, but ſmaller by much: The Seeds are like in ſuch ſlender Pods, and of the ſame Taſte.

NASTURTIUM, in *Engliſh*, *Creſſes*: All the various ſorts are raiſed from Seed ſown in the Spring, except the Water Creſſes, which may be tranſplanted at that time in ſpringy Places, or in Water Tubs; or elſe we may ſow their Seed in Water Tubs as ſoon as they are ripe. But as for the ſort which we call *Naſturtium Indicum*, or *Indian Creſſes*, we muſt give the Seed an Hot Bed if we ſow it early in the Spring, or elſe ſow the Seed in *April* on the natural Ground; but we may ſow the Seed as ſoon as they are ripe, and keep the Plants all Winter in a Green Houſe, and they will flower very early the Spring following. The Flowers of this make an excellent Sallad, as well thoſe of the great ſort as of the ſmall.

NATRIX Plinii Lobelio & aliis, *i.e.* Ononis non ſpinoſa lutea; which ſee.

NATRIX anguillara, *i. e.* Fraxinella.

NAUCI, *i. e.* Nucis Juglandis cortex exterior, *The green Bark of the Walnut Fruit*.

Navel-wort, in *Latin*, Androſaces altera Matthioli, ſive Cotyladon; which ſee.

Sea Navel-wort, in *Latin*, Androſaces Matthioli, ſive Cotyladon marina & Umbilicus maximus; which ſee.

Venus's Navel, and *Navel of the Earth*, in *Latin*, Cotyladon, ſive Umbilicus Veneris; which ſee.

Matthiolus his Androſace, or *Navel-wort*, in *Latin*, Androſaces altera Matthioli; which ſee.

Navew, is Napus; which ſee.

NEGUNDO, in *Engliſh*, *The Wound Tree of Portugal*.

NEGUNDO mas & fœmina, *The Male and Female Wound-tree*. The *Indians* make two ſorts hereof, the one they call *Varolo Negundo*, that is, the Male, *Niergundo* the Female, in *Malabar Noche*, in *Balagate Sambali*, in *Decan Beche*, and ſo by the *Perſians* and *Arabians*; but *Ait* by the *Turks*, and *Norcila* by the *Portugueſe*: Theſe Trees are of much Eſteem in the Province of *Malabar*, and of ſo frequent Uſe with all ſorts of People, for all their Griefs and Diſeaſes, that if they were not great Increaſers, and that every Branch thruſt into the Ground will take Root and grow, they had been wholly conſumed, or grown ſo ſcarce, that they would have been at an exceeding Price. The Male groweth like the Almond-tree, with rough Leaves like the Sage, green above, and whitiſh underneath, and dented about the Edges, ſomewhat reſembling Elder Leaves afar off. The Female Kind groweth greater, and hath larger and rounder Leaves, reſembling thoſe of the white Poplar-tree, and not dented about the Edges: The Leaves of both ſorts ſmell and taſte like Sage, but yet are more ſharp and bitter, many of them having a white Froth on the Backſide of them, coming on them in the Night: The Flowers of both are of a pale blue or aſh Colour, much like unto thoſe of Roſemary: The Fruit of both is like unto black Pepper, but nothing ſo ſharp and hot as Pepper, coming nearer unto the Taſte of Ginger. Both Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit, bruiſed and boiled in Water or Oil, are uſually apply'd to all Diſeaſes by the vulgar Sort, but eſpecially to all Joint-aches, Tumours, and Contuſions, proceeding from any hot Cauſe, and that with ſingular good Effect: The Leaves bruiſed and laid upon old Ulcers, do wond'rouſly help to digeſt the Matter, cleanſe them to cicatriſing, ſo as the Body be not foul, but prepared and purged

purged before-hand. And certainly, they are found ſo available in all Wounds, Impoſtumes, and Bruiſes, that the People uſing theſe, ſeek for no Chirurgeon. The Women uſe to waſh their whole Bodies with the Decoction of theſe Leaves, at all Times and Seaſons; and are ſo perſwaded of their Effect to help them to conceive Children, that they that ſhould go about to perſwade them the contrary, they would ſtone them to Death.

NECTARINE. See *Nuci perſica.*

NENUPHAR, *i. e.* Nymphæa; which ſee.

NEOTIA Dodonæo, *i. e.* Orchis abortiva; which ſee.

NEPA Theophraſti, *i. e.* Gazæ Scorpius, five Geniſta ſpinoſa major; which ſee.

NEPETA agreſtis Cordi, *i. e.* Calamentha Pulegii odore; which ſee.

NEPETA anguſtifolia odorata, in *Engliſh*, *Wild Mints, with jointed Roots:* This formerly grew wild, but now is cheriſhed in Gardens, and flowereth about the Beginning of *Auguſt*, but ſeldom gives any good Seed; but recompences the Defect by the Increaſe of the Root, which once planted, 'tis hard to rid out again.

NEPETA major vulgaris, in *Engliſh*, *Common Garden Nep*, NEPETA media, in *Engliſh*, *Middle-ſiz'd Nep*. } Theſe two grow wild in other Countries, but are here nurſt up in Gardens; they flower in *July*, and are raiſed by Seed ſown in *September* and *March*.

NEPETA Cattaria minor, in *Engliſh*, *Small Nep*. This came from *Spain* wild, and here is nurſt in Gardens; it flowers in *July*, and is raiſed by Seed ſown in *September* and *March*.

NEPETA peregrina latifolia, in *Engliſh*, *Broad Leafed Nep:* This came from *Spain* wild, and here is nurſt in Gardens; it flowers in *July*, and is raiſed by Seed ſown in *March*.

NEPETA major vulgaris, *Common Garden Nep*. The Common Garden Nep ſhooteth forth hard four-ſquare Stalks, with an Hoarineſs on them, a Yard high or more, full of Branches, bearing at every Joint two broad Leaves; for Form and Largeneſs ſomewhat like unto Balm, but longer pointed, ſofter and whiter, nicked about the Edges, and are of a ſtrong ſweet Scent, not offenſive to any, but very pleaſing to Cats, who will rub themſelves thereon all over: The Flowers grow in large Tufts at the Tops of the Branches, and underneath them on the Stalks many together, of a whitiſh purple Colour: The Roots are compoſed of many long Strings and Fibres, faſtening themſelves ſtrongly in the Ground, and abide with green Leaves thereon all the Winter.

NEPETA media, *Middle-ſized Nep*. This other Nep hath likewiſe ſquare hard Stalks, not ſo great as the former, but rather more in Number, and ſometimes as high: The Leaves are ſmaller, almoſt by the half, harder, greener, and nothing ſo ſtrong in Scent, ſet by Couples on the Stalks, which branch not in that manner: The Flowers are fewer, ſmaller, and growing only by Spaces along them, up to the Tops, of a faint purpliſh Colour, gaping like the other, and after them ſuch like ſmall round Seed in the Husks: The Roots are greater, longer, and more woody, abiding many Years in the Ground, but holding no green Leaves thereon in the Winter.

NEPETA minor, *Small Nep*. This ſmall Nep hath ſeveral four-ſquare, hard, and whitiſh Stalks riſing from the Roots, which die not after Seed-bearing, but ſhoot freſh Branches, not above a Foot high, with two ſmall long and narrow Leaves, ſnipt or dented about the Edges, and whitiſh, of a ſtronger Scent than the Common, and of a hotter Taſte. The Stalks ſhoot forth into

into many Branches; at the Tops whereof ſtand many ſmall, gaping, white Flowers, Spike-faſhion like the ordinary; after which come ſmall black Seed.

NEPETA peregrina latifolia, *Strange Nep with Broad Leaves*, This ſtrange Nep hath a ſquare whitiſh Stalk, ſpreading into Branches on all ſides, from the Bottom to the Top; ſet with two Leaves at every Space, which are broader than the next that followeth, but yet are not much broader, but longer than the ordinary Nep, dented about the Edges, and of a whitiſh green Colour: The Flowers ſtand in Spaces about the Tops of the Stalks, almoſt of a pure white Colour, like in Form unto the common Nep, but larger. After which cometh the Seed, which is black like it; the Smell of the whole Plant is ſtronger and ſharper, but more pleaſing than it.

NEPETA peregrina anguſtifolia, *Strange Nep with Narrow Leaves*. This other Nep is of the ſame Kind with the former, and differeth from it, only in that the Leaves are ſmaller and narrower; but neither in Colour or Smell, or any other Thing differing.

NEPETELLA, *i. e.* Nepeta minor Alpina.

NEP, in *Latin*, Nepeta; which ſee.

NEPETA, in *Engliſh*, *Nep*: A kind of wild Mint, which may be propagated, by dividing the Roots in the Autumn, or the Spring.

Nettle, in *Latin*, Urtica; which ſee.

Dead Nettles, in *Latin*, Lamium; which ſee.

Nettle-tree, or *Lote-tree*, in *Latin*, Lotus Arbor; which ſee.

Stinking dead Nettles, in *Latin*, Galeopſis; which ſee.

NERIUM, ſive Oleander, is Oleander; which ſee.

Neeſewort, in *Latin*, Helleborus albus; which ſee.

NERIUM Alpinum Aldrovandō, *i. e.* Evonymus; which ſee.

NERIUM Alpinum, ſive Roſa Alpina, *i. e.* Chamærhododendros odora Lobelii; which ſee.

NEURAS & Neuro ſpaſtos, *i. e.* Poterium.

NICOTIANA, in *Engliſh*, *Tobacco and Tabacco*, is of three or four ſorts: The principal of which is that which is cultivated in *Virginia*, a Plant whoſe Seed is ſmall as Duſt, and yet in one Summer brings a Plant ſix or ſeven Foot high: We may ſow it in *March* in the natural Ground: This brings a red Flower, and makes a good Appearance in a Garden: If we would dry the Leaves of it, we muſt gather them when they are full grown; and tying them in Bunches, hang them upon Strings, and dry them in the Shade. We have alſo the *Braſil* Kind with large round Leaves, and green Flowers, ſomewhat like the *Engliſh* Kind, but much larger. I have ſeen fine Snuff made of it from Plants growing in *England*, even excelling the Snuff made in *Braſil*. This is propagated like the *Virginia* Kind.

NICOTIAN, in *Engliſh*, *Tobacco*, in *Latin*, call'd Tabacco Anglicum; which ſee.

NIDUS Avis, *i. e.* Orchis abortiva; which ſee.

NIGELLA, in *Engliſh*, *Nigella*, *Fennel-flower*, *and St. Katherine's Flower*, is a Plant yielding many Varities; all which are raiſed from Seed ſown in *March*.

NIGELLA Romana, ſive ſativa, *The Roman*, or *ſweet ſmelling Nigella*. This ſweet Nigella groweth up to be two Foot high, with many ſlender Branches, and many finely cut and divided Leaves on them, almoſt as ſmall as Fennel, and very like unto thoſe of the Larks-heels: At the Top of every Branch ſtandeth one Flower, made of five blue Petals laid abroad like a Star, without any green Leaves under the Flower,

and

and in ſome ſingle, and another double blue ſort, with a green Head in the Middle, compaſſed with ſome few Threds, which Head groweth to be the Seed-Veſſel, being little, long, and round, with five ſmall ſhort Tops like Horns, ſtanding at the Tops of the Heads; in which lie in ſeveral Cells, ſmall, black, and very ſharp, ſweet, ſtrong-ſmelling Seed; the Root is ſmall, threddy, and yellow, periſhing yearly.

NIGELLA ſylveſtris, ſive Damaſcena inodora, *Wild Damask Nigella.* This Nigella groweth very like the former, for the green Leaves, but a little ſmaller and ſhorter: The Flowers are blue, and like the former, but the Head with Seed is larger, and the Horns longer; the Seed alſo within is black uſually, but ſometimes a little whitiſh, or yellowiſh, and without any Scent at all. There is another of this ſort, as I take it, that differeth only in bearing ſingle white Flowers, and black Seed without Scent.

NIGELLA arvenſis, *Field Nigella.* This field ſort is very like the laſt, but groweth thinner of Branches and Leaves, and they are ſhorter; the Heads are ſmaller and longer, as the Flowers are, but of a pale blue Colour; the Seed is black, and without any Scent. There is of this ſort another, differing little from the other, but in the Flowers; that being ſingle and blue like it, hath green Petals under them, and the Seed being ſomewhat ſweet.

NIGELLA Cretica inodoro ſemine, *Nigella of Candy without Scent in the Seed.* This *Candy* Nigella groweth with fine cut Leaves like the other, but of a darker green Colour; the Flowers are ſmall, and ſtand ſingly as others do, at the Tops of the Stalks and Branches, greeniſh at the firſt, but blueiſh afterwards; the Ends of the Leaves keeping a little Greenneſs ſtill in them, with many greeniſh Threds in the Middle, tipt with Blue; the Seed is black like others, and without Scent, that followeth in ſuch like horned Heads as others; the Root is fibrous, yellowiſh, and annual.

NIGELLA Cretica latifolia odorata, *Candy Nigella with broad Leaves and ſweet ſmelling Seeds.* This broad-leafed Nigella riſeth up from the yellowiſh, threddy, and annual Root, with one ſlender weak Stalk, divided into ſome Branches, having long and divided Leaves ſet thereon, but not like the former of the other Nigella, which are Fennel-like, or Larkſpur-like, but much broader and parted into Diviſions, ſomewhat like thoſe of Groundſel, but cut into leſſer and finer Parts: At the Tops of each of the Branches ſtands a ſingle white Flower, like unto the other Nigella's, and Heads ſomewhat like them ſucceeding, containing black Seed, but ſmelling ſweetly.

NIGELLA Cretica altera odorata tenuifolia, *Another ſweet Candy Nigella.* The Roots of this *Candy* Nigella, are ſaid to be harder than the reſt, yet annually like them; the Stalks that riſe from hence are many, upright, and ſlender, parted into ſeveral Branches, with but few Leaves ſet thereon; thoſe below being not ſo finely minced as the former, that are upwards, having ſmaller yellowiſh white Flowers at the Tops of them, and cornered black Seed, ſharp, and ſomewhat ſweet, contained in ſmall biformed Seed-Veſſels, or Heads like to two ſmall Berries.

NIGELLA Cretica odorata ſeminibus biformibus, *A ſweet Nigella of Candy with double form'd Seeds.* This wonderful Kind of Nigella (for ſo it is called) groweth from a ſmall fibrous Root, with many ſlender Stalks, and few Branches riſing from them, not much above half a Foot high, ſet with long wing'd Leaves like thoſe of Flax, oppoſite to each other, on a middle Rib: At the Tops of each ſtandeth a large blue Flower, ſome-

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what like unto the Flower of a Poppy; after which come five-corner'd Heads, containing ſmall black ſweet ſmelling Seed; but beſides theſe, at the Jointing of the Branches, come forth other ſorts of Seed cluſtering together like a Bunch of Grapes, which are whitiſh; Nature thus providing it with a double Iſſue, leſt it ſhould fail.

NIGELLA Citrina flore albo ſimplici, *Single White Nigella with yellowiſh Seed.* We have in our Gardens, another ſingle ſort of Nigella, that hath come among other Seeds that have been ſent from ſome of our Friends beyond Sea; that differeth ſo little from the other uſual ſort, that it can hardly be diſcerned, except it be in the freſher Greenneſs of the Leaves before it come to flower, which then is ſmall like the third wild ſort here ſet down, but white; the Heads alſo are ſmall but form'd alike, having ſmaller Seed within them, not black as others are, but yellowiſh, and without Scent.

NIGELLA Bœtica, ſive Hiſpanica flore amplo, in *Engliſh*, the *Roman*, or *Sweet-ſmelling Nigella.*

NIGELLA Citrina flore albo ſimplici & duplici, in *Engliſh*, *Single White Nigella with yellow Flowers.*

NIGELLA Cretica inodoro ſemine, in *Engliſh*, *Nigella of Candy.*

NIGELLA Cretica altera odorata tenuifolia, in *Engliſh*, *Sweet Candy Nigella.*

NIGELLA Cretica odorata ſeminibus biformibus, in *Engliſh*, *Candy Sweet Smelling Nigella.*

NIGELLA vulgaris Lacuna, *i. e.* Nigellaſtrum; which ſee.

Nightſhade, in *Latin*, Solanum; which ſee.

Apple bearing Nightſhade, in *Latin*, Solana pomifera; which ſee.

Inchanters Nightſhade, in *Latin*, Circæa Lutetiana major; which ſee.

Thorny Nightſhade, in *Latin*, Solana pomifera ſpinoſa; which ſee.

Wood Nightſhade, in *Latin*, Solanum lignoſum, ſive Dulcamara; which ſee.

Virginia Nightſhade, in *Latin*, Solanum Virginianum rubrum; which ſee.

NIGELLASTRUM, ſive Pſeudomelenthium, in *Engliſh*, *Cockle*, or *Corn-wild Campion.*

NIGINA Plinii, *i. e.* morſus Diaboli; which ſee,

NIL Arabum. *i. e.* convolvulus major cœruleus; which ſee.

NIL & Nil, ſive Anil, *i. e.* Indigo, vel Indicum herba; which ſee.

NIMBO, in *Engliſh*, *Healing*, or *Wound-tree.*

NIMBO, *Healing*, or *Wound-tree.* This Tree is very rare and ſcarce, and call'd by thoſe of the Countries in *India* where it is known *Nimbo*, but by thoſe of *Malabar*, *Bepole*, and is of much Account, both with the Chriſtians there and Gentiles. It is as big as an Aſh, whereunto a-far off it is very like; the Leaves are very green on both ſides, dented about the Edges, and pointed at the Ends: It is plentifully ſtored with both Leaves and Flowers, which are ſmall and white, with five Petals a-piece, and ſome yellow Threds in the Middle, and of the Smell of the *Trifolium odoratum*, ſweet Trefoil; after which the Fruit appeareth, which are like unto ſmall Olives, with a yellow thin Skin. The Leaves are ſomewhat bitter, but very wholeſome; and being bruiſed and mixt with a little Juice of Lemons, and dropped into foul Ulcers, or thoſe that are hollow or fiſtulous, or with hard Skins therein, either of Man or Beaſt, are of Uſe in digeſting, cleanſing, healing, and skinning them: The Juice of the Leaves is a moſt familiar and known Remedy in *Malabar*, to kill the Worms of all ſorts in the Body, (whereunto they are moſt ſubject,) whether taken alone, or with other Things for the Purpoſe

Purpoſe into the Body, or uſed outwardly to the Navel: The Flowers and Fruits are much uſed againſt the Gout, and the Pains, Swellings, Weakneſs and Impoſtumations of the Joints and Parts: The Oil likewiſe preſſed out of the Fruit is ſingularly good in Pains of the Sinews, and with it thoſe of *Malabar* cure both Wounds in the Fleſh, Punctures, and pricking of the Nerves and Sinews, and Contractions or Diſtortions of the Members.

Nipplewort, in *Latin*, *Lampſana*; which ſee.

Noccus herba, *i. e.* Pſeudocyperus. See *Gramen*.

Nozelha, *i, e.* Crocus Cluſio & Syſirinchium; which, in *Engliſh*, is call'd the *Spaniſh Nut*, from the Faſhion of its bulbous Root.

Nonuphar, or *Water Lilly*. See Nymphea.

Nonſuch, or *Flower of Briſtol*, in *Latin*, Lychnis; which ſee.

Go to Bed at Noon, is *Goats Beard*, in *Latin*, Tragopogon; which ſee.

Good Night at Noon, is, *Alcea veſicaria*, in *Latin*, Alcea veſicaria, ſive Alcea Veneta; which ſee.

Noli me tangere, in *Engliſh*, *Touch me not*: Is indifferently uſed to any Plant whoſe Leaves or Seed will ſtart away by touching them; ſo the Humble and Senſible Plants may be call'd, becauſe their Leaves contract themſelves by touching them; the ſpirting Cucumber is another ſo call'd, becauſe the Fruit flies in ones Face when we attempt to gather it: We have alſo ſome of the Balſamines, whoſe Seed-pods when they are ripe, will immediately fly away upon the Touch.

Norchila, *i. e.* Negundo; which ſee.

Noſe-bleed, or *Yarrow*, in *Latin*, Millefolium & Achillea ſideritis; which ſee.

Nuces Indicæ inſanæ, in *Engliſh*, *Mad Indian Plums* or *Nuts*, were found by the *Dutch* in a Bay about 12 Degrees North Latitude, whoſe fleſhy Parts were ſomewhat like Sloes, with a Stone in them, which they gather'd from the Tree, and eat, having ſeen the Monkeys eat them: It is remarkable, that thoſe who eat them raw, were not ſenſible of any ill Quality in them; but ſome who had boil'd and eat them became delirious, and talk'd idly, believing they ſaw the Devil and other ſtrange Appearances; but this Diſtemper of the Brain was over when they had ſlept. This is mention'd by *Cluſius* in his Book *of Exoticks*. If we had the Fruit, we might ſow them in the Spring, and put them in a Bark-Bed; for the Latitude denotes they require a great ſhare of Heat.

Nummularia, in *Engliſh*, *Money-wort*, and *two-penny Graſs*, *Herb two-pence*, and *Penny-wort*, is a Plant common enough, bringing long trayling Stalks, ſet with two round Leaves at every Joint: There are three or four ſorts with us, which we may raiſe from Seeds ſown in the Spring.

Nummularia vulgaris, *Common Money-wort*. The common Money-wort ſendeth forth from a ſmall ſhreddy Root ſeveral long, weak and ſlender Branches, lying and running upon the Ground, two or three Foot long or more, ſet on both ſides with Leaves, with two at a Joint, one againſt another, at equal Diſtances, which are almoſt round, but pointed at the Ends, ſmooth, and of a good green Colour: At the Joints with the Leaves, from the Middle forward, come forth at every Joint, ſometimes one yellow Flower, and ſometimes two, ſtanding each on a ſmall Foot-ſtalk, and made of five narrow Petals, pointed at the Ends, with ſome yellow Threds in the Middle, which being paſt, there ſtand in their Places ſmall round Heads of Seed.

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There is one of this ſort much leſſer than the former, not elſe differing.

Nummularia minor flore purpurante, *Small Money-wort with purpliſh Flowers.* This ſmall Money-wort ſpreadeth and runneth on the Ground, in the ſame manner that the former doth, with two very little Leaves, ſet at every Joint of the Stalk, which are as round or more than the former, with a little Point at the Ends: The Flowers likewiſe ſtand in the ſame manner at the Joints, but much ſmaller than they, and of a purpliſh Colour; after which come Seed in round Heads alike, but leſſer, as the Root is ſo likewiſe.

Nummulus Plinii, is *Nummularia*; which ſee.

Nucipersica, in *Engliſh*, *Nectarine.* The Difference between this and the Malus Perſica or Peach is, that the Nectarine Fruit has a ſmooth Coat or Covering, and the Peach has a rough woolly Covering of the Fruit, but the Stone of one and the other is alike, and ſo is the Fleſh of the Fruit: There are five or ſix good ſorts, *viz. Fairchild's Early Nutmeg Nectarine*, *Newington Nectarine*, *Roman Nectarine*, *Brugnion Nectarine*, and *Green Nectarine:* All theſe are budded upon Plum-Stocks, and are educated againſt our beſt Walls. See the Manner of pruning them under the Word Pruning. We may defend this Fruit from the Snails by encompaſſing the Trees with Lines, made of ſhort Horſe-hair, as I have ſet forth in my Gardeners Kalendar.

Nucula Indica, in *Engliſh*, *Small Indian Coker Nut.* See Palma.

Nux Juglans, in *Engliſh*, *The Walnut*, is a Tree of great Profit, and is better raiſed from the Nut in the Place where we deſign it to grow, than to tranſplant it: We ſhall ſo find our young Trees, in three Years, will over-top Trees that were tranſplanted of ten Foot high: We ſhould put our Nuts into the Ground in *November.* They love a ſtrong holding Soil, and will quickly make Timber, and pay the Rent of the Ground in their Fruit. We have two or three ſorts, one which is called the *French* Nut, and the other a ſmaller ſort, beſides the *Virginia* Walnut. The largeſt Tree of this Kind which I ever ſaw, is now growing in the Quadrangle at *Jeſus* College *Cant.* If we tranſplant theſe Trees, the beſt Time is in the Spring.

Nucula terreſtris, and Bulbocaſtanum, in *Engliſh*, *Earth Nuts*, or *Earth Cheſnuts*, is of two ſorts, the Greater and the Leſs, which grow wild in our plough'd Fields, whoſe Roots are knobb'd, and are very ſweet, either to be eaten raw or boil'd, taſting much like Cheſnuts: We may encreaſe them by dividing their Roots after the Seed is ripe; or by ſowing the Seed in the Spring: They love a ſandy Soil.

Nux avellana, in *Engliſh*, the *Philbert*, or *Haſel Nut.* What we call the Filberd is the moſt in Eſteem, becauſe of the Tenderneſs of the Shell, and ſome think the Nut is ſweeter; of this there is the white and the red. We may encreaſe theſe by Suckers from the Roots, in *February* or in *Autumn*, or may graft them on the common Haſel: The Haſel is encreaſed like the Filbert; and alſo we may ſow the Nut in Autumn or in the Spring, which will ſoon make a good Coppice.

Bladder-nut Tree, in *Latin*, Nux veſicaria, & Staphilodendron; which ſee.

Nutmeg Tree, in *Latin*, Nux moſchata; which ſee.

Indian Nut, or *Coco*, in *Latin*, Palma, ſive Nux Indica vulgaris, ferens Cocos; which ſee.

Coker Nut of Maldiva, in *Latin*, Coccus de Maldiva; which ſee.

Small India Nut, in *Latin*, Areca, ſive Feuſel, ſeu Avellana Indiana verſicolor; which ſee.

Haſel Nut, or *Filberd*, in *Latin*, Nux avellana; which ſee.

Indian Nut Mehenbethene, in *Latin*, Mehenbethene; which ſee.

Purging Haſel Nut, in *Latin*, Chasamei; which ſee.

Indian Earth Nuts, in *Latin*, Manobi forte Braſilianorum; which ſee.

Nux Juglans vulgaris, *our ordinary Walnut*. This Walnut groweth to be a very high and great Tree, ſpreading large Arms and Boughs, ſo that they make a goodly Shade; but by reaſon of the ſtrong Scent that the Leaves ſend forth, few are delighted to reſt thereunder: The Bark of the Body and greater Arms is of a dark greeniſh Aſh-Colour, cleft or chapt in ſeveral Places, that on the younger Branches being more green: The Leaves are large and great, conſiſting of five or ſeven Leaves ſet one againſt another, with an odd one at the End, ſomewhat reddiſh, and very ſlender while they are young, and of a weak ſweet Scent; but when they grow old, and more hard, are of a ſtronger Smell, and ſomewhat offenſive. At the Joints with the Leaves come forth ſmall and long yellowiſh Catkins, which open into ſmall Flowers, and falling away the round Nuts come in their Places, two or three uſually ſet together, which are covered with a double Husk, the outermoſt thick, ſoft and green, the inner Shell hard, wherein is a white ſweet Kernel contained, covered with a thin, yellowiſh, bitter Peeling, which eaſily parteth from it while it is freſh, but will not peel growing old: The Wood or Timber hereof is hard and cloſe, of a blackiſh brown Colour, with ſeveral waved Veins therein, which maketh it much uſed in Joiners Works, *&c.* being very durable if kept dry, but is ſoon rotted in the Weather.

Nux Juglans caballina, *The greateſt Walnut*. We uſually call theſe *French* Walnuts, which are the greateſt of any, within whoſe Shell are oftentimes put a Pair of fine Gloves, neatly folded up together that the Shell may be cloſe, being ty'd together and carry'd whither one will, and of the outer Rind whereof ſome have made Childrens Purſes.

Nux Juglans putamine fragili, *The thin ſhelled Walnut*. The Difference in this conſiſteth chiefly in the Nut, whoſe Shell is ſo tender, that it may eaſily be broken between one's Fingers, and the Nut it ſelf very ſweet.

Nux Juglans folio ſerrato, *The long Walnut*. *Cluſius*, as I ſaid, firſt ſet forth the Difference of this Walnut to be longer, although not much greater, than the ordinary ſort, and the Shell much tenderer and brittle; which being planted, grew and bore Leaves like unto it, but much tenderer, and dented about the Edges.

Nux Juglans bifera, *The double-bearing Walnut*. The twice-bearing in a Year of this Walnut maketh the only Difference from the common ſort; for there is no further Mention made thereof.

Nux Juglans fructu ſerotino, *St. John's Walnut*, or *the late Ripe Walnut*. This Walnut ſhooteth not forth any Leaves until it be *Midſummer* or St. *John*'s Day, as it is ſaid, ſo that the Tree ſeemeth as dead, others having had green Leaves thereon long before: The Leaves and Fruit differ not from others, but that the Nuts ripen not until *October*, and then are freſh when others are paſt and dry; the Shell of this is harder, and the Kernel ſticking cloſer thereto, that it is more hardly taken out, they taſte not ſo ſweet as the ordinary Sort, but more wallowiſh.

Nux Juglans alba Virginienſis, *The white Walnut of Virginia.* This Tree groweth more upright, and ſpreadeth leſs; the Leaves are alike; and the Nut is rounder, ſmaller, much thicker and whiter in the outer harder Shell, than any of the former ſort, and the Kernel within much leſs, but white, and as ſweet.

Nux Juglans nigra Virginienſis, *The Black Walnut of Virginia.* The black Walnut differeth little in the Tree from the white, but the Nut is black and round, very rugged or chapped on the Outſide; and has ſo hard and thick a Shell, that it can very hardly be broken with great Strokes of an Hammer, having a very ſmall Kernel within it.

Nux avellana ſativa fructu rotundo albo, *The round White Filberd.* The manured Haſel or Filberd-tree (of this Kind, as of the other tame ſorts) groweth up into a taller and bigger Body than the wild Haſel, or Wood-nut-tree doth, but never to any great Bulk or Size, and with fewer Suckers or Sprouts from the Roots, and ſpreads into many Branches covered with a browniſh ſpeckled thin Bark, and green undermoſt, bearing large wrinkled or crumpled Leaves, ſomewhat like unto the Alder Leaves, cut in on the Edges into ſome deeper Dents, but not cut into Diviſions; of a ſad green Colour above, and greyiſh underneath: The Catkins come forth in the Winter, before any Leaves appear, being then firm and cloſe, of a reddiſh yellow Colour, and afterwards opening themſelves, become more yellow, falling away when the Leaves begin to appear; the Nuts break forth at other Places of the Stalks, three or four, or more together, each incloſed in a tough brown Husk, which reacheth beyond the Nut, and is parted at the End into many Jaggs; the Nut within it is large and round, with a white thin Shell on the Outſide, and a white Peeling covering the Kernel within, which is very ſweet: The Wood hereof is ſmooth, white, and ſomewhat tough or hard.

Nux avellana ſativa alba maximo fructu, *The great White Filbert.* This differeth in no other Thing from the former, but in growing higher and bigger, and the Nut larger by the half, but round and white like it.

Nux avellana ſativa fructu longo, *The long Filberd.* This Filberd differeth not in the Buſh or Tree, in the Leaves or Catkins, in the Nut, or the bearded Husks, from the former: The only Difference conſiſteth in the Nut itſelf, which is long and round, and hath a browner Shell, which is diſtinguiſhed into two ſorts; the one hath the inner thin Skin or Peeling that covereth the Kernel red, and the other white; and each of them of a ſweeter Taſte than the former, and the Red of this ſort better alſo than the white.

Nux avellana Macedonica, ſive Byzantina, *Filberds of Macedonia,* or *Conſtantinople.* Altho' *Cordus* and *Geſner* gave the firſt Knowledge of this Nut to the Chriſtian World, and that by a ſhort Relation, yet ſince them *Cluſius* hath enlarged the Deſcription thereof, by his frequent Obſervations on it: It groweth up ſtraight and tall like a Tree, as *Cordus* ſaith. It was obſerved in *Macedonia* and *Thracia* (but as *Cluſius* ſaith, it was reported to him that it grew very low) covered with a whiter and more rugged Bark, having ſuch-like large crumpled Leaves, but ſomewhat longer: The Catkins are like the other; but the Nuts grow many together in a Cluſter, with a hard Skin or tough Husk much more jagged at the Head than the other, and ſomewhat at the Bottom: The

Nut itſelf is round like our Wood-nut with a hard Shell, the Kernel within being very ſweet and pleaſant like the Filberd; ſince which time *Cluſius* hath obſerved it to grow ſomewhat otherwiſe.

Nux avellana ſylveſtris, ſive Corylus, *The Wood-nut or Haſel-nut.* The Wood-nut groweth with more Stems or Suckers from the Root than the manured Kind, yet ſome of a reaſonable Bigneſs, branching forth ſeverally, covered with a like diſcoloured Bark to the former: The Leaves are leſſer and rounder, yet not leſs crumpled, green above, and grey underneath: The Catkins and Nuts come forth in the ſame Manner; but the Nuts are ſmaller and rounder, with a Husk ſhorter and whiter, which never wholly covereth the Nut, but ſtandeth therein like unto an Acorn in the Cup; and herein conſiſteth the chiefeſt Difference of the Manner of growing.

Corylus Virginienſis, *Virginian Haſel Nut.* The Manner of the growing of theſe Nuts, we have not had ſufficient Inſtructions about, tho' we have ſeen and had the Nuts of a long time, which are as ſmall, or rather ſmaller and browner than our Wood Nuts, ſharper pointed, and with a rougher Shell, not ſo hard or eaſy to break: The Kernel is ſomewhat ſweet and white, but not ſo pleaſant as ours.

Nux veſicaria, *The Bladder Nut.* As a baſtard Brother to the Piſtack, I muſt adjoin this Bladder Nut, whoſe Growth is not much unlike, riſing up ſometimes into a reaſonable Tree, and in other Places ſhooting forth many Suckers, whereby it becometh rather an hedge Buſh to be plaſhed, and let ſpread: The Bark of it is of a whitiſh green Colour: The Leaves are five, for the moſt part, ſet together on a Stalk, each a little dented about the Edges, and pointed at the Ends, of a pale green Colour: The Flowers grow on a long Stalk, many ſet together hanging downwards, being all white; the ſmall round Cup in the Middle making them ſeem like unto a white Daffodil. After them come ſwoln ruſſetiſh green skinny Bladders, with one or two browniſh Nuts, leſſer than Haſel Nuts, with a tough hard Shell not eaſy to break, and a greeniſh Kernel within it, at the firſt ſomewhat ſweet, but afterwards loathſome and ready to make one vomit, yet it is eaten by ſome Country People, whoſe ſtrong Stomachs are not ſo eaſily provoked: The Wood is white, hard, and firm. Mr. *Tradeſcant* hath brought a ſort from *Virginia*, having ſeveral Nuts in the Bladder.

Nux piſtacia, *The Fiſtick Nut.* The Fiſtick Nut groweth to be a Tree of a reaſonable large Size in the warm Countries, but very ſlenderly in ours, diſperſed into many Branches, whoſe Bark is of a dark ruſſet Colour: The Leaves are winged, three, five, or ſeven upon a Stalk, each whereof is broader and larger than thoſe of the Aſh, blunt pointed with us, ſmooth, almoſt ſhining, with ſeveral Veins therein, and of a pale yellowiſh green Colour. I never ſaw it bear either Fruit or Flowers in this Country, the Climate being too cold for it, but elſewhere it beareth white Flowers, many ſet together in a long Cluſter; after which come the Fruit many together, in the ſame manner, which are ſomewhat long and round Nuts, bigger than Filberds, pointed at the Ends with a rough outer Shell ſomewhat like an Almond, but tough and hard to break; yet cleaving into two Parts, and ſmooth and white on the Inſide thereof, having a full green Nut or Kernel within, filling the whole Shell, whoſe Rind or Peeling is thicker and red:

red: The Kernel is very ſweet and pleaſant in Taſte, without any offenſive Quality therein. This in the warmer Countries beareth a long crooked Stalk, like as the true Turpentine doth.

Nux Indica vulgaris, ſive Palma ferens Coccos, *The ordinary Indian Coker Nut*. There cannot be found in the World, a Tree that hath ſo many neceſſary Commodities for Mens Uſes to be had from it as this Coker Nut: The Tree groweth to be very large, its Body or Stem is covered with a ſmooth Bark, naked without any Branch to a great Height; (for which Cauſe the *Indians* do either bore Holes therein at certain Diſtances, and knock ſtrong Pegs into them, which ſtick out ſo much as may ſerve for footing to get up into the Tree, to gather the Juice or Liquor, and the Fruit; or faſten Ropes with Nails round about the Tree at ſpaces, which ſerve as Steps to go up into it:) And toward the Top ſpread many great Arms, which bow themſelves almoſt round, with large Leaves on them like the Date Tree, but greater; the middle Rib is very great, abiding always green, and with Fruit, continually one ſucceeding another: From between the lower Boughs come forth ſmaller Stalks hanging down, bearing many Flowers on them like unto thoſe of the Cheſnut-tree: After which ſucceed large three-ſquare Fruit or Nuts, ten or twelve, or ſometimes twenty thereon together, as big as one's Head, or as a ſmall Pompion, almoſt round, but a little ſmaller at the End, covered with a hard, tough, dark, aſh-coloured Bark; and within it an hard, round, woody, browniſh Shell, but black, being poliſhed; having at the Head or Top thereof three Holes, ſomewhat reſembling the Noſe and Eyes of a Monkey; between which outer Bark, and this Shell, grow a Number of groſs Threds or Hairs, or ſuch like ſtuff, whereof is made Cordage, ſtronger and more durable in the ſalt Sea, than any made of Hemp: Within the woody Shell there is a white Kernel, cleaving cloſe to the Inſide thereof, about the Thickneſs of one's Finger or Thumb, as ſweet and pleaſant as an Almond while it is freſh, having in the Middle thereof two or three Pints, of clear ſweet Water, as pleaſant as Milk; but as it groweth either to be over ripe, or being kept to be older, ſo much leſs pleaſant will this Liquor be, and either grow ſour or thick by Time, and be quite ſpent and conſumed. It hath been obſerved, that ſometimes there will be floating in this Liquor, a ſmall Lump or Ball, as clear as a Pearl, and very ſweet in Taſte.

Nucula Indica racemoſa, *A ſmall Indian Coker Nut many growing together*. This ſmall *Indian* Nut, which *Cluſius* deſcribed ſingly, in Book II. of his *Exoticks*, Chap. 26. pag. 54. and the ſecond Nut was afterward ſent unto him from Monſieur *de Peireſe* in *Provence*. The Tree that beareth theſe Fruits, is in great Account with the Natives where it groweth; for with the Leaves they make their Drink, being boiled with Water; and of the Kernels of the Fruits they make their Bread, that is ſweet and pleaſant; the Fruit groweth in a Tuft or Spikes many together, and all upon a great thick Stalk: They are incloſed in a certain hairy Husk or Skin, breaking open upon the Ripening, and each one hath a hairy Husk or Covering, under which was another Shell or Covering not much unlike to a Filberd, being an Inch long, and an Inch or better in Compaſs, being ſolid, not having any looſe or broken Kernel within it, whereby to

make any Noiſe, but a firm white Kernel fit to be eaten; which inner Shell had an Oilineſs about it, like unto Oil of Almonds.

Nucula Indica alter, *Another ſmall Indian Coker Nut.* The Tree that beareth this Nut groweth in great Plenty about the Caſtel *de Minas* in *Guinea*, called *Palms* by the Inhabitants being tall and as great as a good Ship's Maſt, bearing Leaves at the Top of a dozen or fifteen Foot long, hanging downwards, cut in like unto Reed Leaves; from under which Leaves grow Branches, the Fruit being then as big as a Man's Head, containing within them many ſmall Nuts greater than Plums, of a gold yellow Colour; from the Kernels, being bruiſed, they draw a clear Oil, which they call the Oil of Palm, which they put into their Viands, both for the Colour and Scent ſake: This Oil brought into theſe Parts groweth thick like Butter, and is very yellow, which ſome that brought it uſed for the Cure of their freſh Wounds, and anointed their Arteries and Sinews pained with Cramps and Convulſions, by which they found much Help and Eaſe. *Cluſius* deſcribeth theſe Nuts to be three-ſquare, and to have three Holes, as it were, at the Heads of them, like unto the Coker Nut covered with a hairy Husk: But the Shell, ſaith *Lobel*, is harder than a Bone, and black. Whether theſe be all one I am in ſome doubt. Further it is ſaid by the Inhabitants, that by boring the Tree, there cometh forth a ſweet Liquor, almoſt like the Whey of Milk; unto which they put a little wild Honey, and thereof make their Drink, which they call the Wine of the Palm, which will inebriate being largely taken.

Nux Moſchata, *The Nutmeg-tree.* The Nutmeg-tree, and ſo likewiſe the Fruit are of two ſorts, exactly obſerved by *Cluſius*, and by him called *Mas* and *Fœmina*: The *Mas* beareth the greater and the longer Nutmeg; the leſſer and rounder the Female, and the moſt ordinary with us: The Tree whereof is reported by them that have ſeen them, to be very great, and as tall almoſt as our Pear-trees, ſpreading many Branches, which are green while they are young, having fair broad Leaves ſet thereon, ſomewhat longer than Bay-leaves; or to compare them more truly, like unto the Orange-tree Leaves, but without the lower Pieces, and not ſo hard nor dented about the Edges, but ſet on a ſhort Stalk, not one againſt another, but unequally on the Branches, and abide always green thereon: The Fruit (for Flowers have not been obſerved) groweth at the End of the young Branches; and not as *Matthiolus* ſetteth them forth among the Leaves, which are as big as Peaches, ſtanding ſingly for the moſt part, but ſometimes two together on a long thick Foot-ſtalk, having an outer thick Husk furrowed in the Middle, which divideth it ſelf into two Parts, and growing ripe openeth, ſhewing the Nut within covered with the Macis, cut into ſeveval Pieces as it were, and ſo ſtrictly cleaving to that black hard Shell whereon it lyeth, that it leaveth the Print of its Lying thereon, and is of an orient crimſon Colour while it is freſh, and the Husk newly ſeparated for it to lye open; but by little the Air changeth the Colour to be more dead and yellowiſh, as we ſee it brought dry unto us, being taken off from that black thin hard Shell that encloſeth the Nutmeg it ſelf within it, which is ſomewhat round, and firm or ſolid, diverſly diſcoloured in Veins within, ſomewhat heavy (I mean the beſt, and not light or yellow) and yielding an oily Moiſture upon the Pricking thereof with a Pin or Needle, and of an excellent Aromatical, both Scent and Taſte, yet not ſo quick and hot, as either Pepper, Ginger, or Cloves.

The

The other whoſe Nutmeg is longer, and accounted the Male, a Branch whereof *Cluſius* exhibiteth apart from the other, and deſcribeth it as he receiv'd the Branch, which was a Foot and an half in Length, and as thick as a Writing-Pen of a Gooſe-Quill, retaining ſome of the old Wood of the laſt Year, whoſe Bark was of an aſh Colour, but the new-ſprung Branch of a browniſh red Colour, and very pithy in the Middle: This Branch had ſeven or eight Leaves on it, being much larger and with a thicker Footſtalk than the former, and were near a Foot long, but not much thicker then than they, and three or four Inches broad, ſomewhat hoary underneath, and green and ſhining above, with ſeveral Veins thwarting the middle Rib. The Fruit groweth in the ſame manner as the former at the Ends of the Branches, but more in Number, ſet together in all things like the former, but longer and greater, and nothing ſo aromatical in Scent and Taſte; yet it is ſaid that the Macis of this ſort is much more orient in Colour than the laſt: They have receiv'd many Names; for in *Banda* where they grow beſt they call them *Palla*, and the Macis *Buna Palla*, but in *Decan*, *Japatri*, and the Macis, *Jaifol*; of *Avicenna*, *Jauſi Band*, that is, *Nux Bandenſis*, and the Macis, *Befbaſe*. This was not known to the antient *Greek* Writers, *Theophraſtus* or *Dioſcorides*, no nor to *Galen* or *Pliny*: For although ſome have thought it might be *Galen*'s Chryſobalanos, yet they are miſtaken therein. The latter have called it *Nux Aromatites*, *Nux Myriſtica*, and *Moſchata*, as if it were deriv'd *à Moſco*, for the Swetneſs thereof.

Nucula terreſtris major, *The greater Earth Cheſnut*. The great Plant bringeth forth ſeveral long Stalks of Leaves immediately from the Root, which are finely cut in and divided, ſomewhat like unto the Leaves of Parſley, that grow on the Middle or Top of the Stalk, as *Dodonæus* compareth them, yet larger than the next, or ſmall Earth Nut; among which riſeth up a ſlender Stalk about a Foot high, bearing at the Tops many ſmall white Flowers in an Umbel, which turn into blackiſh, ſmall, long Seed, ſmelling ſomewhat ſweet: The Root is not fully round or ſmooth, but bunching out in one Place or other, and ſomewhat rough, of a blackiſh brown Colour on the Outſide, and whitiſh within; of a pleaſant Taſte, between a Cheſnut and a Parſnip, which is often eaten by Women and Children, after they have roaſted them by the Fire, or under the Embers.

Nucula terreſtris minor, *The leſſer Earth Nut*, or *Cheſnut*. This ſmaller Earth Nut hath a ſmall roundiſh, brown Root like the former, but leſſer; from whence riſeth up a long, ſlender, whitiſh String or Stalk, whetherſoever you will call it, within the Ground, not always riſing ſtraight up from the Root, which groweth four or five Inches deep in the Earth, but folding or crumpling it ſelf to and fro unto the Top of the Ground, from whence it riſeth a little bigger, bare of Leaves for an Inch or two, and then ſendeth forth from the Sides of the ſame Stalk many ſmall Stalks of very fine cut Leaves, little bigger than Hairs of a ſad green Colour, and at the Top whereof many Branches of white Flowers in Umbels, and ſuch like ſmall long Seed as in the former, but leſſer, and ſomewhat ſharp in Taſte.

Nux Ben, ſive Glans unguentaria, *The oily Nut Ben*. This oily Nut Ben hath undergone much Controverſy and Contrariety among thoſe Authors that have antiently written thereof, as namely, *Dioſcorides*, *Theo-*

phraſtus, *Pliny* and *Galen*: For *Dioſcorides* ſaith, that the Tree is like unto Tamarisk; *Theophraſtus* ſaith, it hath Leaves like unto Myrtle Leaves; *Pliny* ſaith, like unto the Leaves of Heliotropium or Turnſole; but that I may compoſe this Controverſy, and end this Contrariety between them, I will ſhew you here the true Deſcription, ſuch as Dr. *Tobias Aldinus*, the Cardinal *Farneſius* his Phyſician at *Rome*, hath ſet it forth, being well grown; for that which *Honorius Bellus*, a famous Phyſician living long in *Candy*, had growing with him, from the Nuts, which he planted (and ſent the Figure thereof to his Friends in ſeveral Places, and eſpecially to *Johannes Pona*, an Apothecary in *Verona*, who, in the Deſcription and Catalogue of the Names of thoſe Plants that grow upon Mount *Baldus*, which he ſet forth himſelf, hath inſerted the Figure hereof, as he received it from the ſaid *Bellus*) was but a young Plant of not above a Year or two's Growth. *Theophraſtus*, in deſcribing the Tree grown great, ſaith it groweth crooked, ſpreading rather in Breadth than Height, its Leaves are like thoſe of Myrtles, but longer, and nothing like unto thoſe of Tamarisk; and that the Compariſon of *Pliny* in the Leaves like Turnſole, is not much amiſs: For if they be both compar'd, they will not be found much to differ in the Form; I mean Turnſole Leaves, from the larger Myrtle Leaves: But the Difference betwixt *Dioſcorides* and *Theophraſtus* riſeth, as it is thought, from the Error in the Writers out of the Copy of *Dioſcorides*; the *Greek* Word in *Dioſcorides* and *Theophraſtus* being ſo near and like the one unto the other, that it might eaſily be miſtaken: It is in *Dioſcorides*, *Myrica*, ſive *Tamariſcus*, and *Myrtus* in *Theophraſtus*; yet it is more probable that there is no Error in the Text of *Dioſcorides*, in that his Compariſon of this Tree unto Tamarisk, is not unto the Form of the Leaves, as *Theophraſtus*'s is; but unto the Form of the whole Body and growing thereof. The true Deſcription therefore, as *Aldinus* hath moſt accurately ſet down, is thus: The firſt two or three Years, ſaith he, it ſprung up, and withered or periſhed down every Winter to the Root, and roſe again afreſh every Spring; but after it became three or four Years old, it grew more woody, and more likely to abide without decaying: It roſe up early after the firſt, with one Stem ſhooting forth Branches of winged Leaves, or rather winged Branches of Leaves, the Bark being whitiſh as the Leaves are; but they are compoſed after ſuch an Order, as no other Tree doth the like: For the Branches riſe up with the Stem or Body, divided into many other ſmaller Twigs no bigger than Ruſhes, ſet with two Leaves at ſeveral Spaces diſtant far in ſunder, ending in ſmall long Points like Hairs, but have no Eyes or Buds at the Feet of the Leaves, as the ſmall Branches of all other Trees have; which ſheweth that the whole branched Stalk or divided Branch, is but as one winged Leaf: The Leaves firſt fall away, leaving the Branches bare; which then ſhew like unto ordinary or *Spaniſh* Broom when it hath loſt the Leaves; and after the Leaves the Stalks likewiſe periſh that held the Leaves, wholly unto the very Stem, and therefore ſheweth to be but as one winged Leaf of a Tree, as in the Aſh, Walnut, *&c.* The loweſt of thoſe Leaves are ſomewhat round-pointed, like the Herb Heliotropium Sun-turner; thoſe in the Middle of the Branch more ſharp-pointed, like unto Myrtle Leaves, and the uppermoſt ſmalleſt, ſomewhat like unto

Knot-graſs

Knot-graſs. It hath not born either Flowers or Fruit in our Chriſtian Countries as yet, ſo far as I can hear: The Root is thick, long, white and tuberous as it were, yet ending in ſome Sprays, being not much woody but rather fleſhy and tender; but the Nuts or Fruits, ſuch as have been brought over to us encloſed in their Husks, and out of their Husks, are expreſſed here by themſelves; that is, that many of them grow ſingle in the Husks, and ſome two together; and that the Nuts encloſed in every Husk, each by it ſelf, have their Place bunched forth where each of them lie, and ſtraightned between them both, the lower and upper End of the Husk being ſmall and ſharp pointed, and about an Hand-breadth long, round, and of a dark aſh Colour on the Outſide, and ſomewhat reddiſh on the Inſide, of the Subſtance of Leather, lighter, or eaſy to bow; rugged on the Outſide, with many long Streaks in it, but ſmooth on the Inſide: The Nuts themſelves are three-ſquare, for the moſt part cover'd with a whitiſh ſoft and ſomewhat tough woody Shell, wherein the white Kernel lieth, which is not altogether inſipid, but ſomewhat ſharp in Taſte, and oily withal, cauſing a kind of Loathing upon the taſting, almoſt ready to provoke Vomiting; out of which is preſſed an Oil, as *Dioſcorides* and *Galen* affirm, like as is preſſed out of Almonds, and not from the Shells or Husks, as ſome formerly ſuppoſed; for it is commonly known to many here in our own Country, who have preſſed as good Oil out of the Kernels of the Nuts, as any hath been brought from beyond Sea; and therefore *Theophraſtus* was herein much miſtaken, or at leaſt miſinform'd, that ſaid the Oil that ſerved for ſweet Oils and Ointments, was drawn from the Husks and Shells, and not from the Nuts themſelves; and *Pliny*, who ſaith the ſame, doth err in that, although he ſaith that an Oil is drawn out of the Nuts, which the Phyſicians do uſe; for the Oil to both Uſes is one and the ſame.

Ordinary Earth Nuts, or *Earth Cheſnuts*, in *Latin*, Nucula terreſtris, ſive Bulbocaſtanum; which ſee.

Vomiting, or *Purging Nuts*, in *Latin*, Fabæ, ſive Phaſeoli purgantes; which ſee.

White Nuts, in *Latin*, Curcus; which ſee.

Water Nut, is *Water Caltrope*, in *Latin*, Tribulus aquaticus; which ſee.

Bag-bearing Nut, in *Latin*, Arbor, ſive Palma ſacrifica; which ſee.

Mad Indian Nuts, or *Plums*, Nuces Indicæ inſanæ; which ſee.

Vomiting Nuts, in *Latin*, Nux Vomica; which ſee.

Spaniſh, or *Barbary Nut*, in *Latin*, Siſyrinchium; which ſee.

Walnut, in *Latin*, Nux Juglans; which ſee.

NYMPHÆA, in *Engliſh*, *The Water-Lilly*: Is of ſeveral ſorts, all of them growing in quiet deep Waters; we may either encreaſe them by ſowing their Seeds in Water-tubs as ſoon as they are ripe, or elſe by tranſplanting their Roots in ſuch Tubs in the Summer; but if we want to preſerve the Seed any time, put them into little Balls of Clay, and fling them into the Water when we have Opportunity.

NYMPHÆA alba major vulgaris, *The great common white Water Lilly*. This Water Lilly hath very large, round, and thick dark green Leaves lying upon the Water, ſuſtained by by long and thick Foot-ſtalks that riſe from a great, thick, round, and long, tuberous, black Root, ſpongy, and with many Knobs thereon like Eyes, and whitiſh within: From the Midſt whereof riſe other the like thick and great Stalks, ſuſtaining one large white

Flower

Flower thereon, green on the Outſide, but exceeding white on the Inſide as pure Snow, conſiſting of ſeveral Rows of long, and ſomewhat thick, and narrow Leaves, ſmaller and thinner the more inward they be, encompaſſing a Head within with many yellow Threds or Thrums in the Middle, where, after they are paſt, ſtand round Poppy-like Heads, full of broad, oily, and bitter Seed.

NYMPHÆA alba major Egyptiaca, ſive Lotus Egyptia, *The great white Water Lilly of Egypt*. This other great white Water Lilly of *Egypt*, ſendeth up out of the Water ſeveral fair broad Leaves like the former, but ſomewhat leſſer and more waved about the Edges, and with more Veins in them lying on the Superficies of the Water, as they do upon ſeveral Footſtalks: The Flowers are fair, large, and double, that is, of many Rows of Leaves in the like manner, encloſed in a Huſk, conſiſting of four Leaves, green on the Outſide, and white within: The middle Leaves of the Flowers are often upon the firſt Opening ſomewhat folded inwards at the Ends, but growing older grow ſtraight, all of them being white in the middle Part, and yellow towards the Brims, of a ſweet Scent like a Violet: In the midſt of which when they begin to decay, riſeth up a ſmall Head, which growing greater becometh the Seed-veſſel, not much unlike unto the other, as big as a good Medlar, parted on the Inſide into Cells longwiſe, containing round Seed like unto thoſe of Coleworts: The Root is not tuberous as the former, but ſmall, round, and almoſt Pear-faſhion, of the Bigneſs of an Hen's Egg, black on the Outſide, and yellowiſh within, with many ſmall Fibres thereat: The inner Subſtance being fleſhy, firm, and hard, ſomewhat ſweet and binding withal, which, when it is boiled or roaſted under Embers, becometh as yellow as the Yelk of an Egg, which the *Egyptians* familiarly eat with Broth, or without, raw oftentimes as well as roaſted; this loſeth both Leaves and Stalks after Seed-time, eſpecially upon the Decay of the Water wherein it delighted: The Root abides in the Ground, which thereupon is called annual, but I would rather call it reſtible.

NYMPHÆA alba minor, *The leſſer white Water Lilly*. The leſſer Water Lilly differeth not from the former, but in the Smallneſs of the Root and Leaf, and in the Singleneſs of the Flower, which conſiſteth but of five ſmall and pointed Petals, ſpread open and laid abroad, with yellow Threds in the Middle, and ſmall Heads with ſmall Seed in them.

NYMPHÆA alba minima quæ & morſus ranæ vocatur, *Small white Water Lilly, called by many Frog-bit*. The Root of Frog bit is long and creeping, ſet full of Joints, ſending down from thence long Fibres, and whereat ſpring ſeveral ſmall round Leaves very like the laſt ſmall Water Lilly, but much ſmaller, from which riſe other Stalks, bearing on each Head one ſmall white Flower, made of three ſmall and round pointed Petals, with ſome yellow Threds in the Middle; the Heads and Seed are ſmall. This is in all the Parts nearer reſembling the laſt white Water Lilly than any Pond Weed, whereof ſome have made it a Species, and therefore I have plac'd it with them.

NYMPHÆA lutea major, *The great yellow Water Lilly*. This greater yellow ſort groweth much like the great white ſort, with Leaves almoſt as large as they, but ſomewhat longer, and ſtanding on corner'd Stalks: The Flowers that ſtand on the Tops of the creſted Stalks are not ſo thick of Leaves as the white (although *Lugdunenſis* doth ſo deſcribe it, and giveth a Figure anſwerable) in any that ever

ever I ſaw, but made of five large, round, ſhining, yellow Petals, with a round green Head in the Middle, compaſſed with yellow Threds; which Head, when it is ripe, containeth within it greater Seed than thoſe of the white, and more ſhining: The Root is great, and very like unto the former, yet not blackiſh, but ſomewhat whitiſh on the Outſide as well as within, each of them being ſweet in Taſte, and this more looſe or ſpongy than it.

Nymphæa minor lutea, *The ſmaller yellow Water Lilly*. The Leaves hereof are round, but larger than thoſe of the leſſer white ſort, and ſo are the Flowers larger, but yellow: The Root hath many Strings faſten'd to a big Head, and taſteth hotter than the other.

Nymphæa lutea flore minore, *Small yellow Water Lilly with leſſer Flowers*. There is no other Difference between this and the laſt, but in the Smallneſs both of Leaves and Flowers: The Root groweth with long Strings ſtrongly faſten'd in the Mud.

O

Oak, in *Latin*, Quercus; which ſee.

Sea Oak, in *Latin*, Quercus marina; which ſee.

Ever-green Oak, in *Latin*, Ilex; which ſee.

Jeruſalem Oak, in *Latin*, Botrys; which ſee.

Oak-Fern, or *Polypody*, in *Latin*, Polypodium; which ſee.

Oak-Moſs, in *Latin*, Muſcus arboreus, Muſcus quercinus; which ſee.

Oats, in *Latin*, Avena, which ſee.

Naked Oats, in *Latin*, Avena nuda; which ſee.

Fern of Oak, is Dryopteris.

Thiſtle, call'd *Oat-Thiſtle*, in *Latin*, Carduus avenarius, ſive Muſcatus. *See* Carduus.

Ocellus Barbaricus, & Damaſcenus, *i. e.* Cariophyllus; which ſee.

Ochrus, ſive *Ervilia*, in *Greek*, ὦχρος, in *Engliſh*, *Wild wing'd Peaſe*. Theſe are a kind of Chichling, and are rais'd from Seed ſown in the Spring.

Ocimastrum Fuchſii, *i. e.* Clinopodium vulgare.

Ocimastrum, *i. e.* Ocimoides; which ſee.

Ocimoides, is in *Engliſh*, *Wild Campion*. There are many ſorts of it, all which are rais'd from Seed ſown in the Spring.

Ocimum, in *Engliſh*, *Baſil*, is a pleaſant Garden Plant for its agreeable Smell: I have had above forty ſorts of it ſent me a Preſent by the late Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, Part of which I communicated to Sir *Hans Sloane*, for the Phyſick Garden at *Chelſea*: They were all ſweet-ſcented. We raiſe them from Seed in Hot-Beds in the Spring.

Ocimum vulgare majus & minus, *The Great and Small common Baſil*. The Great ordinary Baſil riſeth up uſually but with one upright Stalk, ſeverally branching forth on all Sides, whereon are ſet two Leaves at every Joint, which are ſomewhat broad and round, yet a little pointed, of a pale green Colour, but freſh; a little ſnipt about the Edges, and of a ſtrong Scent, ſomewhat like a Pome-citron, as many have compar'd it, and therefore call'd it *Citratum*: The Flowers are ſmall and white, ſtanding at the Tops of the Branches, with two ſmall Petals at the Joint, in ſome Places green, in others brown; after which come black Seed: The Root periſheth at the firſt Approach of winter Weather, and is to be new ſown every Year, if you will have it. The leſſer Kind called ſmall, fine,

or

or buſh Baſil, groweth not ſo high, but is thicker ſpread with Branches, and ſmaller Leaves thereon, cloſer ſet together, and of a more excellent pleaſant ſweet Scent by much: The Flowers are white, and the Seed black like the other, when it giveth Seed with us, which is more ſeldom; for it hath not been known to give ripe Seed in our Country often, becauſe it neither ſpringeth nor ſeedeth ſo early as the former. Unto theſe ſorts of Baſil I muſt add the third, which is as it were the Mean between them, being greater than the ſmall one, and leſſer in Leaves than the Great, and not growing ſo high; in other Things differing not.

Ocimum maximum citratum, *The greateſt Citron Baſil.* This kind of Baſil differeth not in the manner of growing from the greater ordinary Garden Baſil; but brancheth forth like it, with Leaves ſet by couples at the Joints, but much larger, and of a reddiſh Colour in the hotter Countries, but not ſo in the colder, a little dented about the Edges, of a very ſweet Scent, reſembling a Citron Pill, and therefore call'd *Citratum*: The Flowers are white like the ordinary Baſil, and the Seed black like unto it, periſhing after it hath flower'd and ſeeded.

Ocimum cariophyllatum maximum, *The great Clove Baſil.* There is another of theſe greateſt Baſils that differeth not from the former, either in growing, or Largeneſs of Leaves, or Colour of the Flowers, except that at ſome times they are a little purpliſh, but in the Smell of the whole Plant, it hath a ſtronger and quicker Scent, more nearly reſembling Cloves than the former, and is thereupon named Cariophyllatum.

Ocimum Aniſatum, *Anniſeed Baſil.* This Baſil is of the kind of our ordinary Garden Baſil, and of a middle kind, its Leaves are neither ſo great as the Greater, nor ſo ſmall as the ſmall kinds, but of a middle Size between them both, the Difference whereof conſiſteth chiefly in the Smell, which is like the Smell of Anniſeed.

Ocimum Indicum, *Indian Baſil.* The *Indian* Baſil hath a ſquare reddiſh green Stalk, a Foot high, or better, from the Joints whereof ſpread out many Branches with broad flat Leaves ſet thereon, two always at a Joint, one againſt another, as the Baſils have, but ſomewhat deeply cut in on the Edges, and oftentimes a little crumpled, ſtanding upon long reddiſh Foot-ſtalks, of a dark purple Colour, ſpotted with deeper purple Spots, in ſome greater, in others leſs: The Flowers ſtand at the Top of the Stalks, ſpike-faſhion, of a white Colour, with reddiſh Stripes and Veins running thro' them, ſet or placed in dark purple-colour'd Husks: The Seed is greater and rounder than any of the former, and ſomewhat long withal: The Root periſheth like the reſt. The whole Plant ſmelleth ſtrong like unto the ordinary Baſil and Camphire put together.

Ocimum criſpum, *Curled Baſil.* This curled Baſil is of the kind of the *Indian* Baſil, having ſuch-like large Leaves cut in ſomewhat deeply on the Edges, and curled or crumpled as they are ſometimes, as with ſwelling Bunches like Bladders on them, but wholly of a green Colour, without any Spot on them, as the Stalks are: The Flowers are likewiſe wholly white. The Smell hereof is ſomewhat ſtrong, reſembling the ſpotted *Indian* kind, and is very likely to be but a degenerate kind, riſen from the Seed thereof, being gathered in theſe cold Countries.

Ocimum minus anguſtifolium, *Small dented Baſil.* This ſmall Baſil groweth not ſo like any of the former Baſils, or the ſmall fine buſh Baſil, in the buſhing Branches thereof, but rather ſomewhat reſembling the wild Baſil,

Baſil, or Clinopodium, having four Stalks and Branches, with ſmall narrow Leaves, a little nipp'd or indented about the Edges, two always ſet together at a Joint, but more ſparſedly on the Branches: The Flowers grow at the Tops of the Branches, ſomewhat like unto Baſil, of a white Colour, but bending a little more backward; the Smell hereof is ſmaller than any of the other Baſils.

Ocimum *of the Antients*, ſignifies any kind of *Greenfodder*.

Ocularia, *i.e.* Eufragia, or Eufraſia; which ſee.

Oculus Chriſti, is alſo called Horminium ſylveſtre, in *Engliſh*, *Wild Clary*, grows with us upon Bank Sides, and is a Plant of Uſe: The dry'd Stalks of it ſerve to give the Flavour to any made Wine, which is to imitate *Rheniſh* or *Moſelle* Wine; the Seeds are raiſed by ſowing them in *March*.

Oculus Bovis, *i.e.* Buphthalmum; which ſee.

Odontitis Camerarii quorundam flore albo, *i.e.* Lychnis ſylveſtris. See Lychnis.

Oenanthe, *in Engliſh*, *Vine Dropwort*, according to the Meaning of the *Greek* Name *à vino & flore*, *quaſi flos vinoſus*, *quod florum decore*, *odore & quodantenus colore non ſint Viti diſſimiles*. Theſe may be tranſplanted in *March*, and then ſown: They flower the End of Summer.

Oenanthe Apii folio major, *The moſt ordinary great Dropwort*. This great Dropwort hath, for Roots, many round, white, and ſomewhat long Aſphodil-like Clogs joined together at the Tops, and ending in ſmall Fibres; from whence riſe many green winged Leaves, made of many Parts, cut into the Form almoſt of Smallage Leaves, but much ſmaller, and from among them two or three ſtiff round Stalks, half a Yard, or ſometimes two Foot high, beſet with ſome ſuch Leaves as grow below, and at the Tops many Spokes, or Umbels of white Flowers, converted afterwards into Fennel-like Seed, but ſmaller, and of a dark whitiſh Colour.

Oenanthe Apii folio minor duarum ſpecierum, *Two ſmaller Sorts of the former Dropwort*. Theſe two ſorts of ſmall Dropworts have their winged Leaves very like in the Diviſions unto the former, but both ſmaller by much, and more green; yet the one of them ſmaller than the other, and the leſſer a little finer jagged, which plainly ſheweth the Difference, as well as the Seed, which is ſmaller almoſt by the half, and rounder than the greater of theſe, which is ſomewhat like unto Dill Seed, but ſmaller and white, the Flowers in either being white, but differing in Greatneſs: The Roots likewiſe are much alike; yet ſtill greater or leſſer the one than the other, and each conſiſting of many ſmall Tubers, with many Strings of Fibres among them.

Oenanthe Cretica ſtellata, *Candy Dropwort, with Star-like Heads*. After many Years ſtanding, this ſendeth forth an upright Stalk, ſcarce a Foot high, without any Leaf thereon, and with four and five Heads, or Tufts of white Flowers, upon long Foot-ſtalks, encompaſſed with eight or ten ſomewhat long and pointed Petals, like a Star; after which follow ſmall Seed, ſomewhat like to the *Indian* Scabious: The Leaves that grow below are winged, that is, many ſmall ones ſet at a Diſtance upon a long Foot-ſtalk, very like, both for Form and Bigneſs, unto the bigger of the laſt two recited Sorts, which fall away in the Winter, and ſpring afreſh in the Spring from the Root, which conſiſteth of many Aſphodil-like Clogs, but leſſer, ſomewhat hard and blackiſh.

Oenanthe Cretica prolifera, *Candy Dropwort, with fruitful Heads*. Very like unto the laſt is this Candiot, yet differing

differing firſt in the Leaves, which are larger, and not cut into ſo many Parts; then in the Heads of Flowers, which, though white and cluſtering together like it, yet inſtead of the long pointed Petals ſet thereabouts, this hath ſundry ſmall Heads of the like white Flowers, after the Manner that many other Plants have, namely, Marigolds, Daiſies, *&c.* which we call *Childing*, or *Fruitful*, or as ſome do, *Jack-an-Apes a horſeback*; and again in the Seed, which is like to the Water or Marſh kind; and laſtly, and moſt eſpecially in the Roots, which are not glandulous like the other, but wholly compoſed of a Number of white Fibres and Threds. This, upon the firſt ſpringing from the Seed, hath but three Leaves upon ſeveral Stalks, and thoſe after gain more.

OENANTHE anguſtifolia Lobelii, *Lobel's narrow-leafed Enanthe*, or *Dropwort*. The Enanthe of *Lobel* is ſaid to be like the firſt, but with much narrower and finer-cut Leaves, and not to differ greatly in any other Particular.

OENANTHE Cicutæ facie Lobelii, *Lobel's Hemlock like Enanthe*, or *Dropwort*. The Leaves hereof are more like the Meadow Rue than Smallage, having many ſmall ones ſet together, of a foul dark green Colour, and ſomewhat like Hemlock in Colour, as in the Flowers, but more in Effect, troubling and overturning the Brain and Senſes, being eaten, as *Lobel* ſaith. The Root is white and glandulous, or Aſphodil-like, ſoft and tender, but ſharp and unpleaſant in Taſte, yielding a whitiſh Milk at the firſt, and turning yellow after, which is poiſonous, virulent, and exulcerating.

OENANTHE paluſtris, ſive aquatica, *Marſh Dropwort*. The lower Leaves hereof are much divided into many ſmaller Parts than the former ſorts; but thoſe that grow upon the hollow Stalks are much finer and ſmaller: The Spike Umbels of Flowers are white as the other, and the Seed like Hemlock: The Roots are many ſmall Tubers, faſtened by Strings, and other Fibres amongſt them.

OENANTHE Monſpeliaca major & minor, *French Dropwort, a greater and a ſmaller*. The greater of theſe two *French* Plants of *Dalechampius*, as *Lugdunenſis* remembereth them, hath a thick-creſted Stalk, about a Foot high, and Leaves thereon like unto Carrots: The Umbels of Flowers are white, and ſomewhat long Seed ſucceeding: The Roots have many and ſomewhat long and blackiſh Tubers, with other Fibres among them; the leſſer ſort hath a thick hand-high Stalk, and the like Carrot-like Leaves; but the Seed thereof is flat like Arrache, wherein he ſaith, as in that it groweth in ſtony Places, it cometh nearer than the other unto the right Oenanthe of *Dioſcorides*, although the other in all other Things is neareſt thereto: The Roots hereof are ſmall and tuberous, like the other.

OENANTHE Juncoides minima, *Small Ruſh-like Enanthe or Dropwort*. It hath many very fine and ſmall-divided green Leaves lying on the Ground all the Winter, and ſome as ſmall and fine as Meum Spignel; but thoſe upon the hollow green Ruſh-like Stalk, which are about half a Yard high, are finer by much, yet very few; and at the upper Joint with the Leaf, and not at the Top of the Stalk, come forth a very few ſmall white Flowers, which turn into very ſmall Seed: The Heads or Tubers that be diſperſed among the ſmall Hair-like Fibres, are as ſmall as reaſonable big Pins Heads, which abide and periſh, not encreaſing yearly, but beſt in a moiſt ſhadowy Place.

OENANTHE tenuifolia altera Africana, *Fine ſmall Dropwort of* Africa. I have yet one other of theſe Oenanthes to deſcribe, which *Boet* gathered

thered on the *Barbary* Coaſts, and brought to us, having a ſmall ſlender broad Stalk, with very fine-cut Leaves thereon, as fine as either Dill or Spignel, ſet at a Diſtance with ſeveral Branches of Umbel-like white Flowers at the Tops, changing into very fine white Seed; the Root being ſmall and tuberous like the laſt.

OENOPLIA, is Ziziphus; which ſee.

OENOTHERA Plinii, *i. e.* Lyſimachia flore delphini. *See* Lyſimachia.

OESUS Theophraſti quibuſdam, *i. e.* Salix vulgaris rutula. *See* Salix.

OETUM Plinii, *i. e.* Igname.

Oily Pulſe, in *Latin*, is Seſamum; which ſee.

OLEA Sativa, is in *Greek*, ἐλαῖα ἡμερ@, and the Olea ſylveſtris, is ἀγριελαία, in *Engliſh*, the *Olive* and the *Wild Olive*. I have obſerv'd that *Columella* takes notice of ten manured ſorts, but we have not above ſix or ſeven of any Account now growing in *Europe*: Thoſe which I have had are the long and narrow *Luca* Olive, the ſhorter *Luca* Olive, the large *Spaniſh* Olive, with white Fruit, and a large Olive with black Fruit, beſides another kind, which did not bring any Fruit with me; but I have had the Fruit ripe of four ſorts in the natural Ground, which were as full of Oil as any in *Italy*, and conſequently were fit for Pickling, which Work is always done as ſoon as they are full grown: Theſe grow to be large Trees, and are much cultivated in the South of *France*, and in *Italy*, where they are encreaſed by planting of Truncheons of two or three Inches Diameter, and two or three Foot long: Theſe, if they are ſet in *March*, or in *September*, will give Shoots yearly for three Years ſucceſſively, though they do not perhaps take root; and from this Way the Plantations are generally made abroad, though with our Gardeners it is a Practice only to raiſe them of Layers, the Method of which ſee in this Work. There is hardly any ſort of Soil which does amiſs for them, nor are our Plants ſo ſubject to ſuffer by the Froſt as thoſe which grow in Climates where the Summers are hotter than in *England*. The *Luca* Olive does beſt here.

OLEASTER, *i. e.* Olea ſylveſtris. In the foregoing Article I have mentioned this as the *Wild Olive*: It is propagated like the former, and makes Stocks to graft the other ſorts upon, though they may be grafted upon one another: We may alſo raiſe the Olive from the Stones, but 'tis a tedious Way.

OLEANDER, is called Nerium, & Laurus roſea, and Rhodendron & Rhododaphne, from the *Greek* Ῥόδόδενδρον and Ῥοδοδάφνη, in *Engliſh*, the *Roſe-Bay*, and alſo *Oleander*: Of this there are many ſorts, growing chiefly about *Turkey*, and in the Parts of *Aſia* adjacent. They make Shrubs about ſix or ſeven Foot high, bringing beautiful Flowers: In Summer ſome of a very deep red, ſome paler, and ſome white; and of theſe, both ſingle and double, and ſome very ſweet-ſcented, they are to be cultivated in the Garden, according to the Climates they come from, as one may ſee in the Article of exotick Plants. One common ſort may ſtand abroad, as I have had it by only being ſhelter'd by a Wall; but ſome ſorts require a common Green-Houſe. As for a particular Deſcription, ſee the following; which will be enough to make us know an Oleander from another Plant: They grow freely of Layers made in the Spring.

OLEANDER, ſive Laurus roſea, *The Roſe-Bay*, or *Oleander*. There are of this Roſe-Bay two ſorts; the one with Crimſon-colour'd Flowers, the other with white, which are both ſo like in Leaf and Growing, that very hardly they can be diſtinguiſhed, before they be in Flower, and therefore one Deſcription ſhall ſerve for them both.

The

The Stem or Trunk hereof groweth in Time with us (but much more in the hotter Climates) to be as big below as a reaſonable Mans Wriſt, and divideth it ſelf upwards into many Stalks, three for the moſt Part riſing at a Place, and from each of them likewiſe three other Branches, and ſo by Degrees from three to three, as long as it groweth, the loweſt Part of the Branches being without Leaves, and keeping them only at the Tops all the Winter; being long and ſomewhat narrow, more like to thoſe of the Peach than Bay-tree, but thicker and harder, of a Dark-green above, and Yellowiſh below: The Flowers come forth only of the Tops of the Branches, of a deep Crimſon Colour while they are in the Bud, and being blown, conſiſt of four long and narrow Leaves, with round Ends, ſomewhat twining themſelves, of a paler red Colour, tending to a Bluſh, and the other are white, without any Mixture, but the green Leaves are paler or freſher; after which come long crooked Pods, hard or woody almoſt on the Outſide, and brown in the hot Countries; but was never ſeen to bear ripe Pods, I think, in our Country; wherein is contained browniſh flat Seeds, wrapped in a great deal of moſt fine browniſh yellow Down, as fine almoſt as Silk, the Pods being ſomewhat like unto the Pods of Aſclepias, or Periploca, but larger, flatter, and harder.

Nerii facie arbor Indica, *An Indian Oleander-like Tree.* Becauſe *Lobel* only hath ſet forth this Branch, comparing it to the Oleander, I thought good to join it next thereunto, although we have no further Knowledge thereof than his Relation, which is thus: Seven or nine of theſe together, like unto Sheathes of Leather, a Foot, or a Foot and a half long, every one of them reſembling a ſlender Lamprey, did hang down from one Place of the Branch, which was like a petty Marſh Elder, knotty, pale, brown Stick, ſo nearly reſembling the caſt Skin of a Snake, or the dead Body itſelf, that it might very well fright Children therewith, although ſtuffed on the Inſide with woolly Skins; at the ſame Knot, with theſe Skins, came forth ſome Flowers, growing out of ſmall Husks.

Olla Indis, *i. e.* Folium arboris Cocci, according to *Fardinandus Lopes*, that is, the Leaves of the *Coker-Tree*, which ſerve for Umbrelloes to keep off the Sun and Rain, and alſo were formerly uſed to write upon; for we are told that the firſt Letter the King of *Calicut* ſent to the King of *Portugal*, was written upon one of theſe Leaves: The *Portugueſe* call this Tree the *Coquo*, which ſignifies a Monkey; but for what Reaſon I cannot rightly underſtand.

Oleander, or *Roſe-Bay*, in *Latin*, Oleander & Nerium, ſive Laurus roſea. *See* Oleander.

Olive-Tree, in *Latin*, Olea; which ſee.

Olive-Tree wild, in *Latin*, Oleaſter; which ſee.

Olive-Spurge, in *Latin*, Thymelæa; which ſee.

Olibanum, ſive Thus, *White Frankincenſe.* The general Tenet both of antient and new Writers is, that the Frankincenſe-tree doth grow in *Arabia*, yet *Dioſcorides* ſaith in *India*, but *Garcias* ſaith it now groweth there; and as ſome ſay, the Myrrhe and Frankincenſe grow in the Woods promiſcuouſly together; but the Deſcription of the Tree in particular was kept cloſe (as it was antiently related) religiouſly, by thoſe that gathered the Gum. *Theophraſtus* ſaith the Leaves are like Bay-Leaves; but *Thevet* maketh it like the Pine-tree, and *Garcias* ſaith that it is a low Tree, with Leaves like the Maſtick-tree, and that the Gum of the Mountain ſort is the beſt; and laſtly, *Lobel* and *Pena*, in the *Adverſaria*,

ſaria, give us the Figure of a ſtrange Leaf to be the Leaf of this Tree, which conſiſteth of a double Fold from the lower End, where it is ſmall and pointed, to the Top, being broad and wide, like unto a Funnel, having as it were a ſmall Slippet or Piece hanging down, which of all others is the moſt unlikely to be the Leaf of this Tree; the former being of ſuch an extraordinary Likeneſs, and may more likely be the Leaf of *Cluſius*'s Limonio Conger. Some have thought that the Bark of this Tree may be the Narcaphthum (which, as ſome ſay, ſhould be rather Naſcaphthum) of *Dioſcorides*, and call'd Thus *Judæum*; for the *Jews* uſe it as Incenſe, and to ſuch Uſes *Dioſcorides* ſaith it was apply'd, and for the Mother in Women. The Gum droppeth from the Tree in reaſonable Plenty into round pieces, ſome bigger and leſſer than others, and ſcarce any exceeding the end of one's Thumb: The beſt is pure, without either Bark, Wood, or any other Thing; white, yea, and the whiter the better; reaſonable gummy, or fat, not dry, like Roſin, and conſuming quickly, and wholly, into Smoak. It is hot in the ſecond Degree, and dry in the firſt, and binding withal. It reſtraineth Bleedings, and ſtoppeth the Laske and Gonorrhæa, helpeth the Memory, avoideth Sadneſs and Melancholy, and comforteth the Heart, mixed with other Things for that Cauſe: It is very pectoral, and good for the Cough, for thin Rheums and Diſtillations, and the Pleuriſy, mixed with Conſerve of Roſes, and taken faſting; the Fumes thereof, when it is burned, being taken in at the Mouth and Noſe, the Head being covered, is very available both for the Cough of the Lungs, and thoſe thin Diſtillations thereon, cauſing it: The Fumes thereof taken beneath, or the Application of it in Ointment, helpeth the Piles and the Teneſmus, which is a Diſeaſe provoking one often to Stool without doing any thing. It is a ſingular good Medicine for the Redneſs and Pains in the Eyes, or in the Ears. Myrrh and Olibanum mixed with the White of an Egg, being beaten and laid on the Temples, help the Megrim and Pains in the Head: It is of eſpecial Uſe and Account in Balms, Salves, Plaiſters, and Ointments for Wounds and Ulcers, after their cleanſing, to incarnate and heal them ſpeedily, and in Fractures of the Scull moſt effectually, ſo that the *Pia Mater* be not periſhed. The Bark of the Tree was in former Times in much Uſe by the Antients, but is utterly neglected now-a-days; which was more drying and binding than the Gum itſelf. They had *Manna Thuris*, which ſome took to be a ſort of that dewy Manna that is gather'd from Trees; but were deceiv'd: For it is but a ſmall Piece of Powder of the Olibanum, which is broken by the Carriage: They uſed the Fuligo or Soot of it when it was burned, being made as Blacking for Shoes, *&c.* is made; but is wholly out of uſe now-a-days.

OLYRA, in *Greek*, Ὀλύρα, according to *Columella*, is a *Pultage* made of Corn; though ſome take it to mean only the Siligo, which is a fine ſort of Wheat: But I believe *Columella* was too well acquainted with the antient Terms in Husbandry to make a Miſtake.

OLIVA, *i. e.* Fructus Oleæ; that is, the Fruit of the Olive-Tree.

Olive. *See* Oliva.

Olive-Tree. *See* Olea.

OLUSATRUM, *i. e.* Hippoſelinum; which ſee.

OLSENICHIUM, *i. e.* Thyſſelinum; which ſee.

OLUS album, *i. e. Lactuca agnina*, in *Engliſh*, Lamb Lettuce and Corn-Sallad. *See* Lactuca.

OMPHACITIS Galla, is a ſort of

Gall which grows upon the Oak, and is ſometimes uſed in Medicine.

OMPHACIUM, of the *Greeks*, is in *Latin*, Agreſta, and in *Engliſh*, *Verjuice*; which is taken generally for the Juice of unripe Grapes, but is any unripe Juice of Fruit properly ſpeaking.

OMPHALOCARPOS Plinii, *i. e.* Aparine; which ſee.

ONAGRA, *i. e.* Chamænerium flore Delphinii.

One Berry, or, *Herb Paris*, in *Latin*, Herba Paris; which ſee.

Onion. See *Cepa*.

One Blade, in *Latin*, Monophyllon, ſive Unifolium; which ſee.

Sea Onion, in *Latin*, Scilla alba; which ſee.

ONOBLATUM Hippocratis anguilara, *i. e.* Cotyledon minus ſerrato folio. *See* Cotyledon.

ONOBRYCHIS vulgaris, ſive Caput gallinaceum Bulgarum, in *Greek* Ὀνόβρυχος, in *Engliſh*, *Cocks-Head*, has many Varieties, and may be raiſed from Seed ſown in the Spring.

ONOBRYCHIS vulgaris. *The ordinary Cocks-Head*, The ordinary *Cocks-Head* hath ſeveral weak but rough Stalks, leaning downwards, half a Yard high, beſet with winged Leaves, each being longer and more pointed than thoſe of the Lentils, and whitiſh underneath. From the Tops of theſe Stalks riſe up other ſlender Stalks, naked without Leaves unto the Tops, where there grow many ſmall Flowers, in Manner of a Spike, of a pale reddiſh Colour, with ſome Blueneſs among them; after which riſe up in their Places, round, rough, and ſomewhat flat Heads. The Root is tough, and ſomewhat woody, yet liveth and ſhooteth a new every Year. Of this Sort *Bauhinus* ſetteth forth a leſſer, differing not from the former, but in the Smalneſs thereof.

ONOBRYCHIS ſpicata flore purpureo. *Spiked Cocks-Head with purple Flowers*. This Cocks-Head hath ſuch like weak Stalks, lying or leaning to the Ground, whereon grow winged Leaves very like the former, but hairy: From the Joints riſe other Branches, with the like Leaves on them; and above them riſe up the Flowers in a longer Spike or Tuft at the Top of a naked Stalk, like in Form unto the other, but of an excellent ſhining purple Colour, with many ſmall Petals ſet amongſt them, which turn into ſhort, black, and hard Heads, parted in the Middle. The Root liveth as the former.

ONOBRYCHIS floribus cœruleis, *Blue-flower'd Cocks-Head*. This third Cocks-Head riſeth ſomewhat higher than the former; the Leaves are ſmaller and ſhorter pointed: The Flowers are fewer, and of a pale Blue, and in ſome of a blueiſh purple Colour, and bear afterwards ſlender long Cods, folded double, wherein lie ſmall black Seed, like unto thoſe of Medica.

ONOBRYCHIS foliis Viciæ longioribus, *Cocks-Head with long Fetch Leaves*. This Fetchling hath longer and narrower Leaves, ſomewhat woolly and whitiſh, and more Store ſet on each Side of the Middle Rib; the Flowers ſtand in a large ſpiked Head, being longer than others, and ſomewhat reſembling the Flowers of three-leaved Graſs, of a pale Colour, with dark Veins in them: The Cods that follow are folded like the laſt; but the Seed, which is black, is cornered, or ſquare, like Fenugreek. The Root is woody and living.

ONOBRYCHIS quarta Cluſii, *Mountain Cocks-Head*. This fifth Sort hath likewiſe many winged Leaves growing from the Stalks, but ſmaller than the reſt; and both Stalks and Leaves, though green, yet covered with a Whiteneſs. The Flowers grow at the Tops of bare Stalks, as the others do, but fewer in Number, and of a purpliſh blue Colour. The Cods are long, and folded like the two laſt. The Root is great, thick, and long.

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ONOBRYCHIS globoſo capite, *Round-headed Cocks-Head.* This ſtrange Cocks-Head, which *Cluſius* ſaith he firſt ſaw at Mr. *Rich*'s Garden, Queen *Elizabeth*'s Apothecary, in his Time, was very like the laſt, for the Smalneſs and Hoarineſs of Stalks and Leaves; yet the Stalks were longer, tough, and blackiſh, which lay bare on the Ground before it had Leaves, and then branched it ſelf, ſhooting forth at the Tops ſhort Stalks an Inch long, bearing at the Tops a round Head of many Flowers ſet together, of a whitiſh Colour, ſomewhat like thoſe of Tragacantha, Goats-Thorn; after which followed ſmall Cods, not bigger than thoſe of Orobus, containing one Seed within, each like Fenugreek.

ONOBRYCHIS clypeata aſpera minor, *The leſſer Buckler Fetchling.* This leſſer ſort groweth very low, not above an Hand-breadth high: The Leaves likewiſe are ſmall and narrow; the Flowers are ſmall, and of an excellent crimſon Colour: The Seed Veſſels that follow, are flat and rough, containing ſmall Seeds within them. The Root is thick and thready.

ONOBRYCHIS clypeata levis, *Small Buckler Fetchling.* This ſmooth Fetchling riſeth up but with one Stalk, or two at the moſt, a Foot high, ſet with Joints, where ſtand winged Leaves, conſiſting of many ſmooth long Leaves, and an odd one at the End: From the Joints of the Leaves ſpring up ſmall and long Stalks, whereon the Flowers ſtand in a Spike-faſhion, of a blueiſh purple Colour, and have afterwards flat and ſmooth Husks, Buckler-faſhion, three for the moſt part ſtanding one above another, with ſmall Seed within them.

ONOBRYCHIS minima, *The leaſt Cocks-Head.* This ſmall Plant, *Pena* ſaith, he found on the Hills of *Provence*, with a ſmall Root downward, but thick at the Head, and a thick Bark, having many hairy Stalks, two or three Inches long, with ſmall Leaves on them, like unto Lintels or Aſtragalus, hoary, hard, and bare towards the Tops, and many ſmall pale yelloviſh white Flowers, ſet together in a Tuft, of a drying Taſte, like Birds-foot. *Lobel*, in his *Adverſaria*, call'd it, Aſtragalus perſimilis palmaris puſilla Planta.

ONOBRYCHIS Orientalis fruteſcens ſpinoſa Tragacanthæ facie, Coroi. Inſt. Rei herb. 26. 'Tis a Buſh no more than a Foot high, but ſtretched in Circumference to two or three Feet, tufty, and extreamly like the Tragacantha. Its Stalks towards the Bottom are as thick as a Man's Thumb, white within, covered with a blackiſh Bark chapp'd, crooked higher up, divided into ſeveral Branches, bare, and divided into old Slips, thorny and dry. The Summits of theſe Slips ſupport young Sprigs, crooked and branchy, ended in Prickles, pale green, garniſhed with Leaves ranged upon a Stalk nine or ten Lines long, whereon are uſually two or three Pair of Leaves oppoſite to each other, four or five Lines long, and leſs than one Line broad, pointed at each End, a little folded Gutterwiſe; the Stalk ends in a Leaf of the ſame Nature. The Tops of the Prickles ſuſtain one or two Flowers, leguminous, purple rayed, with a hairy Standard riſing up about nine Lines long, and three broad, hollowed and even indented; the Wings and the under Petals are paler and ſmaller. The Piſtile comes to be a Fruit, like that of our Fenugreek; but it is ſleek, and we ſaw it not ripe; the Cup is reddiſh, two Lines long, flaſhed into five Points; the Leaves have a graſſy Taſte, a little tartiſh.

ONOCORDON, *i. e.* Gramen Phalaroides; which ſee.

ONOGYROS Nicandri, Geſneri, *i. e.* Helianthemum vulgare atque Acanthium vulgare; which ſee.

ONONIS ſpinoſa, is *Anonis ſpinoſa*; which ſee.

ONOPORDON Geſneri, *i. e.* Acanthium vulgare; which ſee.

ONOPTERIS nigra Dodonæi, *i. e.* Adianthum nigrum vulgare; which ſee.

ONOPYXUS tertius Dalechampii, is the Carduus tomontoſus Anglicus, or, *Engliſh woolly Thiſtle*. *See* Carduus.

ONOSMA, like the *Greek*, Ὄνοσμα, in *Engliſh*, *Stone Bugloſs*, has reddiſh Roots, like *Madder*, and is encreaſed by them in Spring.

ONYCHE Dioſcoridis, *i. e.* Blatta Byzantia.

Open-Arſe, is *Medlar*. *See* Meſpilus.

OPHIOGLOSSUM, from the *Greek*, Ὀφίογλωσσον, is called Lingua Serpentina, in *Engliſh*, *Adders-Tongue*. This Plant bears one ſingle Leaf, out of which cometh a Spike, like that of *Mouſe-tail*: 'Tis a ſmall Plant, and not to be found but in *April* and *May*, when we may tranſplant it; for at other Seaſons it doth not appear above Ground.

OPHRIOSCORIDON, ſive Allium Urſinum, in *Engliſh*, *Bears Garlick*. It produces our beſt *Rocambole*, and may be planted of the Cloves about the Root, or from the Rocamboles, in *February* or *January*.

OPHRIS, ſive Bifolium, in *Engliſh*, *Twyblade* and *Twablade*, muſt be tranſplanted about *May*, for there is no other Way of getting it into our Gardens.

OPHTHALMICA, *i. e.* Eufraſia; which ſee.

OPIO Romano, vel opulus Romanus, *i. e.* acer minus; which ſee.

OPIUM, *i. e.* lachryma papaveris, the Tears or *Gum of Poppies*.

Ople, is *Marſh Elder*, i. e. Sambucus paluſtris.

OPOBALSAMUM genuinum antiquorum. This Plant makes a ſmall Shrub, with winged Leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of the Lentiſcus, having an agreable Scent. The Flowers ſtand three together, having ſix white Petals a-piece, and are followed by hard browniſh Berries, of a ſtrong Taſte, and bitter. This Plant grows in *Arabia Fœlix*, and muſt therefore, if we can get it, be kept in our warmeſt Stoves. *See* Exotick Plants. This is ſuppoſed to be the *true Balſam Tree* of the Antients.

OPOCALPASUM, & Opocarpaſum, is the Juice of the Plant *Carpaſum*.

OPULUS Columellæ Dodonæo, *i. e.* Cornus fœmina.

OPUNTIA, *i. e.* Ficus Indica, in *Engliſh*, *Indian Fig*, and *Prickly Pear*. I have had fifteen different Sorts of this Plant; ſome creeping, others ſupporting themſelves without Props; ſome bearing pale yellow Flowers, others of a deep Yellow, and one with a beautiful red Bloſſom. The Leaves of theſe Plants, as they ſeem to be, grow one out of another, and the Flowers out of them; but none of the Flowers open till the Fruit is full grown, and then they ſhew themſelves at the Tops of the Fruit: They are all raiſed by planting what we here call the Leaves in any of the Summer Months. See more of this under the Word *Ficus Indica*, and the Word *Exotic*.

ORBITOR horto Cretenſium bello, *i. e.* Trifolium ſpinoſum. *See* Trifolium.

Orache, in *Latin*, Atriplex; which ſee.

Orchanet, in *Latin*, Anchuſa; which ſee.

ORCHIS, or *Satyrium*, in *Greek* is alſo ὄρχις in general, in *Engliſh* alſo *Orchis*; but their different Claſſes are ſignified by Cynoſorchis, Tragorchis, Triorchis, *&c.* This is a numerous Tribe, affording extraordinary Variety in their Flowers, which imitate Men, Flies, Waſps, Bees, Gnats, Frogs, Butterflies, Lizards, and other Creatures, many of which are found growing wild in our Meadows, Heaths, and Woods, eſpecially in chalky Grounds, but I think deſerve a Place in our Gar-

Gardens, as well as any Flower whatever; but there is ſome Difficulty in the Culture of this Plant; for it does not love to be tranſplanted, unleſs great Care be taken to preſerve its double Root without wounding, or even its Fibres; neither does it love change of Soil or Situation, both which are hurtful to it. Thoſe of the Meadows, however, will bear removing better than the reſt; but it ſhould be done while they are in Flower, or when they are coming to Flower, then we may take them up with a Ball of Earth about their Roots, and plant them in a prepared Soil, imitating that which they were taken from; and to thoſe which we find in the Woods we ought to lay Moſs and rotted Wood about them, that the Seeds may fall among them, by which Means we ſhall have young Plants. We muſt take care to plant theſe in Places which ſhould not be diſturbed, and we may hope to ſee them improve with us: They generally flower in *April*, *May*, and *June*. The Sorts which are known, are;

Orchis, ſive Satyrium Baſilicum, ſive Palma Chriſti mas, *The great Male-handed Satyrion*. This handed *Orchis* or *Satyrion*, hath for the moſt part, but three large green Leaves near the Ground, ſpotted with ſmall blackiſh Marks: From among which riſeth up a Stalk, with ſome ſmaller Leaves thereon, bearing at the Top a Spike of Flowers, thick ſet together, every one whereof is made like an human Body, with the Belly broader below than above, where it hath ſmall Pieces adjoined to it: The Flower is of a reddiſh purple Colour, ſpotted with deeper purple Spots, and having ſmall Pieces like Horns hanging at the Backs of the Flower, and a ſmall Leaf at the Bottom of the Foot-ſtalk of every Flower. The Roots are not round, like the other Orchis's, but ſomewhat long and flat, like a Hand, with ſmall Diviſions below, hanging down like the Fingers of a Hand, cut ſhort off by the Knuckles; two of theſe Roots always growing together, with ſome ſmall Fibres or Strings above the Heads of the Roots, at the Bottom of the Stalk.

Orchis, ſive Satyrium Baſilicum, ſive Palma Chriſti fœmina, *The Female handed Satyrion*. This Female Satyrion hath longer and narrower Leaves than the former, and ſpotted with more and greater Spots, compaſſing the Stalk at the Bottom like the other; this beareth likewiſe a Spike of Flowers, like unto the other, but that each of theſe have Heads like Hoods, whereas the former have none; in ſome they are white, with purple Spots, and in others of a reddiſh Purple, with deep or dark coloured Spots: The Roots are alike.

Orchis Hermaphroditica candida, *The white Butterfly Orchis*. The Roots of this Kind take part with both the Sorts of Orchis and Satyrium; being neither altogether round, nor fully handed, and thereupon it took the Name, to ſignify both Kinds. The Leaves are two in Number, ſeldom more, of being fair and broad, like the Leaves of Lillies, without any Spot at all in them: At the Top of the Stalk ſtand many white Flowers, not ſo thick ſet as the firſt or ſecond, every one being faſhioned like unto a white Butterfly, with the Wings ſpread abroad.

Orchis Mellitias. ſive Apifera, *The Red-wing'd Bee*, or *The Bee Flower*, or *Bee Orchis*. This is a ſmall low Plant, for the moſt part, with three or four ſmall narrow Leaves at the Bottom; the Stalk is ſeldom above half a Foot high, with four or five Flowers thereon, one above another, having round Bodies, and ſomewhat flat, of a kind of yellow Colour, with purple Wings above them, ſo like unto a Humble Bee, that it might ſoon deceive one that never had ſeen ſuch a Flower before. The Roots are two together, round and white, having a certain Viſcoſity

or Clammineſs within them, without any Taſte almoſt at all, as all or the moſt part of theſe Kinds have.

Orchis Sphegodes, *Gnats Satyrion.* The Leaves of this Orchis are ſomewhat larger than of the Bee Flower; the Stalk is alſo ſomewhat higher. The Flowers are fewer on the Top, but ſomewhat larger than of the Bee Flowers; they have the Reſemblance of a Gnat, or great long Fly. The Roots are two round Bulbs, as the others are.

Orchis Myodes, *Fly Orchis.* The Fly Orchis is like unto the laſt deſcribed, both in Leaf and Root; the Difference is in the Flower, which is neither ſo long as the Gnat Satyrion, nor ſo great as the Bee Orchis; but the lower Part of the Fly is black, with a Liſt of Aſh-colour croſſing the back, with a ſhew of Legs hanging at it. The natural Fly ſeemeth to be ſo in love with it, that you ſhall ſeldom come in the heat of the Day, but you ſhall find one ſitting cloſe upon it.

Orchis, five Cynoſorchis major latifolia; *The firſt great Dogs-ſtones.* This greater Orchis hath five or ſix broad Leaves lying on the Ground, among which riſeth up a round green Stalk, half a Yard high, commonly without Leaves, or but one or two ſtanding below; at the Top of this Stalk ſtandeth a ſpiked Head of purpliſh Flowers, ſet thick and cloſe together, made like open Hoods, from the Middle whereof hangeth down a ſmall Body, reſembling a Dog, or ſuch other Creature, being of a pale purple Colour, ſpotted with deeper purple Spots and Lines, after which come long and round ſmall Husks, containing therein ſmall duſty Seed. The Root is compoſed of two round white Bulbs, ſet together like the Teſticles of a Dog, with long Fibres at the Heads of them, one ſomewhat higher ſometimes than another; and always one of them, which is the higher, is firm and hard, the other lank, wrinckled, and ſoft, which waſteth away to nothing, leaving the firm Root, which ſo remains all the Winter, and in the Spring another ſpringeth and increaſeth from the Side of the old one; and then that begins to grow lank, while the other new one encreaſes.

Orchis, five Cynoſorchis major latifolia altera, *The great purple Dogs-ſtones.* This Sort hath ſomewhat narrower Leaves than the former; the ſpiked Head of Flowers, is neither ſo long, nor ſo thick, and the Flowers are of a whitiſh purple Colour, marked with ſome purple Spots and Lines more inward, formed like open Hoods, and ſmall Bodies hanging forth like the former. The Seed and Roots are like the preceding.

Orchis, five Cynoſorchis major ſpicâ compactâ, *The greater pale purple-flower'd Dogs-ſtones.* The Leaves of this are ſomewhat narrower than the laſt, and ſometimes ſpotted; the Stalk alſo is ſomewhat lower, with Leaves upon it, and the Spike-head ſhort and cloſe, with the like Flowers for Form, thick ſet together, but ſomewhat leſs, and of a whitiſh purple Colour, ſpotted alſo. The Roots alſo are like the former.

Orchis, five Cynoſorchis latifolia minor, *The ſmaller pale purple Dogs-ſtones.* This groweth as high as the laſt; the Leaves alſo ſomewhat narrow, like it, and many in like manner ſet upon the Stalk: The Flowers are not cloſely ſet, but more looſely, of a pale purple, or bluſh Colour, ſpotted alſo; the Form likewiſe is with open Hoods, and Bodies hanging forth.

Orchis, five Cynoſorchis anguſtifolio hiante Cucullo, *Narrow-leafed Dogs-ſtones.* The Stalk of this is not above a Span high, having narrow long Leaves below, and one or two above upon the Stalk, compaſſing it at the Bottom, of a pale green Colour; the Top whereof is furniſhed with a thin

thin long ſpiked Head of purpliſh white Flowers, in Form like the former, repreſenting open Hoods, each Flower ſtanding on a long Foot-ſtalk.

Orchis, ſive Cynoſorchis militaris, ſive Strateumatica major, *The greater Soldiers Cullions.* The greater of theſe Soldier Cullions hath large Leaves below, and ſome leſſer on the Stalk, which is half a Yard high: The ſpiked Head of Flowers ſtand ſomewhat ſeparate, each Flower being like unto a Man, whoſe Body has had the Arms and Legs cut off, and a Hood ſet thereon, reſembling a legleſs Soldier with his Helmet on; the Hood or Helmet being white, and the Body ſpotted with Purple Spots. The Roots are great and thick.

Orchis, ſive Cynoſorchis militaris rubra, *Red flowered Soldiers Cullions.* The Leaves hereof are narrower, and the Stalk ſmaller and lower than the laſt, ſcarce a Foot high, and the Flowers alſo are ſomewhat like the laſt, but of a fairer bright red Colour.

Orchis, ſive Cynoſorchis militaris minor, *Leſſer Soldiers Cullions.* This is in all Things like the greater of this Kind, except in the Size, which in this is ſmaller, and the Flowers ſomewhat whiter.

Orchis, ſive Cynoſorchis militaris ſpica rubente conglomerata, *Round headed red Soldiers Cullions.* This groweth higher than the former Cynoſorchis militaris rubra, and the Leaves longer, narrower, and but few: The Flowers grow in a round Form together, being like them both for Form and Colour, but that the lower Part of the Body hath four Diviſions or ſhort Parts, and a very ſmall Heel behind the Flower.

Orchis, ſive Cynoſorchis militaris latior floribus variegatis, *Party-colour'd ſmall Soldiers Cullions.* This is much ſmaller and lower, both in Stalk and Flowers, than the laſt: The Leaves are broader and ſhorter, and the ſmall Flowers (which make a much ſhorter Spike) are finely variegated with white and red.

Orchis, ſive Cynoſorchis militaris Pannonica, *Hungarian Soldiers Cullions.* The Stalk hereof is a Palm high or more, bearing ſome narrow Leaves: The ſpiked Head hath the ſmall Flowers like the former, the Hood whereof is of a purpliſh Colour, and the Body or Lip hanging down, is divided into four white Parts, ſpotted with Purple, and a ſmall Spur behind. This hath a ſmall weak Scent.

Orchis, ſive Cynoſorchis militaris purpurea odorata, *Purple ſweet Soldiers Cullions.* This hath a Stalk about a Foot high, ſet with narrow long Leaves, with a long ſlender ſpiked Head, whoſe Flowers are for Form like the two laſt Sorts, and are differing in Colour, ſome being wholly of a fine Purple Colour, without any Spot, others are white without Spots; and ſome have a Hood or Helmet of a deeper Purple; the hollow Part and the Body hanging down being white, ſpotted with purpliſh Spots, yet all of them have a fine ſweet Scent.

Orchis, ſive Cynoſorchis capitulo globoſo, *Round headed Orchis.* This round headed Orchis hath three or four broad and ſhort, ſmooth and pale green ſhining Leaves, ſet on a ſlender Stalk, compaſſing it round at the Bottom; bearing a ſhort round Head like as Cives do at the Top, and not ſpiked as moſt of the other, each Flower being of a purpliſh red Colour.

Orchis, ſive Chamæorchis Alpina flore viridi, *Dwarf Orchis, with a green Flower.* This low Orchis hath a bare Stalk about three Inches high, above the very narrow long Leaves that grow below on each ſide; the ſpiked Head of Flowers is about an Inch long, with two ſhort Leaves under it, and ſundry hooded green Flowers thereon. The Root hath two ſmall round Bulbs.

ORCHIS Morio mas foliis maculatis, *The greater Male Fools-ſtones.* This greater ſort hath five or ſix broad and ſmooth long Leaves like Lillies, ſpotted with black Spots on the upper ſide; the Stalk likewiſe hath ſome thereon, that compaſs it at the Bottom, but ſmaller: The Spike of Flowers is ſmall and Purple, each of them having an open Hood or Helmet, with two ſmall Leaves like Oars, ſtanding upright at the Sides of them. The Belly of the Flower is whiter, having on the back-ſide a crooked Heel or Horn. The whole Flower is ſweet, and very agreeable.

ORCHIS Morio altera maculata, *Another Fools-ſtones with ſpotted Leaves.* The Stalk of this groweth bigger than the former; the Leaves are not altogether ſo large, but lying on the Ground, ſpotted in the ſame manner, and ſomewhat rounder pointed: The Flowers are ſomewhat like the other for the Form, but of a more blueiſh Purple Colour, with a Spur behind.

ORCHIS Morio non maculoſis foliis, *Male Fool-ſtones unſpotted.* The Leaves hereof are ſomewhat large like the laſt, but not ſpotted. The Flowers are either of a deeper or paler Purple Colour, or ſomewhat bluſh, or altogether white; the Belly that hangeth down is ſometimes ſpotted with purple Spots, and ſometimes it hath none, eſpecially in thoſe Flowers that are white.

ORCHIS Morio fœmina, *The Female Fool-ſtones.* The Female Sort hath narrower Leaves, and ribbed almoſt like Ribwort Plantain, ſome lying on the Ground, and ſome ſtanding up higher, compaſſing the Stalk. The Flowers at the Top of the Stalk, have gaping or open Hoods like the former, but the Ears on each ſide ſtand not upright, but lie ſo cloſe thereon that they are hardly diſcerned, with a Heel behind them as the others have. This is found either of a dark Violet Purple Colour, the middle Part whiter and ſpotted, or of a pale red, whoſe Stalk is ſhorter, and the Leaves leſſer, or elſe of a Scarlet Colour, the Scarlet Head being thick and ſhort, and the Flowers ſmall.

ORCHIS Morio minor foliis maculatis, *Small Fool-ſtones with ſpotted Leaves.* This ſmall Orchis hath two or three ſmall long ſpotted Leaves upon the lower part of the Stalk, thoſe up higher being much ſmaller: The Flowers are Purple ſpotted, and ſtriped very finely.

ORCHIS Anthropophora Oreades mas, *The Male Neapolitan Fool-ſtones.* The Stalk of this is a Foot high, having Leaves of the length of ones Hand, and an Inch broad; of a freſh green Colour, waved about the Edges. The Top of the Stalk hath a Buſh of Flowers, red before they open, and of a fair bluſh Colour being blown; in Form like unto the other, before the Hood or Helmet opens, and has alſo ſmall Leaves like Ears on the Sides, with ſhort Arms as it were hanging down by the Body, and the lower Part with Legs partly cut off.

ORCHIS Anthropophora Oreades fœmina, *The Female Neapolitan Fool-ſtones.* This other Orchis of *Naples*, hath longer Leaves, but not broader than the laſt, ſpread on the Ground, and ſome ſmaller on the Stalk, which is higher. The Spike of Flowers are not ſo great and thick, yet in Form like the laſt, but of a pale Colour, ſpotted very thick as ſmall as Sand, having the Hood greeniſh with Purple Edges.

ORCHIS Zoophora Cercopithecam exprimens oreades, *The apiſh Fool of Naples.* The lower Leaves hereof are ſhorter, but broader than the laſt, but thoſe on the Stalk are much longer and narrower. The ſpiked Head of Flowers is greater than the laſt, each of them being of a reddiſh Purple, livelily expreſſing the Form of an Ape, but that the Head is greater, and monſtrous,

ſtrous, covered with ſmall white ſilver-like Ears or Leaves. The Flowers are ſpotted very finely.

Orchis, five Tragorchis maxima, *The greateſt Goats-ſtones*, or *Lizard Orchis*. This greater ſort hath large Leaves lying next the Ground, ſomewhat like Plantain Leaves, but ſhorter. The Stalk likewiſe, which is half a Yard high, bears divers Leaves, and a ſmall ſpiked Head of Purple Flowers, ſet in good Order, having a long crooked Thread or String hanging down from each of them, and twining themſelves one within another: Both the Hood and the Tail is ſpotted, and have a ſtrong Scent. The Bulbs are greater in theſe than in many others. This grows near *Dartford* in *Kent*.

Orchis, five Tragorchis vulgaris, five Teſticulus leporinus, *The ordinary Goat-ſtones*, or *Hare-ſtones*. This other, which is the more common with us, hath longer and narrower Leaves, the Flowers are ſmaller and whiter, ſpotted with reddiſh Spots, and the Tails are more twining; the Smell hereof is as ſtrong as the former, but the Bulbs are leſſer.

Orchis, five Tragorchis minor & verior, *The leſſer*, but *true Goat-ſtones*. The Smell of this Orchis cauſeth its Name, which nearer reſembles the rank Smell of a Goat, than the former, but differs in the Leaves, being much leſſer, and the Flowers being without Spurs or Tails, and ſomewhat like unto thoſe Inſects that we call Wood-lice, for their Proportion; the Colour whereof is ſomewhat browniſh.

Orchis, five Tragorchis Batavia, Cluſii, *The Hollanders Goat-ſtones*. This ſtinking Orchis of *Holland*, found about the *Hague*, and alſo about their Sea Coaſts, hath three or four narrow ſmall Leaves, compaſſing a low Stalk about a Span long, whoſe Top endeth in a ſhort ſpiked Head of Flowers, of a fine purpliſh red Colour on the Inſide, and paler without, having a Belly or Lip hanging down, which is terminated in three ſhort and equal Parts.

Orchis, five Tragorchis altera purpurea, *Stinking Goat-ſtones of Auſtria*. The Leaves of this Orchis are like Lilly Leaves, of a pale green Colour, with ſome ſmaller about the Stalk, which is four Inches high: The ſpiked Head of Flowers is either of a whitiſh or pale Colour, without any Spots; or elſe Purple, with ſome purple Leaves under them, each whereof is hooded and eared, with a hanging Belly, notched as it were at the Bottom. This has a ſtrong rank Smell like the former.

Orchis Serapias bifolia latiſſima, *The greateſt Twablade Fox-ſtones*. This hath only two very large Leaves, not much leſs than thoſe of the white Hellébore or Neeſewort, with divers Veins running through them, green on the upper ſide, and paler underneath, but ſhining withal. The Stalk riſeth a Cubit high, five ſquare, with a few Leaves or Skins thereon, cloſing it about: The Flowers grow in a ſpiked Head like the others, but great and large, being either Purple ſpotted with white, or wholly white. The Roots are great and ſomewhat long, like ſmall Turnips.

Orchis Serapias latifolia altera, *Hungarian Twablade Fox-ſtones*. This other is very like the laſt, but ſomewhat leſſer, and lower both in Leaves, Stalks, and Flowers; and is found alſo both Purple and ſpotted, and white as the former is.

Orchis Serapias bifolia vel trifolia minor, *The leſſer Twablade or three-leaved Fox-ſtones*, or *the leſſer white Butterfly Orchis*. This leſſer Orchis hath two or three large Leaves next the Root, yet leſſer than the laſt; the Stalk is more than half a Foot high, with two or three pieces thereon, and a ſmall Tuft or Spike of white Flowers at the Top thinly ſet thereon, ſomewhat reſembling white Butter-

flies

flies with their Wings ſpread, each Flower having a crooked Tail behind it full of a ſweet Liquor.

Orchis Sphegodes, ſive fucum referens, *The greater Drone-Bee Flower.* The Leaves of this Orchis are five or ſix, long, narrow, and ribbed like *Ribwort Plantain*, yet ſomewhat leſs: The Stalk is about a Span high, bearing five or ſix Flowers at the Head, in faſhion ſomewhat like a Bumble, Humble, or Drone-Bee, as it is called, having ſome few ſmall whitiſh Purple Leaves like Wings above, and a browniſh Belly or Body below.

There is another ſort of this Orchis, whoſe Flower is leſſer, as well as Leaves, and of a more whitiſh green Colour.

Orchis Sphegodes altera, *The Waſp* Orchis. The Waſp Orchis hath narrower Leaves than the laſt: The Flowers ſtand in the ſame manner, and of the ſame faſhion almoſt, but ſomewhat greater, and of a brown yellow Colour, the Wings being a little inclining to Purple.

Orchis minor culicem exprimens, *The leſſer Gnat Flower.* The leſſer Gnat-flower hath three Leaves uſually ſtanding below the Stalk, with ſome few ſhort ones up higher. The Flowers are many, but ſmall, much reſembling a ſmall Gnat or Fly, of a yellowiſh brown Colour, whoſe lower Part is ſmaller than the greater Sort.

Orchis Sphegodes, ſive teſticulus vulpinus, *The greater Gnat Flower.* The Stalk of this is greater and higher; the Leaves alſo are larger than the two laſt, and ſmaller upon the Stalks: The Flowers are fewer at the Top, but larger by much; the Colour doth not much differ, but is rather darker.

Orchis Myodes major, *The greater*, or *Fleſh-fly Flower.* The greater Fly-flower hath three or four ſomewhat broad and long ſmooth green Leaves next the Ground; the Stalk riſeth about an Hand-breadth high, with a few large Flowers ſet at the Top, reſembling a great Fleſh-Fly, made of four Leaves, three uppermoſt, and a long one loweſt.

Orchis Myodes minor, *The leſſer Fly-flower.* The leſſer Fly-flower hath ſomewhat leſſer Leaves, and more ribbed: The Stalk riſeth not fully ſo high; the Flowers grow in the ſame manner, very like unto the laſt Sort, but leſſer, and of a little darker Colour, both the Bottom, and about the middle Part, but paler between the Wings, being of a pale Colour inclining to Blue.

Orchis Myodes minima, *The leaſt Fly-flower.* The leaſt Fly-flower hath three Leaves narrow and ribbed, growing cloſer to the Stalk, which is ſmaller and lower than the laſt, having two or three ſmall Flowers at the Top like the other, but ſmaller, and of a browniſh purple Colour, ſomewhat ſpotted.

Orchis Myodes lutea Narbonenſis, *The great yellow Fly of Narbone.* This great yellow Fly hath three or four larger Leaves than the laſt, full of Ribs; the Stalk is higher, and the Flowers much greater, and of a yellow Colour, like ſome Flies with us.

Orchis Bratrachites, *The Frog Orchis*, or *Frog-flower.* The Frog-flower hath broad and ſhort Leaves below, and narrower and longer up higher on the Stalk, at the Top whereof grow ſundry yellowiſh Flowers, reſembling the Bodies of Frogs, with the Head and Wings greeniſh, from whence it took the Appellation. The Roots hereof are large, a little longer and more pointed at the Bottom than of others.

Orchis Arachnitis, *The Spider-flower.* The Leaves hereof are more in number than in the laſt, narrower alſo and longer; the Stalk is not higher, and bearing but three or four Flowers at the Top, reſembling a Spider in the round

round Belly, and the ſmall Neck or Partition between it and the Top Wings or Legs.

Orchis Pſycodes herbacei coloris, *The green Butterfly*. This Butterfly hath divers large ſmooth green Leaves next the Ground, and other ſmaller and longer upon the Stalk: The Flowers are many and great, reſembling Butterflies with their Wings ſpread abroad, of a kind of Graſs green Colour, with a Spur behind.

Orchis Ornithophora folio maculoſo, *White*, or *Purple Birds-flower*. The Leaves of this are ſomewhat large, and ſpotted for the moſt part, (for this Sort is apt to ſpot,) ſome having broad, large, or pointed, others narrow, leſs, or rounder Leaves: The Flowers are large and like the laſt, with a Spur alſo behind them; but ſome are all white, others are Purple, and ſome between both of a purpliſh white Colour. This Kind flowereth with the firſt Sorts.

Orchis Myodes anguſtifolia, *The narrow leafed Fly-flower*. This hath many narrower Leaves than many other, ſtanding upon the Stalk up to the Top, where the Flowers reſemble a ſmall ſhort Fly.

Orchis Macrophyllos columnæ, *Narrow leafed Fly-flower of Naples*. The Stalk of this Fly-flower is three Foot high, having two very long Leaves at the Bottom, but of an unequal Length; thoſe that grow next on the Stalk are much longer, ſome being a Foot and a half long, and very narrow, but thoſe up higher are ſhorter and broader; at the Top are ſet divers Flowers in a ſpike of a Foot long, each whereof ſtandeth like a croſs hollow Pipe, having a broad and long Beard joining to it, of a fine bluſh Colour, with a more purpliſh Leaf like a Tongue hanging down, broad above, and ſmall below: This is found uſually but with one ſound Root (the other, as it ſeems, being decayed) with ſome Fibres both at the Head, and from the Sides which is not ſeen in any ſort of Orchis.

Orchis Puſilla Odorata, *The Sweet Musk Orchis*. This ſweet Orchis hath uſually but three ſmall and narrow green Leaves; the Stalk is of an Hand-breadth high, having a long narrow Spike of pale green Flowers, ending in three Points, and ſmelling like Muſk: This hath but one ſmall round Root appearing at one time, of the Bigneſs of a Pear, above which it hath long Strings running forth, by which new Plants are increaſed.

Orchis five Triorchis alba odorata major, *The greater ſweet Lady Traces*. The great Lady Traces hath ſundry very ſad green ſhining Leaves, like unto the leſſer Plantain, but ſharper pointed, which riſe up in *September*, after the Stalk with Flowers is withered, which remain green all the Winter, and periſh in *May*; the ſlender Stalk which windeth it ſelf a little, riſeth up in *Auguſt*, ſtored for a great length with many ſmall white and ſweet Flowers, compaſſing it round, and hanging down round about it: The Roots grow ſometimes three, and ſometimes four together, being round, and longer than in any of the former Orchides, with divers ſhort Fibres ſet round about them, contrary to the order obſerved in all the reſt.

Orchis, five Triorchis alba odorata minor, *The leſſer ſweet Lady Traces*. The leſſer Traces hath much ſmaller Leaves lying next the Ground, but of the ſame faſhion like unto a very ſmall Plantain; the Stalk is little above an Hand-breadth high, with ſome ſmall ſhew of little Pieces of Leaves joining to the Flowers, which are white, daſhed over with a thin Bluſh, ſtanding in thin long Spikes compaſſing the Stalk, and are very ſweet. The Roots grow by Couples, and are ſmall, ſomewhat long as well as round.

Orchis lutea Leodienſis, *Lady Traces of Liege*. The Leaves of this are ſomewhat more like a broad leafed Plantain, yet ſmaller and narrower, three or four at the Bottom of the Stalk, which is bare of Leaves, and hath yellowiſh Flowers like the others at the Top, one above another. The Roots grow three, and ſometimes four together.

Orchis Friſia littoralis, *Frieſland Orchis*, or *Lady Traces*. This hath but two ſmall round Bulbs for the Root, from whence ſpring up two or three ſmall, long, and hairy Leaves, yet ſhorter than that of the Ribwort Plantain: The Stalk is above a Span high, bearing ſmall yellowiſh green Flowers like the former, and ſet in the ſame Order with this Orchis. You have the next Triorchis, as *Lobel* hath given it us, from *Cornelius Gemma*.

Orchis, five Triorchis lutea altera gemmæ folio glabro, *Yellow Traces with ſmooth Leaves*. This hath longer Leaves and ſmoother than the laſt, and Stalks and Flowers very like, yellow alſo and ſweet. The Root is compoſed of three ſmall round Bulbs.

Orchis, five Chamæ Orchis latifolia Zelandica, *The dwarf Orchis of Zeland*. This ſmall Orchis hath two, and ſometimes three round Bulbs for the Roots, covered with whitiſh Coats or Skins, being greeniſh within, and ſweetiſh in Taſte, the lower of them being lank as in others: It hath two fair, but ſmall, Lilly-like Leaves about two Inches long riſing from them, ſome three or four Inches high.

Orchis radice repente, *Park. Small creeping*, or *Baſtard Orchis*. The Roots of this Orchis are unlike all the reſt, being many, long, and full of Strings growing thicker together, and interlacing themſelves one amongſt another, yet have they at the upper Part next under the Leaves, as *Camerarius* ſaith, ſome ſhew of ſmall Bulbs ſometimes to be ſeen; the Leaves that riſe from thence are thick, and ſomewhat broad like Plantain, of a dark green Colour: The Stalk is ſlender, furniſhed at the Top with divers white Flowers, ſpotted with Blood-red Spots.

Orchis palmata major mas, five Palma Chriſti mas, *The great male handed Orchis*. This Male Orchis hath divers large broad and long ſmooth green Leaves lying on the Ground, among which riſeth up a round Stalk with ſome ſuch Leaves on it, but leſſer up to the Top; where grow a large Head of pale purple Flowers, ſpotted with a deeper purple Colour, each Flower having a Heel of the ſame Colour behind it. The Roots are flat and broad, two joined together at the Head, like unto Hands, parted at the Bottom into ſhort pieces, as if the Fingers were cut ſhort off by the Knuckles, with ſome Fibres at the Head, one of them being firm, and the other looſe or ſpongy, as in the former Orchides, which riſe and decay in the like manner.

Orchis palmata major pratenſis anguſtifolia, *The great male handed Orchis with narrow Leaves*. The Roots of this are double-handed like the former, parted into three Parts below: The Leaves are long and narrow, through which riſes the Stalk, as through a Pipe, to be a Foot and half, whereon is ſet a ſpiked Head of Flowers of a pale purple Colour, with a Spur behind, and a ſmall Leaf ſet with every Flower at the Bottom.

Orchis palmata fœmina, five palma Chriſti fœmina maculato folio, *The female handed Orchis*. The Leaves hereof are long, narrow, and ſpotted with black Spots; the Stalk hath likewiſe ſome narrower Leaves, and a ſpiked Head of hooded Flowers, ſome reddiſh, either deeper, paler, or bluſh, or elſe white, the loweſt of them will be ſpotted, yet ſome will have none. The Roots are handed like the other.

Orchis palmata pratenſis maxima Conopſæa dicta, *The greateſt handed and*

and hooded Orchis. This riſeth with a Stalk two Cubits high, having many long and narrow Leaves, compaſſing it almoſt at the Bottom: The Flowers are hooded, like the laſt, but of a pale purple Colour, and ſweet withal; they flower late.

Orchis palmata minor flore rubro, *Small handed Orchis with red Flowers.* This ſmall Orchis hath a ſlender Stalk, with a few long and narrow Leaves ſet upon it, ſmaller above than thoſe below, having a ſpiked Head of ſhining red Flowers: The Root is ſmall and handed like the reſt.

Orchis palmata anguſtifolia minor, *The leſſer handed Orchis with narrow Leaves.* The Root of this Sort is handed, but leſs than the former, and the lower Diviſions of them are longer: The Leaves are very long and narrow, the Stalk grows to be near a Foot high, and the Flowers are of a pale purple Colour; but the whole Spike is ſhorter than others.

Orchis palmata anguſtifolia minor odoratiſſima, *The ſweet ſmall handed Orchis.* This ſmall Sort hath Roots like the reſt; the Leaves are much narrower, and long almoſt as Graſs: The Stalk is about four Inches high, bearing very ſmall Leaves up to the Top, with a ſmall Spike of pale purple Flowers, very ſweet, each having a Hood and a Lip hanging down, divided at the Bottom into four Parts, with a Heel behind.

Orchis palmata cariophyllata, *Handed Orchis ſmelling like Cloves or Gillyflowers.* The Leaves of this Sort are long and narrow; the Stalk ſlender, with many ſhort Leaves upon it; the ſpiked Head of Flowers is purple, each reſembling ſmall Flies, and ſmelling as ſweet as a Gillyflower; after which come great Heads of ſmall Seed: The Root is handed; but hath the lower Diviſions much longer than others, running down into the Ground.

Orchis palmata batrachites, vel Myodes. *Handed Orchis reſembling Frogs or Flies.* The Leaves that grow on the Stalk are ſomewhat ſhort and broad, compaſſing it at the Bottom. The Flowers that ſtand above are ſmall, with Wings as it were above, and a long ſmall Body hanging down, and doth in ſome ſort reſemble a Frog, as well as a Fly. The Root hath ſhorter Diviſions in one Part, and longer in another.

Orchis caſtrata, *Gelded Orchis.* This hath alſo long narrow Leaves, ſet on a ſlender Stalk, and ſmaller up to the Top, where ſtandeth a bending Head of white Flowers ſpotted, each reſembling a Fly, the lower part of whoſe hanging Body is more pointed: The Root is made of two long Pieces like Legs, ending in ſmall Points, and are neither handed, nor like the other Sorts.

Orchis palmata paluſtris latifolia, *Marſh handed Orchis with broad Leaves.* The large and broad, ſmooth, green Leaves of this Sort, are ſet in order upon the Stalk up to the Top, growing ſmaller ſtill upwards to the large Spike of pale bluſh Flowers, every one of which hath a ſmall greeniſh Leaf at the ſetting on; the Root hath long Diviſions at the Bottoms of the Hands: This flowers more early than the ordinary paſture Kinds.

Orchis palmata paluſtris altera, *Another Marſh handed Orchis.* The Leaves of this are not ſo long nor broad as the laſt, ſometimes ſpotted, but more uſually without. The Flowers are thick ſet, like the laſt, but of a violet purple Colour: This flowereth after the laſt.

Orchis palmata paluſtris lævifolia, *Another Marſh handed Orchis.* This differeth little from the laſt, but in the Leaves, being without Spots, and in the Flowers, which are more white.

Orchis palmata paluſtris maculata, *Spotted Marſh handed Orchis.* The Stalk

Stalk hereof is tall and ſtrong, the Leaves large and full of Spots, the Flowers purple, with green Leaves ſet among them.

ORCHIS palmata Pannonica quarta, Cluſii, *Hungarian handed Orchis*. The lower Leaves hereof are like thoſe of the white Lilly, and of a whitiſh green Colour, without any Spots on them; they are of an unpleaſant Taſte: The Flowers are large, growing ſpike-faſhion one above another, of a whitiſh Colour, without any Spot, reſembling a Fools-hood with Ears on both Sides, and a broad Lip hanging down, and with a broad blunt Tail behind, ſmelling ſomewhat ſtrong, like Elder-flowers. It hath alſo a ſmall whitiſh Leaf at the Foot of the Flower, next to the Stalk. The Root is handed alſo.

There is another Sort hereof, whoſe Flowers are purple, and the ſmall Leaf, ſet at the Stalk of the Flower, of a purpliſh Colour.

ORCHIS palmata paluſtris Dracontias, *The Marſh Dragon handed Orchis*. The Leaves of this Orchis are like thoſe of the Lilly, compaſſing the Stalk almoſt round at the Bottom: The ſpiked Head groweth thick, with very red hooded Flowers, like the laſt, and green Leaves among them.

ORCHIS palmata flore viridi, *Small Mountain handed Orchis with green Flowers*. The Root hereof is handed, but ſmall; the Stalk is about a Span high; the Leaves are but few, long and narrow; the Flowers are ſmall and green, hooded and bellied, parted at the Bottom with a ſmall long Leaf at each of them.

ORCHIS palmata montana maxima, *Great Mountain handed Orchis*. This greater Sort hath a Stalk two Foot high, whoſe lower Leaves are a Foot long, and an Inch and a half broad, and thoſe up higher ſmaller: At the Top ſtandeth a ſpiked Head of ſmall Flowers, an Hand-breadth long, of a pale purple Colour, hooded and heeled, and the lower Part of the Lip or Belly parted very much, with a Leaf at the Foot of each; likewiſe the Root is handed like the reſt, with long Diviſions.

ORCHIS palmata montana Lobelii. *Lobel's Mountain handed Orchis*. There is ſmall Difference between this and the ſpotted Marſh handed Orchis, but that the Leaves hereof have no Spots, and are more ſmooth.

ORCHIS palmata montana maculata flore candido, *Spotted Mountain handed white Orchis*. The Leaves of this Orchis are ſomewhat narrow, and ſpotted like thoſe of the female handed Orchis: The Stalk and Flowers alſo are like it; and differeth not but in the Colour, which is white.

ORCHIS palmata anguſtifolia Alpina, *Small Mountain handed Orchis*. *Matthiolus* tells us, this ſmall Orchis hath very narrow Leaves, as ſmall as Crocus. The Stalk is low and ſmall, bearing ſmall Flowers, of a ſad purple Colour, like the purple Flower Gentle, and of a moſt fragrant Smell while it is freſh and green.

ORCHIS abortiva ruffa, *Ordinary Birdſneſt*. The common Birdſneſt riſeth up with upright ſappy weak Stalks, having a ſhew of Leaves on them, which are very ſhort thin Skins rather than Leaves, of the ſame Colour with the Stalks and Flowers, that is, of a browniſh dead Yellow. The Flowers ſtand upon a ſpiked Head, like thoſe of the other Orchides, and of the ſame Faſhion, with Husks of duſty Seed following them. The Root is compoſed of a number of Fibres, that croſs and entangle themſelves one within another very intricately.

ORCHIS, ſive Nidus avis purpurea, *Purple Birdſneſt*. This purple Birdſneſt groweth ſomewhat lower than the other, having ſome longer skinny Leaves on the Stalks than the foregoing, with Flowers on a ſpiked Head, very like the laſt for Form; but the whole Stalk, Leaves, and Flowers, are of

of a violet purple Colour; after which follow ſmall Seed, like the other: The Root alſo is like the former.

Orchis cretica maxima flore pallii Epiſcopalis forma, Coroll. The Root conſiſts of two Knobbs, white, fleſhy, almoſt oval, about fifteen Lines long, full of Juice, more hairy than are the Knobbs of thoſe of this Kind, whoſe Fibres only iſſue from the lower part of the Trunk. The Trunk or Stalk we are ſpeaking of, is about a Foot high, four Lines thick, adorned from the Beginning like the Sheath of a Knife, with two or three Leaves of about three Inches long, and near an Inch and half broad, veined, light green, much ſmaller along the Stalk, eſpecially in thoſe Places where they are ſucceeded by Flowers. The Coif, or Upper-part of the Flower, conſiſts of five Petals, three great, and two ſmall; the great are ſix or ſeven Lines in Length, three or four in Breadth, warping, ſharp-pointed, roſe-colour'd, ſtreak'd with green on the Back: The two ſmall Petals are placed alternately among the great; they are hardly three Lines long, and a Line in Breadth. The under Petal of this Flower, which is larger and fairer than any of the reſt, is about fifteen Lines long, and begins in the Form of a Pidgeon's Breaſt, yellowiſh green, the Head inclining to green; the reſt of the Leaf is a ſort of a Biſhop's Cope, cut into three Parts, of which the middlemoſt is the leaſt, moderately indented and ſomewhat ſloping; the other two Parts more piqued. The Cope is of a dun Colour, ſhagged like Velvet, embelliſhed with a ſort of Purple and Brilliant, like the Back of a Bee, two ſharp Eminences, greeniſh, yellow, and nappy, riſing a little beneath, and on one Side of the Pidgeon's Breaſt, which makes part of an oblong Cartouche, the Flower Part whereof is tawney yellow, ſet off with yellowiſh Fleurons, terminating like an Anchor. The Tail of this Flower is about an Inch long, two Lines thick, and ſomewhat crooked; this in Time becomes Fruit: I ſaw it not in its Maturity.

Ordilion, Tordilion, and Tordilium; which ſee.

Oreoselinum, *i. e.* Selinum montanum. *See* Selinum.

Orange tree, in *Latin*, Malus Aurantia; which ſee.

Orange of Mallabar, is Corcapuli.

Organy ſweet, in *Latin*, Origanum; which ſee.

Goat's Organy, in *Latin*, Tragoriganum; which ſee.

Wild Organy, or *Wild Marjoram*, is Origanum ſylveſtre; which ſee.

Organs, is *Penyroyal*, in *Latin*, Pulegium; which ſee.

Orobanch, or *Kill-herb*, in *Latin*, Orobanche, ſive Hæmodoron, vel Limodoron; which ſee.

Orobus, or the *Bitter Vetch*, in *Latin*, Orobus; which ſee.

Orpine, in *Latin*, Telephium, ſive Craſſula; which ſee.

Oricella Theyeti Lugdunenſis, *i. e.* geniſta tinctoria Hiſpanica.

Orrice, is *Flower-de-luce*. See Iris tuberoſa.

Origanum, from the *Greek*, ὀρίγανον, in *Engliſh*, *Organy* and *Baſtard Marjoram*, is a Plant which has many Varieties, as we ſhall ſee by the following Deſcriptions; all which may be raiſed by Seeds ſown in *April*, and alſo by planting Cuttings of them in that Month.

Origanum Dictamni Cretici facie, folio craſſo, nunc villoſo, nunc glabro. Its Root is ſometimes as thick as a Man's Thumb, ligneous, about a Foot long, brown, chapp'd, reddiſh within, attended with hairy crooked Fibres, It puts forth ſome Heads, whence ariſe Stalks eight or nine Inches thick, ſquare, ſea-green; ſome of them plain, others branchy, garniſhed with cloſe-ſet Leaves, oppoſed in Couples, round

or oval, terminating inſenſibly in Points almoſt like a *Gothick* Arch, nine or ten Lines long, much like thoſe of *Cretan Dittany*; but of the Leaves of the Origanum we are mentioning, ſome are ſometimes thick as the Coin call'd a Double, fleſhy and the others thinner, and ſlightly hairy: Some are inſipid, others poignant, odoriferous: They do not leſſen, except towards the Top of the Branches and Stalks, which commonly divide themſelves into two Ears, where they conclude in a ſingle one; each Ear is fifteen or twenty Lines long, five or ſix Lines broad, form'd by four Rows of Scales of a waſhy Purple, oval-pointed, four or five Lines long. After theſe grow Flowers, which open ſucceſſively, nine or ten Lines long: They are Pipes or Tubes half a Line long, whitiſh, widening into two Lips, the Upper part whereof is two Lines and a half long, obtuſe, and bent gutterwiſe. The undermoſt is of the ſame Bigneſs, round, and divided into three obtuſe Parts, terminated behind like a Spur half a Line long; the Chieves are longer than the upper Lip, but of the ſame Colour, and charged with Summities divided into two Purſes. The Cup is a Tube two Lines and a half long, yellow-green, cut like a Flute, in the Bottom whereof ripen two or three Seeds very ſmall, blackiſh; for of four Embryo's which are at the Bottom of the Piſtile, there are always ſome which miſcarry. Theſe Seeds have thriven in the Royal Garden, where the Plant is not at all changed by Culture: It is eaſily preſerved in a Green-Houſe, where, with other Aromatick Plants, it requires now and then a new Air warmed by the Sun-Beams.

ORYZA, from the *Greek*, Ὄρυζα, in *Engliſh*, *Rice*; and *Rice*, is a kind of Corn well known: It is cultivated in many Parts of *Italy*, and is lately introduced to *Carolina*, where it turns to good Account; it thrives beſt in moiſt Places, and muſt never be ſown in any Place where Water is wanting, if we expect good Succeſs with it. We may ſow it in *England* in *March* in Pots, which ſhould be ſet in Pans of Water, and ſhould be warmly expoſed.

ORMINUM, *i.e.* Horminum; which ſee.

ORNOGLOSSUM, *i. e.* fructus, five ſemen fraxini, the *Seed* or *Maſt* of the *Aſh*.

ORNITHOPODIUM is alſo called Pes Avis, in *Engliſh*, *Birds-foot*: We find theſe growing wild upon our Heaths; they make but very ſmall Plants, with winged Leaves, and bring their Seed Veſſels in ſuch a manner as to reſemble the Feet and Claws of Birds, which occaſioned it to be named as above. Theſe may be raiſed from Seeds ſown as ſoon as they are ripe in ſandy Soil.

ORNITHOGALUM, is a bulbous-rooted Flower, which we call in *Engliſh* the *Star of Bethlehem*. The ſeveral Sorts of it bloſſom about *May*, and make a good ſhew in a Garden; they encreaſe by the Bulbs, and may be tranſplanted only when the Leaves and Flowers are quite decay'd; ſo that in *July* they may be taken up, but ſhould not be above a Month out of the Ground.

ORNITHOGALUM. The Star of *Bethlehem*, and the Varieties thereof, are next to be handled; ſome of them are fine Flowers, and others not worth the naming, the which we will paſs over, and deſcribe the beſt only.

ORNITHOGALUM Arabicum, *The Star-flower of Arabia*, hath many long, green Leaves, like unto thoſe of the Oriental Jacinth, from whence riſeth up a round green Stalk, about two Foot high, bearing at the Top thereof upon long Foot-ſtalks, ſeveral large Flowers, with ſmall ſhort green-pointed Petals at the Bottom of each of them, conſiſting of ſix pure white Leaves

Leaves, with ſix white Threads about it, tipp'd with yellow Pendents: The Root is great and white, with a flat Bottom, the Fibres being gone, which it yearly looſeth. This is very impatient of Froſt, and will not abide with us, unleſs it be carefully preſerved and defended in Winter.

ORNITHOGALUM Maximum album, *The greateſt White Star of Bethlehem*; hath many fair broad long freſh green Leaves, which ſpring early out of the Ground, and continue from the Beginning of *February*, to the End of *May*, at which Time they begin to fade, and the Stalk with the Head of the Flowers begins to riſe, and before they are blown the Leaves will be all gone. The Stalk when in Flower, is a Yard high, green, ſmooth, and round, bearing at the Top a great Buſh or Spike of Flowers, upon long Foot-ſtalkes, which grow ſhorter and ſhorter to the Top of the Stalk: The Flowers open by Degrees, firſt below, and ſo upwards, conſiſting of ſix white Petals, ſpread open like a Star, with a white Umbone in the middle, beſet with many Threads tipp'd with yellow. The Root is great, and hath a flat Bottom like the former, but more hardy to endure, and apter to increaſe; whereby it is now grown common.

ORNITHOGALUM Neapolitanum, *The Star-Flower of Naples*, riſeth out of the Ground early, with four or five long, hollow, pointed, whitiſh-green Leaves, ſtanding round together. The Stalk riſeth two Foot high, bearing many Flowers, each containing ſix long narrow Petals, of a ſhining White Colour on the Inſide, and of a whitiſh-green on the Outſide, turning back towards the Stalks, with ſix other ſmall Petals in the Middle, ſtanding round together like a Cup, with a white Pointel, and ſix Threads tipped with Yellow. The Root is white, and increaſeth too much, and, therefore, requires to be yearly taken up, and freed from Off-Sets, wherewith it is apt to be peſtered.

ORNITHOGALUM Luteum, *The Yellow Star of Bethlehem*, cometh up the firſt with one long round greeniſh Leaf, which opening a little above the Ground yieldeth another ſmall Leaf ſhorter than the firſt; from whence riſeth a Stalk four or five Inches high, bearing at the Top four or five ſmall green Leaves, and among them the like Number of ſmall, yellow, Star-like Flowers, with a ſmall greeniſh Line down the Backs of the Petals, and ſome ſmall reddiſh Threads in the Middle. The Root is ſmall, round, white, and clear; and although it yearly looſeth the Fibres; it will not endure to be kept but very little Time out of the Ground.

ORNITHOGALUM Æthiopicum, *The Star-Flower of Ethiopia*, hath green Leaves, a Foot long, and an Inch broad, woolly when broken, and a Stalk a Cubit high, bearing from the Middle to the Top, many large, white Star-like Flowers, with ſome Yellowneſs in the Bottoms of them, with a three-ſquare Head, compaſſed with white Threads, tipped with Yellow; the Root is thick, round, and white, almoſt as tender as that of the firſt.

There are ſome other Varieties; as the great white ſpiked Star of *Bethlehem*, which is like the former great White, but leſſer, and not ſo good. The Flowers grow in a larger Spike, but much thinner ſet on the Stalk: There are ſome others, that bear ſmall white Flowers, not worth retaining.

The *Arabian* flowereth in *May*, the ſecond in *June*; that of *Naples*, and yellow in *April*, but the *Æthiopian* not until *Auguſt*.

They looſe their Fibres; and the Roots may be take up as ſoon as the Stalks are dry, and kept out of the Ground until the End of *September*; except thoſe of the yellow, which will

not endure out of the Earth but a little Time; that of *Arabia*, and that of *Ethiopia*, are both tender, and will not endure the Extremity of our long frosty Winters; therefore they must be planted in Boxes, in rich hot sandy Earth, and housed in Winter. The yellow may be set among other tender Roots that require to be cover'd and defended from Frost in Winter, the other are hardy, and may be set in any Place among other Roots that loose their Fibres.

ORNUS, *i. e.* Traxinus Sylvestris, in *English* is call'd *Wild Ash*, *Quicken-Tree*, and *French Ash*. This makes a pretty Show, by the Beauty of its Clusters of white Flowers, and after they are past, towards the Winter with its fine red Berries, which are great Inviters of Blackbirds, Thrushes, and such like. In *Wales* there is a Drink made of these Berries by the poorer Sort of People, and is thought to help Respiration. We may raise it from the Berries as soon as they are ripe, or by laying down the young Shoots in *October*.

OROBANCHE, *i. e.* Rapum Genistæ, in *English*, *Orobanch and Broom-Rape*, is a Plant which takes Root in the Roots of Broom, and other Shrubs and Herbs, for which Reason it is also call'd *Herbbane* and *Killherb*. If we transplant it, we must move the Plant which it grows upon.

OROBANCHE major Monspeliaca, *Great Herbbane of Montpelier*. This *Killherb* hath a long and round small Root, without Scales, and with some Fibres under it: The Stalk is great and thick, with very short Leaves thereon, from the Bottom to the Middle thereof, where the Flowers begin to grow, and with every one of them a large and longer Leaf: The Flowers are long and brownish.

OROBANCHE Flore majore purpurascente, *Great purple Herbbane*. This from such a like Root, with Fibres thereat, as the former, sendeth forth many Stalks with thick and short Leaves on them, sharp at the Ends, having sometimes Branches rising therefrom, and sometimes two or three Stalks from the Root, and at the Tops are set with longer Flowers than those of Broom-Rape, on long Foot-Stalks, each standing in a Husk, with a long Thread, as is were, growing out of the Flower that turneth up again: The whole Stalk, Leaves, and Flowers, are of a blewish purple Colour.

OROBANCHE Ramosa, *Branched Herbbane*. Although many of these Herbs are found with single and unbranched Stalks, yet some are found that have them much branched; but then for the most part, they grow lower than others, and are of different Colours, some whitish, some more yellow, some brownish yellow, and some blewish or purplish, for such are found in many Places. *Bauhinus* mentions a small sort hereof, that groweth lower, under Pine-trees, Fir and Pitch-trees, differing in nothing, but in being of a darker Colour, and the Flowers whiter.

OROBANCHE Radice dentata major sive dentaria major Mathioli, *Great Toothwort or Lungworth*. Most properly may this Herb be join'd to these formerly set down, for their near Affinity in many Things: It hath for the Root small Scales, if they may be so call'd, like as the Stalks or Branches have, which consist likewise wholly of blackish Purple shining thick Scales, lying somewhat closely compact one upon another. In the beginning of the Spring, there riseth out from the Tops of these Scaly Branches, tender and brittle sappy Stalks, to a Span long, without any Leaves, but bearing many whitish purple gaping Flowers, and blackish inward, standing in Husks, wherein afterwards grow up Vessels with small Seed in them.

OROBANCHE Radice dentata minor, *Small Toothwort or Lungwort*. This lesser sort consisteth of a smaller, less scaly, and more white transparent Root,

Root, with a tender ſappy whitiſh purple Stalk, in like Manner without Leaves, and with whitiſh purple Flowers at the Top, ſometimes but two or three, and ſometimes more. This varies in ſome Places, being of a more purpliſh Colour.

Orobanche Leguminum Theophraſti, *i. e.* Aphaca.

Orobellon, *i. e.* Pæonia; which ſee.

Orobus, from the Greek, Οροβος, in *Engliſh* the *Bitter Vetch.* The ſeveral ſorts are raiſed from Seed, ſown in *March* and *April.* This is alſo call'd Ervum.

Orobus ſylvaticus major purpureus, *The greater purple Wood Orobus.* This firſt kind, that I here propoſe, groweth, not much above a Foot high, bearing many ſquare Stalks, and ſtriped all along: The Leaves that are ſet one by another on each ſide of the middle Rib, being ſix, eight, or ten in Number, are a great deal larger than any *Orobus*, namely, two or three Inches long, and an Inch or two broad, with three Nerves or Sinews running through them: The Flowers grow at the Tops, many ſtanding together in Faſhion of a Spike or Buſh, being larger than thoſe of the Vetch, and of a dainty blewiſh purple Colour, and when they begin to fade they will change their Colour a little, and become more pale; then follow ſmall, long, ſlender, brown Cods, with ſmall round Seed within them; yet ſometimes they will be more long than round, and variably colour'd: The Root is long, black, and hard, bunching forth in ſome Places with ſome ſmall long Strings and Fibres faſtned thereunto, and liveth many Years.

Orobus ſylvaticus annuus flore albo, *The Annual White wild or Wood* Orobus. This other Wood Orobus hath ſeveral ſtrait and ſtreaked Stalks a Cubit high, bearing Stalks of Leaves one above another, but not oppoſite, each Stalk having four and ſometimes five Leaves on them, reaſonably large, and pointed at the End with Veins running in them: The Flowers grow at the Top from the uppermoſt Joints, five or ſix ſtanding together on a ſhort Stalk, which look all one way of a whitiſh Colour: When they are paſt, riſe long ſlender Cods, like the former, with browniſh but larger Seed in them than in any of the other ſorts: The Root liveth not, but periſheth after Seed-time.

Orobus ſylvaticus anguſtifolius, *Narrow-leafed Wood Orobus.* This narrow-leafed Sort hath ſlender but ſtraight creſted Stalks a Foot high, the Leaves ſtand four on a Stalk by Couples, and are long and narrow: The Flowers grow above on long Stalks many together of a pure white Colour; the Cods that follow are long and black, with ſomewhat large black Seed in them: The Root conſiſteth of five or ſix long ſlender tuberous Clogs, like unto thoſe of the *Aſphodel*, or *Peony*, but ſmaller, blackiſh on the Outſide, and white within.

Orobus ſylvaticus Venetus, *The Venetian Wood Orobus.* This *Venetian Orobus* is very like unto the firſt Wood *Orobus* here deſcrib'd, growing in Height and Form of Leaves neareſt thereunto, not having any End-leaf on the Stalk, but of a pale-green Colour: The Flowers are ſmall and purple, like unto them, the Cods are reddiſh, long, and ſmall, with round whitiſh Seed in them: The Root is hard and woody with many Fibres thereat, and endureth. There is another of theſe, whoſe Stalks and Leaves are paler, and the Flower wholly white, not differing elſe.

Orobus Alpinus latifolius, *Mountain Wood Orobus.* This is very like unto the firſt ſort; but the Leaves are are broader, and have their End not ſo ſharp, the Flowers hang down, and are an Inch long, of a pale yellowiſh Colour, the uppermoſt being ſomewhat reddiſh.

ORONTIUM, *i. e.* Antirrhinum; which ſee.

Orpine, in *Latin*, Craſſula; which ſee.

ORRAQUA, *i. e.* Vinum ex palma coctum, *Wine made of the Palm-tree.*

Orval is Orpine; ſee Craſſula.

ORVALA tertia Dodonei, *i. e.* Silarea; which ſee.

ORZADA Manardi, *i. e.* Hordeolum Cauſticum Indicum, *the Indian Cauſtick Barley.*

Oſier, in *Latin*, Salix aquatica humilis; which ſee.

OSYRIS Plinii Monſpelienſium, *i. e.* Caſſi poetarum.

Os Leonis, *i. e.* Antirrhinum; which ſee.

OSMUNDA Regalis, is alſo call'd Filix Florida, in *Engliſh*, *Oſmund Fern*, *Water Fern*, *Oſmund the Waterman*, and *Flowering Fern*. This is a Plant which is found in Mooriſh and Boggy-Places, but will grow well enough in our Gardens under a North Wall where little Sun comes. We may tranſpant it in *May*, *June*, and, indeed, in any of the Summer Months.

Oſmund Fern, or *Oſmund the Waterman*, and *Water Ferne*, ſee Oſmunda Regalis.

OSSAR Belli *i. e.* Beidelſar Alpini.

OSSEA Loniceri, *i. e.* Cornus fœmina, ſee Cornus.

OSTEOCOLLON Hieroclis, *i. e.* Symphytum Majus; which ſee.

OSTERITIUM ſylveſtre, of *Tragus*, is alſo call'd *Podagraria & Herba Gerardi*, and, by *Bauhinus*, *Angelica Sylveſtris*, minor ſive Erratica, in *Engliſh*, *Herb Gerrard*, *Goutwort*, *Aiſweed*, *Eaſeweed*, and *Axweed*. It grows in moſt Reſpects like the Plant Angelica, and may be propagated by Seed ſown in *March* and *April*. It grows by Hedge and Wall-ſides, and in Corners of ſome Field's. It increaſes abundantly from the Seed which ſheds from it.

OSTYA Theophraſti & Oſtrys quibuſdam. *i. e.* Syringa Cærulea, that is, what we commonly call Lylac. *See* Syringa.

OSYRIS, *i. e.* Scoparia vel Linaria Magna. *See* Linaria.

OTHONNIA Lobelii, *i. e.* Herba Venti Rondeletii; which is *Anemone.*

OTITES Tabermontani, *i. e.* Lichnis Sylveſtris Viſcoſa. *See* Lychnis.

OVARIA Geſnero, *i. e*, Coſtus Hortorum; which ſee.

OVYNGUM vel Vingum Theophraſti Bauhino, &c. *i. e.* Inhame.

OULADIA Lugdunenſis, *i. e.* Tulipa; which ſee.

Outlandiſh Roſe, is *Hollihock.*

OXALIS, *i. e.* Acetoſa.

Ox-Eye, in *Latin* is, Buphthalmum; which ſee.

Ox-Tongue, or *Langdebueſe*. *See* Hieracium.

Ox-Lips, in *Latin* Paralyſis Flore plano ſimplici inodoro. *See Paraliſis*

Oxon, is *Croſſwort*. *See* Cruciata.

OXYA, *i. e.* Fagus; which ſee.

OXYACANTHA Dioſcoridis, *i. e.* Pyracantha Theophraſti.

OXYACANTHA, ſive Spina Acuta, in *Engliſh*, *Hawthorn*, and *Whitethorn*, is one of our beſt Plants for Fences; and by the great Produce of its Berries is a great Inviter of Birds. The Berries ſhould be ſown early in the Spring, and will produce good Plants in three Years Time: When we tranſplant them, we muſt cut them down within two or three Inches of the Ground, and they will then make cloſe Hedges from the Bottom. Of this Sort I have ſeen a Plant near fifty Foot high, in *Blue-Anchor-Alley*, by *White-Croſs-Street*, *London*; and there is one Sort call'd the *Glaſtenbury Thorn*, which Bloſſoms at *Chriſtmas*, as well as in *May*; and alſo one with double Bloſſoms; which may be both enarched upon the common Sort.

OXYAGROSTIS, *i. e.* Gramen Acutum. *See* Gramen.

OXYARCENTHIS, *i. e.* Juniperus Acuta ſive Major. *See* Juniperus.

OXYCEDRUS, *i, e.* Cedrus Minor. *See* Cedrus.

OXYCOECON Cordi, *i. e.* Vaccinia Paluſtria. *See* Vaccinia.

OXYCRATUM, a Sort of Drink uſed by the Ancients, made of Vinegar and Water, in which they commonly infuſed *Hyſop*, *Mirtle*, *Wormwood*, or ſuch like aromatick Herbs, and gave it a Name accordingly, as *Hyſop*, *Myrtle*, &c. without adding the Word *Oxycrate*. In our Times we do the ſame with *Gill-Ale*, which we call *Gill*, without adding the Word *Ale*.

Oyſter-Green, in *Latin*, Fucus Marinus Lactuca Marina Dictus. *See* Fucus.

Oyly-Pulſe and *Sezamum*, in *Latin*, Seſemum; which ſee.

Oyle of Peter, in *Latin*, Petroleum quaſi Petræ Oleum.

OXYMYRSINE, *i. e.* Ruſcus; which ſee.

OXYPHÆNICUM, is by ſome taken for Tamarindus.

OXYS, is alſo called, *Alleluja* and *Trifolium Acetoſum*, in *Engliſh Wood-Sorrell*. We have two Sorts one with a white Flower, and the other with yellow Flowers: They grow frequently in our Woods, and love ſhady Places in our Gardens, and may be propagated by ſowing the Seeds in *March* and *April*. We may alſo then tranſplant the Roots. The Leaves have a fine Sharpneſs.

OXYSCHÆNOS, *i. e.* Juncus Acutus. *See* Juncus.

OXYTRIPHYLLUM, is Oxys; which ſee.

OZIMUM, ſignifies a ſweet Smell, and is by ſome uſed for the Word Ocimum, which is in *Engliſh Baſil*. *See* Ocimum.

P.

PAL, *i. e.* Pacal, Pacova, & Pacovera, *i. e.* Muſa.

Padelion, in *Latin*, Alchymilla; which ſee.

Paddock-Stool, or *Muſhroom*, in *Latin*, Fungus.

PADUS Theophraſti Lugdunenſis quibuſdam, *i. e.* Ceraſus avium racemoſa at non recte; in *Engliſh*, *The ſtrange long Cluſter-Cherry*, grows in gravelly Grounds in Savoy: It flowers and bears fruit about the Time that others of this Sort do.

PÆONIA. The Peony is of two Sorts, Male and Female: The Male is to be known from the reſt, in that the Leaves are conſtantly whole without any Diviſion, and the Roots are long and round; Of this there is but one Sort, and that preſerved more for its Phyſical Properties, than for the Beauty of the Flowers. The Female is of many Sorts, ſome bearing ſingle, and others double Flowers; the Petalls of them all are cut in and divided on the Edges, more or leſs, and the Roots are more tuberous, growing in Clogs, like thoſe of the Aſphodil, with many round Pieces faſten'd to the Head with ſmaller Strings. There are four Sorts that bear ſingle Flowers; which are, the Male Kind, with purpliſh-red ſingle Flowers; the common Female, with ſmaller and darker purpliſh ſingle red Flowers, the Bluſh, with large Bluſh-Flowers, and the ſingle Peony of *Conſtantinople*, whoſe Flowers are larger than thoſe of the Male Kind, and of a deeper red Colour, without any Shew of Purple. Theſe are but in ſmall Eſteem, yet the

two laſt for Variety may be admitted. Thoſe that bear double Flowers are moſt worthy to be regarded, which I ſhall particularly deſcribe, and firſt begin with that beſt known.

PÆONIA fæmina vulgaris flore pleno rubro, *The double red Peony*, has many Stalks, and many Leaves divided or cut in at the Edges, of a dark green Colour; the Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks, which are very large, thick, and double, of a full deep-red Colour, and ſeldom continue above eight Days before they ſhed their Petals; the Roots are many long Clogs, faſtened to the Head or main Root, with ſmaller Strings. This is ſo common and well known, that it needs no further Deſcription.

PÆONIA fæmina pleno purpureo, *The double Purple Peony*, differs from the laſt, in that it is ſmaller in all the Parts thereof, and the Leaves of a whiter-green Colour; the Flowers are double, conſiſting of ſome broad and many narrow Petals, of a fine bright ſhining-purple Colour, which fall away like thoſe of the former.

PÆONIA fæmina pleno rubeſcente, *The double Carnation Peony*, has lower and ſtiffer Stalks than the former, with ſmaller Leaves, divided or cut in ſome Places on the Edges, as all the Female Kinds are: The Flowers are neither ſo big nor ſo double by much, as thoſe of the common Red, of a bright ſhining carnation Colour at the firſt Opening, but daily declining and waxing paler until they come to be almoſt white, never ſhedding the Petals, but abiding long, and at laſt wither on the Stalk: The Roots are like the former, but ſmaller, and of a brighter brown Colour on the Out-ſide. I have one of this Kind that beareth large, thick, and double Flowers, conſiſting of many long round-pointed Leaves; the Ends and Sides thereof turn white in one hot Day, and continue ſo with a red Stripe in the Middle many Days, then wither on the Stalks.

PÆONIA fæmina flore pleno albicante, *The double Bluſh or white Peony*, is, in the Manner of growing, like unto the laſt deſcribed, but taller, the green Leaves ſomething larger, more veined and ribbed than thoſe of any other Sorts; the Flowers are much bigger than thoſe of the laſt, thicker and more double, which at the firſt Opening are of a fine light-bluſh Colour, but by ſtanding blown, in a few Days will turn to be of a pale white, and ſo continue a long Time before they decay; the Petals not falling off, but withering on the Stalk, like thoſe of the laſt. And this is accounted the beſt of all the double Peonies, which have hitherto come to our Knowledge. I have often heard of a double Peony, that hath Snow-white Flowers from the firſt Opening thereof, and ſo abiding conſtant to the laſt, but have not ſeen any ſuch, and therefore doubt the Truth of the Report.

PÆONIA fæmina flore pleno variegata, *The double ſtriped Peony*, in the Manner of growing, is like the laſt, but ſomething ſmaller in all the Parts thereof: The Flowers are double, of a fine Colour, ſtriped and variegated with White, abiding long in Flower, and at laſt the Petals wither, but fall not off.

PÆONIA fæmina Hiſpanica Pumila, *The Spaniſh Dwarf Peony*. This Dwarf *Spaniſh* Kind, as *Cluſius* ſays, roſe with him from the Seed he received thence, growing with Leaves that were more finely cut into many Parts, and more pointed, green on the Upper-ſide, but not ſhining as others, and whitiſh underneath, among which ſprang ſlender, pale, green Stalks, lower than others, and at the Tops of each a ſmaller Flower made of

of eight Petals, of a more purpliſh Colour than the ordinary double Peony, and as ſweet, with many white Threads tipp'd with Yellow, ſtanding about the middle bicorner'd Head, which growing ripe, contains within it blackiſh-blue Seed: The Root is glandulous like other Female Peonies, but ſmaller.

PÆONIA fœmina Aquilegiæ foliis, *Columbine-leafed Peony.* This has many diſſected Leaves riſing from the Root, which hath many long Clogs hanging thereat, as other Sorts of Female Peonies have, parted into three Diviſions, each producing three rounder pointed ſhort Leaves than in any other, cut likewiſe in on the Edges, of a pale-green Colour on the Upper-ſide, and woolly or whitiſh underneath, ſo nearly reſembling Columbine Leaves, that it may eaſily deceive one that is not well vers'd in theſe Things. *Cluſius* ſays, that *Hogheland*, from whom he received the Plant, which as then had not born Flowers, and therefore he could not deſcribe it, ſignified unto him that it was a Kind of Male Peony; but I think he was miſtaken, the Form of the Roots being like others of the Female Kind.

PÆONIA fœmina verſicolor, *The party-coloured Peony.* The Difference of this from the others conſiſts chiefly in the Flowers, which are ſometimes of a pale red, and ſometimes of a deeper red Colour, wholly, and ſometimes partly, of both theſe Colours, or with Stripes and Veins.

PÆONIA fœmina Leucanthemos & Orchanthemos, *The female pale and White-yellow Peony.* Both theſe Sorts of Peonies I muſt mention upon Truſt from others that have related them; the White Peony having two Witneſſes, the one *Bellonius*, in his Obſervations, the other *Honorius Bellus*, each of them atteſting, that in the Mountain *Ida* in *Candy*, there grows in great Plenty a White Peony; and *Honorius Bellus* ſays, that in the whole Iſland there is no other Sort of Peony to be found; but yet it is a promiſcuous or doubtful Sort; and yet ſince their Time we have not heard of any Perſon that has had one of ſuch a Colour, unleſs *Beſler* ſhould mean it, that he calleth *Peonia Mas flore albo*; but *Camerarius* ſays, that which paſſes under that Title is not perfect white, but whitiſh, with ſome Redneſs among it, which makes a faint bluſh Colour; for the pale Yellow, *Camerarius* ſays, that he had one by ſuch a Name out of the Landgrave of *Heſſe* his Garden; but it had not when he wrote thereof flowered with him, neither to the Time that I write this, can I hear of any that has.

PÆONIA fœmina promiſcua, *The doubtful Female Peony.* Becauſe the Leaves of this Peony have ſome Reſemblance to thoſe of the Male, it cauſed *Lobel* to entitle it *promiſcua ſive neutra*, ſaying, If you behold what grows above Ground, you would think it were a Male; but if the Roots under Ground, a Female; and he ſays, that *Pliny* made this the Mas. But *Dodonæus* refers it to the other Sort, which has longer and ſmaller Roots, calling it *Fœmina altera*, whereby it is plain that one of them was deceived therein. And I think there is a Tranſpoſition of the Figures in *Lobel*; for that Figure in *Lobel*'s *Icones* that bears the Title *Promiſcua*, is the firſt Female in *Dodonæus*, which he ſays was moſt common with them, as with us the other is, which I think doth nearer reſemble the Leaves of the Male; for, altho' *Bauhinus* takes *Dodonæus* his *Fœmina altera* to be moſt common, yet ſurely I can not find it ſo with thoſe Plants that are the moſt common Female in our Country. He is alſo in *Beſler*'s Error, of ſeveral Sorts of the Male, and of ſeveral Colours, and the one white likewiſe among the

reſt, which he calles *Pæonia Mas flore albo.* But, as *Dodonæus* ſhews, *Dioſcorides* doth plainly diſtinguiſh between the Male and Female Peony, firſt, by the Leaves, the Male, he ſays, is whole and not divided, but like unto thoſe of the Walnut-Tree; and, ſecondly, in the Roots, which he ſays are ſingle and not glandulous, as is the Female; which Truth will utterly confound both *Beſler*'s and *Bauhinus*' Opinions therein, and *Lobel*'s and *Camerarius*'s, who make any *Promiſcua*, all the other Sorts ſhewing themſelves to be Females by the Roots.

PÆONIA fæmina ſimplici flore & pleno, ex ſemine floris pleni rubri vulgaris nata, *Cluſio, Certain ſingle and double Female Peonies, that ſprung* (*with* Cluſius) *from the Seed of the double Red. Cluſius* ſays, that having in ſome Years Seed from the ordinary double Red Peony, (which is not uſual,) he ſowed them, and within three Years he had Plants that bore Flowers, ſome ſingle, and ſome double; of the ſingle Sorts, one bore Flowers for Colour moſt like unto the Mother, but was ſingle, conſiſting only of ſix Leaves as the ordinary Female does; another bore a larger Flower of eight Leaves, whoſe Colour was of a deeper red, drawing ſomewhat to Blackneſs; a third bore a double Flower, as great as the Mother-Plant, or greater, and of the ſame Colour. But he had, as he ſays, another like the Mother-Plant in Leaves, *&c.* whoſe Flower was double but leſſer and not ſo thick Leaves, the Colour whereof was of a deep Red, being near the Bigneſs of the double Bluſh, having ſome black Veins in thoſe Leaves that grew in the middle.

PÆONIA fæmina flore pleno Carneo major, *A greater double bluſh Peony.* From Count *Aremberg*, and *John Boiſol*, Perſons worthy of Credit, ſays *Cluſius*. I received Information, that at *Bruſſels* in the Garden of Lady *Tiſenac*, who was the Preſident's Widow, they ſaw growing bluſh double Peony, greater than the ordinary, and as great as the ordinary double Red, yet holding the natural Property of the other double bluſh Flower, which is to grow whiter by ſtanding, and to hold the Leaves without ſhedding for a long Time. They all flower in *May*, ſooner or later, as they ſtand more or leſs in the Sun.

All the Peonies are hardy, and being ſet in good Ground, will continue and abide many Years without removing. They are commonly ſet in great Tufts in the Middle or Corners of Knots, or on Borders, and may be taken up, parted, and planted again, from *September* unto the End of *October*: Thoſe Roots that have Sprouts or Buds at the Ends of them, are the beſt to be planted; for thoſe Clogs or Roots that are without them, will lie in the Ground, and never ſpring at all, except thoſe of the double Purple, every Piece whereof will grow, that being the apteſt to increaſe of all others. In ſome Years the double Kinds bring ſome Seeds to Perfection, which being ſet or ſowed very thin in *September* or *October*, may ſtand unremoved until they flower, which will be about ſeven Years from the ſowing, and perhaps ſome new Varieties may be produced, eſpecially form the Seeds of the Carnation, Bluſh, Purple, and Variegated Kinds.

PÆONION, eadem.

Paigle. See Stichwort.

Paigles are Cowſlips. See Paralyſis.

Palme, or *Date-Tree*, in *Latin*, Palma; which ſee.

Pine-Palm, in *Latin*, Palma Pinus, ſive Conifera; which ſee.

Wine-Palm, is Palma Vinifera.

Dwarf Palm-Tree, or *Palmeto*, in *Latin*, Palma humilis, ſive Chamæriphes; which ſee.

Strange Dwarf-Palm, in *Latin*, Chameriphes Peregrina Cluſii.

Writing-Palm, in *Latin*, Palma Scriptoria.

PALMA Chriſti, or *Great Spurge*, in *Latin*, Ricinus, ſive cataputia major vulgatior; which ſee.

PALMA Chriſti, or *Hand* Orchis, in *Latin*, Orchis Palmata fœmina, ſive Palma Chriſti fœmina maculato folio; which ſee.

Palſywort, is *Cowſlip*, in *Latin*, Primula Veris Pratenſis & Sylveſtris; which ſee.

PALATIUM Leporis, *i. e.* Sonchos lævis vulgaris.

PALALIA Apulei, *i. e.* Cyclamen.

PALEA de Mecha, *i. e.* Schænanthos.

PALLA Indis, *i. e.* Arbor Nucis Moſchatæ.

PALIM Piſſa, *i. e.* Pax cocta, vel recocta.

PALIURUS Africana Theophraſti Cæſalpino, *i. e.* Jujubæ.

PALMA, Arbor Dactylos ferens.

PALMA Havii Dicta, in *Engliſh*, *the Thorny American Palm-Tree.*

PALMA Farinifera, in *Engliſh*, *the Bread-Tree.*

PALMA Indica Coccifera, ſive Indica Cocos ferens major & minor, in *Engliſh*, *the Indian Cocoa-Nut-Tree.*

PALMA Saccifera, in *Engliſh*, *the Bagbearing Nut-Tree.* The Fruit of this Tree is as big as Walnuts, and with a green over Shell, and within another not very thick, but ſo hard, it is ſcarce to be broke with a Hammer, with a white hollow Kernel in the Middle, taſting like Peaſe, but a little bitteriſh. This Tree was found in a deſart Iſland, called *Coronopez* by ſome *Dutch* Mariners that were caſt away in their Paſſage to the *Weſt-Indies.*

PALMA Pinus, in *Engliſh*, *the Pine or Conebearing Palm-Tree.*

PALMA CHRISTI, Mas & fœmina, *i. e.* Orchis Palmata.

PALMA Vulgaris, *The Ordinary Date-Tree.* The Date-Tree uſually grows very great and tall, yet in ſome Places not ſo high as in others, and bare of Branches unto the Top; the Bark of it is not ſo properly to be called ſcaly or rugged, as knaggy, having ſhort knaggs, which are the Ends of the middle Ribs of the Leaves, ſticking out round about the Body, which make an eaſy Footing, like Steps, to climb or get up into the Tops of the Trees to gather the Fruit. The Leaves that grow at the Tops are very long and large, made, as it were, of ſeveral Parts, and folded together double. The middle Ribs are thick, and almoſt woody, but ſpongy within, and always abide green, and hang downwards with their Ends. The Flowers are encloſed in a long skinny Sheath, hanging down from the lower Branches of Leaves, and ſometimes higher, which opening it ſelf at the End into two Parts, there appears a Number of white, ſaffron-like ſmall Flowers, hanging by ſmall Threads in great Bunches together; after which come the Fruit, upon the ſaid thready Foot-Stalks, green at the firſt, and reddiſh when they are ripe, with a hard, firm, ſmall, long, and round, whitiſh Stone, with a Furrow in the Middle. Some Sorts are ſmall, and ſome great, ſome of a ſoft Subſtance, ſome firmer and harder, ſome whitiſh, ſome yellowiſh, or reddiſh, or blackiſh; ſome round, like an Apple; others long with the Roundneſs; ſome having the Top ſoft, and ſome none at all; ſome ſo ſweet and luſcious, that they will not keep long, unleſs they be preſſed into Cakes to be kept; others will abide whole for a long Time, and fit to be ſent into any diſtant Country; yet all of them having a ſmall, round, hard Crown or Cap at the Head, which with rubbing one againſt another, falls off. The Stones within the Fruit,

not-

notwithſtanding that they are as ſolid, and firm as a real Stone, and can hardly be broken with an Hammer, having a ſmall hollow Place in the Middle of them, with ſo ſmall a Kernel therein, that it would not be thought to ſpring thereby, yet being put whole into the Ground, ſhoot forth long, narrow, hard Leaves, and abide in a convenient warm Place ſeveral Years, but without any great Progreſs; ſo little does it like ſo cold a Climate.

PALMA Humilis ſive Chamæriphes vel palmites, *The wild or low Date-Tree, called the Palmito-Tree.* The *Palmito*, or low, or wild Date-Tree, grows in ſeveral Places of *Europe*, not to be a Yard high in the Stock or Body, ſhooting out Leaves from thence, very like unto the former Date-Tree, but much leſſer and ſhorter: This bears a round Head at the Side of the Leaves, compoſed of many Folds of Skins, which breaking open, there appears a Number of white Flowers, ſtanding upon ſmall thready Stalks: This Head being cut off before it open it ſelf for Flowers, is very delicate to eat, like a Colly-Flower or Cabbage, and more pleaſant than either Hartichoke, Chardon, or Tartouflibe, and is brought to Table for an excellent Salade.

PALMA Chamærops Plinii, ſive Chamæriphes ſpinoſis foliis, *The Thorny Palmito.* This grows in a manner wholly like the laſt; but the Leaves being made, as it were, of many hard Plaits, have many ſharp and ſhort Pricks or Thorns on the Back of them, and the Stalks of them likewiſe, by which it differs from the other. Whether the Heads and Fruit be alike I cannot certainly hear.

PALMARIA Tabermontani, *i. e.* Cotyledon Minor.

PALMIFOLIUM Giganteum, *i. e.* Alga latifolia.

PALMITA Arbor, *i. e.* Palma humilis.

Palmulæ, *i. e.* Dactyli.

PALMULÆ Thebaicæ Dioſcoridis, in *Engliſh, the four Bean-Tree.* It grows in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and is nouriſhed in *Arabia* and *Egypt* in their Orchards.

PALO ad Anguila, *i. e.* Lignum Aloes,

PALUDAPIUM, *i. e.* Apium paluſtre, ſive vulgare.

PAMPINULA & peponella, *i. e.* Pimpinella.

PANACAN & panavo, *i. e.* Lignum Molucenſe.

PANAX Aſclepia anguilaris Camerarii, in *Engliſh, Eſculapius All-heal of Candy.*

PANAX Heraclea vera ficulneo folio, *The true All-heal of Hercules.* The true Panax has ſeveral large, broad, green Leaves growing next the Ground, cut into three or more Parts, reſembling a Fig-Leaf, each ſtanding on a long Foot-Stalk, which as well as the Leaf, is ſomewhat rough or rugged, from whence riſeth up a Stalk four or five Foot high, having ſuch like Leaves as grow below, but leſſer, and leſs divided, bearing a large Tuft or Umbel of yellow Flowers, and ſomewhat large flat Seed after them. The Root is white, with ſeveral Branches thereat. The whole Plant ſmells ſomewhat ſtrong, and, as it were, ſour: From this, it is probable, the Gum Opopanax is gathered, which cometh out of *Syria*, and the Parts thereabouts, to the chief Market-Towns as *Damaſcus*, *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, and others the like, to be tranſported elſewhere. A Plant anſwering to this Deſcription, I have had growing in my Garden, the Seed whereof was ſent me among other Seeds by ſome of my Friends from *Italy*, but it periſhed in an extreme hard Winter.

PANAX Heraclea altera, ſive peregrina Dodonæi, *The more ordinary All-heal*

heal of Hercules with us. This Panax ſpreads many large winged Leaves round about upon the Ground, moſt of them two Foot long, conſiſting of four, five, or ſix Couples of rough winged Leaves, ſet each againſt the other on a round great Foot-Stalk, furrowed on the upper Side, each of them conſiſting of three or four Couple of rough, but large, fair, freſh, yellowiſh-green Leaves, and one at the End, broad below, and narrow to the End; one of the lower Sides of the Leaf being always deeper at the Bottom than the other, and finely dented about the Edges, taſting a little hot and biting in the Mouth, and yielding forth a yellowiſh Juice in the Summer, much more gummy, hot, and bitter than the Leaves. From among theſe Leaves riſes up one ſtrong, great, round, green Stalk, four or five Foot high or more, with ſome Joints and Leaves thereat, and a few Branches towards the Tops, where break forth ſmall yellow Umbels or Flowers, which afterwards give whitiſh, yellow, flat, ſhort Seed. The Root grows ſomewhat great and deep down into the Ground, with two or three long Branches from it, whitiſh Yellow on the Out-ſide, and more white within, full of that yellow Sap iſſuing from it, if it be cut or broken, of a little ſtrong Scent, and hot bitter Taſte, more than either Leaf or Seed: This Deſcription is from the Plant growing in my own Garden, where it abides the extreameſt Winter without any Harm.

PANAX Heraclea altera America ſplendente folio, Laſerpitium credita quibuſdam. *American Allheal* grows, for the Form, very like unto the laſt, having ſuch like winged Leaves ſet in the ſame Manner, and the Wings with four, or five, or ſix Couple of Leaves, but differing in Greatneſs and Colour; for neither is the whole Stalk half ſo long, nor are the Leaves themſelves either half ſo great, broad, or long, but are rather ſomewhat ſhort, and of a deep green Colour, very much ſhining on the upper Side, and paler Green underneath, much hotter and ſharper in Taſte than the former, and not bitter, drawing Water into the Mouth: The Stalk hereof is ſeldom above a Yard high, with Joints and Leaves thereon, and more Branches towards the Tops than the other, bearing larger Umbels of yellow Flowers, ſucceeded by flattiſh, but almoſt round Seed of a pale brown Colour. The Root is white, and great at the Head, with many long Strings thereat, with a Pith in the Middle, and endures not after Seed-Time, which ſometimes is the ſecond Year after the ſpringing, and ſometimes the third. There is another Sort hereof with taller and purpliſh Stalks, and a larger, brown, green Leaf.

PANAX Coſtina, five pſeudoſtos Matthioli, *Coſtus-like Allheal.* This Coſtus-like Allheal differs not much in Form from the ſecond, but in the Greatneſs and Subſtance of the yellow Juice, which this gives not, and therefore is not of that Kind: It has large winged Leaves ſet in the ſame Manner, but leſſer together, each Leaf whereof is larger than a Parſnip Leaf, thicker, rougher, and more crumpled, and dented about the Edges. The Stalk is ſmall and about two Cubits high, full of Joints, and leſſer Leaves ſet at them, branched towards the Top, and bearing round Tufts of yellow Flowers, after which follow flat and ſomewhat round Seed. The Root is ſappy, with a thick fleſhy Bark, and of a ſhining aſh Colour, bitter and ſharp in Taſte.

PANACI Heracleæ ſimilis herba Tartarica & Hungarica, *the Hungarian Allheal of Hercules.* This Hungarian, or rather Tartarian Herb, has the Leaves much cut in, and gaſhed on the Edges, ſomewhat like unto Turnips, but more

more nearly reſembling thoſe of the Allheal of Hercules, full of a rough Hairineſs, of a pale-green Colour, with other ſmaller ones leſs divided, and leſs rough; among which riſes a rough-creſted hollow Stalk, two Foot high, and of the Thickneſs of one's Thumb, full of Joints, and ſuch Leaves ſet thereat, as grow below, but ſmaller, and more divided, compaſſing the Stalk at the Bottom. At the Top of the Stalk come forth Umbels of yellow Flowers, after which follow the Seed, very ſparingly ſet on the Umbels, (for every Flower does not perfect the Seed, many more failing then holding;) the Flowers are large and thick, reſembling thoſe of the Cachrys, and ſtreaked like thereunto. The Root is very great and long, even as thick as one's Arm, and of a Cubit's Length, and periſhes after Seed-Time, and ſmells ſo ill, that one cannot well endure the Smell; yet this before it be grown to Seed is eaten both by the *Hungarians* and *Tartars* inſtead of Bread, and is pleaſant to them, being of great Uſe with the *Tartars*, for without it they could not make their long Journeys through the Deſarts where no Food is to be found.

PANAX, ſeu racemoſa Americana, *The Cluſterberry Allheal of America.* This Herb of *America* riſes up with a round, pithy, browniſh, purple Stalk, ſet at the Joints with large Leaves divided into many Parts, uſually by three at a Space, little dented about the Edges, bearing both at the Joints with the Leaves, and at the Tops, on many Branches, many Tufts of Flowers, made of ſmall Threads like Vine Bloſſoms, at the firſt greeniſh, but whiter afterwards, which turn into ſmall Bunches of green Berries, which grow to be dark red, when they are ripe, full of a pleaſant taſted Juice, with many Seeds therein. The Root is of the Thickneſs of one's Thumb, and very long. It loſes both Stalk and Leaves every Year, and new ſpring up again after Winter. The whole Plant, both Leaves and Roots, are eaten as Sallets and Potherbs by the *Indians*, where it is natural, and the *French* that live among them; and they taſte more pleaſantly then the Berries themſelves.

PANAX Moſchata Americana, *Sweet-ſcented Allheal of America.* The firſt Leaves of this Panax are large, and about a Foot long, only dented about the Edges, ſomewhat like unto Coſtmary Leaves, lying on the Ground, and compaſſing the long white Root at the Head; but thoſe that follow are ſo deeply cut in, that they reach to the middle Rib almoſt. The Stalk riſes to be two Cubits high, without any Leaves thereon, except about the Middle, where it has a Knot and a Leaf that compaſſes it, of a differing Form from the reſt. The top Branches are ſo heavily laden with Umbels of white Flowers, that before they open they hang down their Heads, which have an excellent ſweet Smell like Muſk a great Way off the Place where it grows. The Seed that follow are like, but not ſo broad as the ordinary Panax. The Leaves taſte ſharp and a little bitter, but the Root leſs.

PANAX Apula Columnæ, in *Engliſh*, *Columna's Allheal of Naples.* It grows in *Italy* and in *France*, and flowers and ſeeds, if the Year be kindly, in the End of Summer. It is raiſed by Seed ſown early in the Spring.

PANAX Racemoſa Americana, in *Engliſh*, *the Cluſterberry Allheal of America.* It grows in *America*, and flowers and ſeeds the End of Summer. It is raiſed by Seed in a ſandy Soil, ſown early in the Spring.

PANAX Aſclepia Ferulæ folio, in *Engliſh*, *Lobel's Eſculapius Woundwort or Allheal*, is found to grow in *Italy* and *France*, and flowers and ſeeds at the End of Summer. It is raiſed by

by Seed in a ſandy Soil ſown early in the Spring.

PANAX Heraclea, in *Engliſh, the true Allheal of Hercules.* This grows in *Naples,* it flowers and ſeeds the End of Summer. It is raiſed by Seed in ſandy Soil, ſown early in the Spring.

PANAX Moſchata Americana, in *Engliſh, Sweet ſcented Allheal of America.* It grows in *America* in a ſandy Soil, and is raiſed by Seed ſown early in the Spring.

PANAX Heraclea altera Laſerpitium dicta, in *Engliſh, American Allheal of Hercules,* with ſhining Leaves, ſuppoſed to be the true Laſerwort. It grows in *America* in ſandy Soil, and flowers and ſeeds in the End of Summer. It is raiſed by Seed ſown early in the Spring.

PANAX Chironia, in *Engliſh, Doria's Woundwort.* This grows near the Banks of Rivers in *Provence* and *Narbone* in *France,* is raiſed by Seed ſown early in the Spring in rich Soil, and flowers in the Month of *July* in Gardens.

PANAX Coloni Gerardo, in *Engliſh, Clown's Woundwort,* groweth near *London* about the Ditch-Sides and in Meadows. It flowers in *June* or *July,* and the Seed is ripe ſoon after.

PANAX Peregrina Dodonæi, in *Engliſh, The more ordinary Allheal of Hercules.* This grows in *Italy,* but generally in our Gardens. It flowers and ſeeds the End of Summer.

PANACEA Sanguinalis indica.

PANCASEOLUS Cæſalpino, *i. e.* Nucula terreſtris.

PANCRATIUM, *i. e.* Scilla rubra, & non Pſeudonarciſſus marinus.

PANISCASTELLA, *i. e.* Panicum Sylveſtre aliud.

PANICUM Sativum album, in *Engliſh, Ordinary Panick.*

Panick-Graſs, in *Latin,* Gramen Panicum.

Panſies, or *Hearteaſe,* in *Latin,* Viola tricolor major, & vulgaris; which ſee.

PANICUM Indicum pannicula villoſa, in *Engliſh, Indian Panick, with a more hairy ſpiked Head.* It groweth here, and is raiſed by Seed ſown in *April* in fat Ground.

PANICUM Indicum cæruleum, *Blew Indian Panick.* It grows here, and is raiſed by Seed ſown in *April* in rich Soil.

PANTHICERATON, *i. e.* Pæonia.

PANUUS Larigneus in meditallio inventus.

PANIS Cuculi Brunfelſio & Trago, *i. e.* Trifolium acetoſum.

PAPAS Indicum, *i. e.* Battacas.

PAPAVER Sativum album ſimplex & multiplex, in *Engliſh, ſingle Garden White Poppy.*

PAPAVER Orientale hirſutiſſimum flore magno. *Coroll. inſt. Rei Herb.* The Root of this Plant is as thick as a Man's little Finger, and a Foot long, white within, brown without; fibrous, full of a Milk, which is of a dingy white, very bitter, and very acrid: Uſually the Stalks are a Foot and a half, or two Foot high, three or four Lines thick, ſtraight, firm, pale green, with whitiſh Hairs, ſtiff, three Lines long, unleſs towards the Top, where they are covered with ſhort Hair; the Leaves are a Foot high, and are flaſhed almoſt like thoſe of the wild Poppy in ſeveral Parts almoſt to the Rib: Theſe Pieces are about two Inches and a half long, and nine or ten Lines broad, deep green, and, as it were, ſhining upon certain Stocks, flaſhed about the Rims with great Notches, pointed and ending in a white Hair, like thoſe that cover the Leaves; and all theſe Hairs are as ſtiff and as long as thoſe of the Stalk; each Stalk commonly ſupports but one Flower, the Button whereof, which is eighteen or twenty Lines long, covered with a Cup, conſiſting of two or three membra-

braneous hollow Leaves, whitiſh towards the Edge, briſtling with Hairs: They fall when the Flower blows; and then you perceive that it conſiſts of from four to ſix Petals two Inches and a half long, and three and a half broad, rounded like thoſe of other Poppies, and of the Colour of the wild Poppy, more or leſs deep, with a great Spot, which is more or leſs obſcure: The inner Petals are in a Manner narrower than the outer, and ſtick hard againſt the Pedicle; nay, oftentimes they fall not till two Days after the Stalk is cut. The Middle of the Flower is filled by a Peſtile an Inch long, oblong, ſpherical upon ſome Stocks, pale green, ſleek, rounded towards the Top like a Cap, purple flaſhed in a Point near the Edges, and ſet off with about a dozen Heads of a deep Violet Colour, duſty; which going out from the ſame Center, diſtribute themſelves in Radius's, and terminate in one of the Points that are at the Edges. This Peſtile is ſurmounted by the great Tuft of Stamina, in ſeveral Rows of a ſhining Grey, each laden with a Summit of a deep Violet, a Line and a half long, and half a Line broad. The Plant yeilds a lympid Juice, but the Peſtile is full of a Milk, very bitter, and very acrid, like the Root. This Peſtile comes to be a Fruit or Cod.

PAPAVER multiplex album, *Double white Poppies*. The double white Poppy has ſeveral broad and long whitiſh-green Leaves, giving Milk, (as all the reſt of the Plant above Ground does, whereſoever it is broken,) very much rent or torn in on the Sides, and notched or indented beſides, compaſſing at the Bottom of them a hard round, brittle, whitiſh-green Stalk, branched towards the Top, bearing one fair large Flower on the Head of every Branch, which before it breaks out, is contain'd within a thin Skin, and being blown open, is very thick of Petals, and double, ſomewhat jagg'd at the Ends, and of a white Colour; in the Middle whereof ſtands a round Head or Bowl, with a ſtriped Crown on the Head of it, very like a Star, compaſſed about with ſome Threads, wherein, when it is ripe, is contained ſmall round white Seed, diſpoſed into ſeveral Cells: The Root is hard, woody, and long, periſhing every Year, and muſt be new ſown every Spring, if they do not ſpring of their own ſowing; which, if they do, the Flowers are ſeldom ſo fair and double as they that are ſown in the Spring. The whole Plant is of a ſtrong heady Smell.

PAPAVER multiplex rubeſcens, *Double red or bluſh Poppies*. This other Kind of double Poppy differs not in any other Thing from the former, but only in the Colour of the Flowers, which are of a bright red, tending to a bluſh Colour, parted or ſtriped in many Places with white, and exceedingly more jagged than the former, almoſt like a Feather at the Ends, the Bottoms of all the Petals being white. The Seed hereof is white, as the former, which is not ſo in any other Poppies. This bears not a full white Flower.

PAPAVER multiplex nigrum, five purpureum. This Kind varies both in Flowers and Seed, although neither in Leaves or any other Thing from the firſt. The Flowers are thick and double, and ſomewhat jagged at the Ends, in ſome more than in others, either red, or bluſh, or purpliſh red, more or leſs, or of a ſad murrey, or tawny, with brown, or black, or tawny Bottoms. The Seed is of a greyiſh blew Colour in ſome, in others more blackiſh.

PAPAVER Rhæas flore multiplici, *The double Red Field Poppy*. This double Poppy is like the wild, or Field Poppy, which is well known to all to have longer, narrower, and more

more jagged green Leaves than the former; the Stalks more hairy, and the Flowers of a deep yellowiſh-red Colour. It differs in nothing from it, but in the Doubleneſs of the Flower, which is very thick and double, but not ſo large. This riſes from Seed in like Manner as they do, and is ſo to be preſerved.

PAPAVERCULUM, *i. e.* Leontopetalon.

PAPERUS, *i. e.* Papyrus Syriaca vel Siciliana.

Paper-Reed of *Egypt* and of *Sicily*, in *Latin*, Harundo minor, ſive Elegia; which ſee.

PAPILLARIS, *i. e.* Lampſana vulgaris.

Papwort: See *Mercury*.

PAPYRIFERA Arbor Cluſii.

PAPYRUS Ægyptia, in *Engliſh*, *Paper-Reed of the Antients*, growing in *Nilus*, and of *Sicily*. They flouriſh in the End of *July*; and are raiſed by Seed ſown early in the Spring.

PAQUOVERA, *i. e.* Muſa.

PARACCOCCALON, *i.e.* Pomum ſpinoſum majus.

PARALYTICA herba, *i. e.* Paralyſis.

Parts which compoſe a Plant are many viz. *the Root, the Body, the Wood, the Bark, the Pith*, &c. *an Account of which, with their ſeveral Uſes, we may ſee as follows.*

It is neceſſary, in the firſt Place, to conſider that every Tree conſiſts of two principal Parts, (*viz.*) the Root and the Body. The Buſineſs of the Root is to act in the Ground, while the other is to act in the Air; and both theſe Parts are capable of being altered and changed, by ſhifting their Stations; the Roots being expoſed to the Air will produce Buds, Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit; and the Branches which are now enjoying the Air, being buried or laid into the Ground, will divert themſelves from their preſent Method of Growth, and produce Roots and Fibres. This is evident from the Experiments I have publiſhed ſeveral Years ago, relating to the reverſing of a Tree, by firſt laying down the Head of a Tree in the Ground, and letting it remain ſo till it has taken Root, and then digging up the original Root, and expoſing it to the Air, while the Head which has now taken Root is capable of nouriſhing the whole Plant.

This Experiment ſhews us that the ſame Principles of Vegetation are in the Roots and the Branches; and that their different Manner of Acting only proceeds from their different Situations; the one being governed by a Body Light, as Air, the other by a Body Denſe, as Water or Earth.

Every Root, as well as every Branch of a Tree, conſiſts of two principal Parts, (*viz.*) Sap-Veſſels, which extend themſelves thro' the whole Body, and ſpongy Parts, which encloſe the Sap-Veſſels. Theſe in the Trunk, or Branch, or Root of a Tree, are ſo diſpoſed, as if one was to ſtick Quills or Straws in a Sponge, the Quills or Straws repreſenting the Sap-Veſſels thro' which the vegetable Nouriſhment circulates, when it is taken in by the Root from the Earth, or by the Leaves from the Air: The ſpongy Parts have alſo Communication with theſe Veſſels, ſo to keep them open in ſuch a Manner as to continue them in a Capacity of receiving the Sap; for without theſe ſpongy Parts Sap-Veſſels would ſhrink and dry up, ſo that no Juices could move in them. The one is neceſſary to maintain the other, as the ſeveral Coverings are neceſſary in Animals to ſupport and defend the Blood-Veſſels.

The ſpongy Parts of Plants are moſt apparent in the Pith and Bark of Trees. The Bark, by being of this Texture, is capable of receiving its Nouriſhment from the Air, as well as of diſcharg-

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ing ſuch ſuperfluous Moiſture or excrementitious Juices, as are neceſſary to be voided to keep the Plant in Health; and, as the Bark has a cloſe Communication with the Pith of a Tree, ſo ſuch Juices as are naturally required to be diſcharged from the Pith, have a Freedom of Paſſage thro' the Bark, or the Benefit which the Bark receives from the Air is communicated to the Pith.

The Bark and the Pith are ſo much of the ſame Nature, that while the Bark is tender and full of Juices, ſo is the Pith; and when the Bark proves hard and woody, ſo does the Pith likewiſe; ſo that we never find the Pith of any Moment or Uſe but in young Shoots, where the Bark is tender, and we ſeldom can obſerve any Pith but what is tending to Rottenneſs in a Shoot of three Years old.

The Buds of Trees have their firſt Riſe in the Pith; they are there fram'd, and, as they become fit for Action by being furniſhed with every neceſſary Part for Vegetation, they are forced along certain regular Channels till they meet the Air at the tender Bark thro' which they make their Way, and would drop to the Ground if they were not reſtrain'd by a Number of Sap-Veſſels, which ſerve as ſo many Roots to nouriſh them from the Body of the Tree. The Buds, I ſpeak of, are in every Reſpect as perfect as a Seed, or rather more ſo; for a Bud contains a whole Plant rolled up in it, and has, for the moſt Part, its Juices ſo well digeſted as to come ſooner to bear Fruit than that Plant, which is wrapped up in a Seed. We are to obſerve that the Difference between a Bud and a Seed is, that a Seed conſiſts of Lobes or Ear-Leaves, which include the young Plants, and ſerve to give the little Plant they incloſe the firſt Stamp, by teaching it what Kind of Juices it ought to draw from the Earth for its Nouriſhment: But a Bud has no occaſion of ſuch Ear-Leaves, becauſe it takes Root immediately in the Body of the Tree, where the Juices are already fit for it. So a Seed takes Root in the Earth, and a Bud takes Root in the Tree, and both theſe are produced by the ſame Tree, but in different Manners, as they are to be of different Uſes. The Seeds are to multiply the Species, and within the Compaſs of a certain Law of Nature, have Liberty to ſport, and produce their own Species with Variety of Complections, while Buds are conſtant to the Mother-Tree, and are exact Repreſentatives of the Plant that produced them. This ſeems abſolutely neceſſary in Nature, as well when we conſider the Offspring of Plants from Seeds, as when we have Regard to Animals, that they ſhould not all have the ſame Faces; for as the Organs of the Senſes are ſo made, as to be capable of being touch'd with Variety, ſo are they recreated and refreſhed by it, and remain longer perfect than if each of them was continually to be imploy'd upon a ſingle Object; as for ſuch Plants as are produced from Seeds, they are all of them ſome Way different from one another, either by ſome little Variation in the Colour of their Flower, the Taſte, or Time of ripening of their Fruit, the Flower or Figure of it, or ſome Difference in the Shape and Colour of the Leaves. So in Animals, we find that the ſame Female will produce great Varieties: Her Offspring differing one from another, either in Colour or Mark, and ſome more tractable than others, ſome more lively and briſk, *&c.* but none of this Offspring will bear exactly the Face of the Mother, or be exactly like the Size. But the Reaſon of this we ſhall examine in another Place.

But as I have ſaid thus much of the Seed, I am next to ſet forth the Benefit Nature has given to Plants to make up their Deficiency in the Want of

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local Motion; and this is particularly inſtanced in the Production of Buds, which may be transferred from one Tree to another, and by Inoculation will take Root in the Tree they are fix'd upon, and ſtill the Shoots of the Buds will produce the ſame Fruit as the Mother-Tree which they ſprung from; ſo that what I have before obſerved of the Creation of Buds, and the Difference between them and Seeds, is here confirm'd, and ſhews us that they were made on Purpoſe to ſupport the Reputation of the Mother-Plant every where, and in every Place, poſſeſſing ſtill the ſame Qualities; ſo that one might ſay, the ſame Plant may be every where at the ſame Time; for if we bring an Example from the Golden Pippin, which is a Plant well known, the Seeds of it will bring Trees that will produce different Sorts of Apples; but the Buds of the ſame Tree, if they are grafted upon either a wild Crab, or any other Sort of Apple, thoſe Buds will ſtill produce the ſame Sort of Fruit with the Tree they are taken from. And ſo the Newington Peach, or any other good Peach, if budded or inoculated upon another Peach, or upon a Plumb, or ſuch other Plant whoſe Juices are natural enough to it to feed it well, it will preſerve its original Virtue. What I ſhall remark from theſe Obſervations, is, that a Bud of a Tree is the Means by which a particular Fruit, or Tree of Merit may come to poſſeſs the whole World at one Time, which is ſufficient Recompence for its Deficiency in the Want of the Liberty of moving from Place to Place as Animals do.

But Buds are of ſeveral Sorts, and are ſuch as are either immediately profitable or unprofitable, *i. e.* either Leaf-Buds or Bloſſom-Buds. We may know the Difference between theſe Buds in moſt Sorts of Fruits before they open, by obſerving that the Leaf-Buds are long, thin, and pointed, but the Bloſſom Buds are ſhort and turgid. The Juices in the firſt are more fluent and aqueous, and the latter are more digeſted and gummy; but both theſe Sorts of Buds proceed from the Pith of the young Wood, and are diſpoſed for different Offices, as the Plant, or the Branches which produce them are more or leſs vigorous. It's obſervable that the moſt vigorous bring Leaf-Buds; and thoſe which are ſmaller, and ſeem to be leſs nouriſhed, produce Bloſſom-Buds.

The Buds of Trees are put in Action, and are explained into Branches, when the Temper of Air is ſuch, as to render the Sap or Juices of the Plant of ſuch a Degree of Fluidity, as that it may paſs through the Veſſels without Interruption; and this Sap, in different Places, is of very different Kinds: In ſome it is ſet at work with a very ſmall Share of Warmth; in others it is of that Nature, to require extraordinary Heat to put it in Motion. The Conſequence however is, when the Sap is ſufficiently fluent, that it fills the Buds, which by Degrees, are explain'd into Shoots and Branches, every one of which is properly a Tree growing upon another Tree; which makes it practicable to cut off Branches from any Tree where we pleaſe, without deſtroying the Tree: But if a Tree was one entire Body, as the Body of an Animal, the cutting off a Branch would endanger the whole. All Buds of Trees are guarded with Leaves, which are uſeful to help the Bud in its Germination; for we find that if we ſtrip a Shoot of its Leaves in the Shooting-Time, the Buds will not grow. The Leaves of a Plant are porous and ſpongy, and imbibe a Moiſture from the Air, which helps to nouriſh both the Buds and the Plants they grow upon. In ſome Plants theſe Leaves are annual; in others perennial. In thoſe Plants where theſe

Leaves are perennial, the Juices are of that Nature, as even to act upon their Plants in the colder Seaſons, and occaſion them to grow in Winter: But where the Leaves are annual, they fall from their Plants as ſoon as the Juices of ſuch Plants are condenſed by Cold, and have finiſhed their ſeaſonable Shooting. The Account we have of the Tree in the *Madera* Iſlands, which has Water continually dropping from its Leaves, even in ſo great a Quantity as to furniſh the Inhabitants with Water, ſeems to determine that the Uſe of the Leaves of Plants is to condenſe the Air; and perhaps this Tree, in a particular Manner, may be of a colder Nature than other Plants, and therefore the Air about it may be condenſed much quicker than that about other Trees. It is remarkable that Countries which abound in Wood, are more ſubject to Rains than bare plain Countries. And that Leaves ſerve to nouriſh the Tree they grow upon is certain, becauſe one may kill the moſt vigorous Tree, if we ſtrip it of its Leaves while it is growing; for the Leaves help to keep up the Circulation of the Tree: They are like Feathers to Fowls, and Hair or Wool to Cattle, which if we were to ſtrip them of entirely, we ſhould certainly deſtroy them.

But as it has been obſerved that Buds are the Occaſion of increaſing a Tree in its Branches above Ground, ſo are Buds the Occaſion of increaſing the Parts of the Tree under Ground: They are framed in the Pith of the Root, as well as in the Pith which we find in the Parts of a Plant above Ground: Thoſe which are formed in the Root are impreſſed with the Form of the Root, when they are put in Action; and ſo thoſe Buds which are formed in the Branches, are alſo modelled for Branches when they begin to act, but in their Principles are both the ſame; for if we expoſe the Roots of a Tree to the Air, after allowing it ſome little Time to be acquainted with that Element, it will put out its Buds in ſuch Sort, as they will produce Leaves; and if we lay down a Branch of a Tree in the Earth, after it has had a due Time to reconcile itſelf to that Station, thoſe Buds formed in the Pith, when they begin to move, inſtead of Leaves, or Flowers, or Fruit, which they would have produced if they had reſided in the Air, will now bring forth Roots, and from them others. Now, as I have obſerved beſerved before, that Pith of Conſequence is only formed in the young Shoots where this Pith is perfect, or elſe there will be wanting thoſe Seeds or Buds, which are ſo neceſſary to produce Roots, and not only our Labour will be to no Purpoſe but our Time will be loſt in the Diſapointment.

When our Roots are framed, we find them to conſiſt of two principal Parts, as I have mentioned before, (*viz.*) the Sap-Veſſels, and the ſpongy Parts: Theſe Roots, like the Branches above Ground, branch themſelves in the Earth; and it is my Opinion, that every Tree has the like Quantity of Roots, that it has Branches, and that every Root has a particular Branch, which has a Connection with it. The extream Parts of the Roots are not much unlike Earth-Worms in their Make; they are always ſmaller than the reſt, and are diſtinguiſhed by the Name of Fibres. Theſe are the Mouths by which every Plant is fed and receives Nouriſhment from the Earth; and in every Plant, which is in a natural State of Growth, it is obſervable, the Roots always ſhoot before the Buds above Ground, and in the Time of their Growth, draw in Nouriſhment for the Plant they are to maintain.

As I have now ſet forth the ſeveral Parts of a Plant with regard to its Increaſe of Stature, ſo it would be neceſ-

neceſſary I ſhould ſay ſomething concerning its Circulation of Juices, which in general I ſhall hint at. As I have already deſcribed the principal Parts of a Tree, it appears that the Fibres of the Roots draw ſuch Nouriſhment from the Earth, as is afterwards diſtributed to the ſeveral Parts through the Sap-Veſſels, which are as ſo many Arteries and Veins thro' which the Blood is circulated in Animals; but theſe Veſſels are ſo fine that nothing which is ſo denſe as Water can paſs thro' them, unleſs ſuch watry Parts as are received by a ſpongeous Body which encloſe them, and have a Communication with them, are rarified to a very fine Degree, and then the Tree is rendered capable of Growth, and is in Action every where: For we find by Experience, that if we take a Tree in the coldeſt Part of Winter, and lay its Branches cloſe to a Wall which is artificially warmed, the Parts which lie cloſe to that artificial Heat will begin to open and explain themſelves in a few Days, and by their Motion will ſet the Juices of the whole Tree in Motion.

It remains, however, that I ſpeak of the Flowers and Fruit of a Tree, in order to deſcribe all its Parts. The Flowers or Bloſſoms, I have ſaid before, are found in the Buds while they are in the Pith, and conſequently ſo is the Fruit or Seed. The Flower, which includes the Fruit, is a Plant growing upon another Plant; for whether a Flower be Male or Female, or Androgineous, it is ſure to fall from the Tree when it has done its Office as a Male by impregnating the Female Parts, or as a Female, by producing a Fruit with Seed.

What I call Male Flowers are ſuch as the Catkins upon the Hazel, which only bring Stamina with their Apices, and whoſe Apices, when they open, diſcharge a Duſt or Powder which ſerves to fecundate the Female Flowers, and when that Office is performed, drop from the Tree.

What I call Female Bloſſoms, are ſuch as contain the Ovaries, or Egg-Neſts, which, when they are impregnated by the aforeſaid Duſt or Farina, bring perfect Fruit. Theſe Female Parts are, for the moſt part, more adorned than the Female Bloſſoms: Both theſe, as far as I have obſerv'd, are to be found on the ſame Tree.

Thoſe Flowers, which I call Androginous, are Partakers of Male and Female Parts. Each Flower contains both thoſe Parts which are Male and Female; and have a proper Defence from the Weather while the Female is perfectly impregnated; and then all the Parts which have finiſhed their Office drop off. Such a Flower we ſuppoſe a Lilly, or a Tulip: It conſiſts of Petals or Flower-Leaves, which are to ſhelter the more nice Parts. They have viſible Roots which take hold, or take root on the Summit of the Foot-Stalk, and upon them the Stamina take Root, and the Reſult or Sum of the Stamina, are the Apices which produce the Male Duſt; all which Parts drop off as ſoon as they have performed their Office of Generation. In the Centre of theſe is placed either the Piſtillum or Stilus, which is the Female Part, the Uterus or Egg-Neſt.

PARIETARIA & Paritaria.

Parietary, or *Pellitory of the Wall*, in *Latin*, Helxine ſive Parietaria.

Park-Leaves, or *Tuſaine*, in *Latin*, Androſæmum vulgare; which ſee.

PARIZATACO, *i. e.* Arbor triſtis.

Parmacetty, in *Latin*, Sperma ceti; which ſee.

Poor-Man's Parmacetty, is Shepherd's Furſe.

Pratling-Parnell, is *Spotted Sanicle*, in *Latin*, Sanicula guttata; which ſee.

PARONYCHIA Matthioli, *i. e.* Ruta Muraria.

PARRALYSIS diverſarum Speciarum.

Parroſin, in *Latin*, de Reſinis; which ſee.

Parſley, in *Latin*, Selinum ſive Apium; which ſee.

Parſley-Pert, in *Latin*, Polygonum Selinoides; which ſee.

Water-Parſley, or *Smallage*, in *Latin*, Elæoſelinon paludapium, ſive Apium paluſtre; which ſee.

Corn-Parſley, in *Latin*, Selinum ſegetale; which ſee.

Baſtard Parſley, in *Latin*, Caucalis; which ſee.

Mountain-Parſley, in *Latin*, Oreoſelinun, ſive Apium Montanum; which ſee.

Small-Wild-Parſley, in *Latin*, Siſon vulgare, ſive Amomum Germanicum; which ſee.

Stone-Parſley, in *Latin*, Petroſelinum Macedonicum; which ſee.

Doggs-Parſley: See *Wild-Hemlock*.

Thorough-Boar'd Parſley: See *Smallage*.

Sweet Wild-Parſley, in *Latin*, Siſon vulgare, ſive Amomum Germanicum; which ſee.

Strange-Parſley, in *Latin*, Selinum, ſive Apium peregrinum; which ſee.

Wild-Milk-Parſley, in *Latin*, Thyſſelinum, ſive Apium ſylveſtre; which ſee.

Parſnep, in *Latin*, Paſtinaca latifolia; which ſee.

Cow-Parſnep, in *Latin*, Sphondylium; which ſee.

Sea-Parſnep, in *Latin*, Crithmum maritimum ſpinoſum, ſive Paſtinaca marina; which ſee.

Water-Parſnep, in *Latin*, Sium, ſive Paſtinaca aquatica; which ſee.

PARTHENNIUM, *i. e.* Matricaria.

Paſque-Flower, in *Latin*, Pulſatilla; which ſee.

PASSERINA Tragi, & Paſſerina Binaria, in *Engliſh*, *Sparrowort*.

Paſſe-Flower: See *Paſque-Flower*.

PASSICA Paſſulæ.

Paſſions: See *Snake-weed*.

PASTINACA latifolia ſativa & ſylveſtris.

Paſtel, or *Woad*, in *Latin*, Iſatis ſive Glaſtum; which.

PASTORIA Burſa, *i. e.* Burſa Paſtoris.

PASTUS Camelorum, *i. e.* Schænanthos.

PATA Leonis, *i. e.* Alchymilla.

PATECHA, *i. e.* Anguria, ſive Melo Indicus.

PATIENTIA, *i. e.* Lapathum Sativum.

Patience, or *Monk's Rubarbe*, in *Latin*, Lapathum Sativum, ſive Patientia; which ſee.

Patience: See *Dock*.

PAVAME Indiæ Monardo & Fragoſo, *i. e.*. Saſſafras.

PAVANE Incolis, *i. e.* Lignum Molucenſe.

PAVATE, in *Engliſh*, *Coſtive-Tree*; the *Brachmanes*, and thoſe of *Canaria* call it *Vaſaveli*, the *Portugals*, *Arbol contra las eriſi polas*

Paul's Betony: See Fluellin.

PAYCO herba, in *Engliſh*, *Indian Plantain for the Stone*. It grows in *Peru*, in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*.

Peach, in *Latin*, Malus Perſica; which ſee.

American Peach, in *Latin*, Genipat; which ſee.

Lawrel-Peach, in *Latin*, Perſiæ Arbor Cluſii; which ſee.

Peach Bells, and *Steple-Bells*: See *Bell-Flowers*.

Peachwort: See *Dead-Arſmart*.

Pear-Tree, in *Latin*, Pyrus; which ſee.

Blood-red-bluſh Pear, in *Latin*, *Iambos*; which ſee.

Pear-Plant: See *Gromel*.

Pearl-Plant, is *Gromell*, in *Latin*, Lithoſpermum: which ſee.

Pearles of *Spain*, in *Latin*, Gramen tremulum maximum Hiſpanicum & minus; which ſee.

Peaſe,

Peaſe, in *Latin*, Piſum; which ſee.

Bladder Peaſe, in *Latin*, Piſum cordatum veſicarium; which ſee.

Everlaſting Peaſe, in *Latin*, Lathyrus; which ſee.

Engliſh-Sea Peaſe, in *Latin*, Piſum ſpontaneum maritimum Anglicum; which ſee.

Square-codded Peaſe, in *Latin*, Lotus quadrinnaris ſiliquis; which ſee.

Spaniſh Black-ſpotted Peaſe, in *Latin*, Piſum ſylveſtre nigrum Baticum maculatum; which ſee.

Wild-Peaſe, in *Latin*, Piſum ſylveſtre primum; which ſee.

Wild-Cicheling Peaſe, in *Latin*, Aracus, ſive Cicera; which ſee.

Crimſon Peaſe-Bloſſom, in *Latin*, Piſum quadratum; which ſee.

Blue Upright-Everlaſting Peaſe, in *Latin*, Orobus Venetus; which ſee.

Under-ground Peaſcod, in *Latin*, Arachidna Cretica; which ſee.

Peaſe-Earthnuts, in *Latin*, Lathyrus arvenſis, ſive terræ glandes; which ſee.

PECTEN Veneris, *The common Shepherd's Needle*.

PEDICULARIS, & Peduriculāris, *i. e.* Chriſti galli.

PEDEROTA Pauſaniæ, *i. e.* Teucrium Bœticum Cluſii.

Pedelion: See *Black Hellebore*.

PEDUA Pœnorum, *i. e.* Flos Africanus.

PEDES Galli, *i. e.* Ranunculus.

Pedes Gallinacei Dodonæo, *i. e.* Tumaria Montana lutea.

Pellamountain: See *Wild Time*.

PELECINUS Geſneri, *i. e.* Hedyſarum majus.

PELESYNUM quibuſdam *i. e.* Sena.

Pelletory, in *Latin*, Parietaria.

Pelletory of Spain, in *Latin*, Pyrethrum vulgare Officinarum; which ſee.

True Pelletory, in *Latin*, Pyrethrum umbelliferum; which ſee.

Falſe Pelletory: See *Maſterwort*.

Wild-Pelletory, in *Latin*, Ptermica vulgaris; which ſee.

Pelletory of the Wall, in *Latin*, Helxine, ſive parietaria; which ſee.

PENOABSON, in *Engliſh*, *The Apple-bearing poyſonous Almond-Tree*.

Peony, in *Latin*, Pæonia; which ſee.

PENNA Marina, in *Engliſh*, *The golden Sea-Feather*.

Penny-Graſs: See *Coxcomb*.

Pennyroyal, in *Latin*, Pulegium; which ſee.

Penny-Graſs, is *Yellow Rattle*.

Penny-Root, is *Marſh Pennywort*, in *Latin*, Cotyledon Paluſtris; which ſee.

Pennywort of the Wall, in *Latin*, Cotyledon prima, ſive umbilicus veneris: which ſee.

Sea-Pennywort, is *the Sea-Navel*, in *Latin*, Androſace Matthioli, ſive corelydon marina, & umbellicus marinus; which ſee.

PENNACHIO Perſiano, *i. e.* Lilium Perſicum;

Penny-Flower, that is, *White Sattin*.

PENTADACTYLON *i. e.* Ricinus.

PENTAPHYLLUM, album, in *Engliſh*, *White Cinquefoil*.

PENTAPHYLLUM majus luteo flore vel albo, *Great white or yellow Cinquefoil*. This firſt and greateſt Upright Cinquefoil has many Leaves riſing from the Root, each upon its own Foot-Stalk, divided into five Parts, as if they were five ſeveral Leaves dented about the Edges, and ſometimes round pointed, very like the great common yellow Cinquefoil, but larger, and a little hairy; from among which riſe up ſtraight Stalks, a little hairy, and divided at the Tops into two or three Branches, and they again into other ſmaller, upon every one whereof ſtands one Flower, of a white Colour, and larger than in others, but conſiſting of five Petals as all others do; in

the Middle whereof ſtands a ſmall downy Head, encompaſſed with many red and yellow Threads: The Root is ſomewhat thick, and long, and reddiſh withal.

PENTAPHYLLUM majus alterum album, *Common great white Cinquefoil.* This other white Cinquefoil, which is more common with all Herbariſts, has many Leaves growing from the Root, divided into five Parts, each of them ſomewhat longer, a little dented, and pointed at the Ends, green on the upper Side, and whitiſh underneath: Between theſe Leaves grow weak Branches, leaning down to the Ground, ſcarce a Foot long, with many ſuch like Leaves upon them, but leſſer than thoſe below. The Flowers of theſe are almoſt as large as thoſe before, and of a white Colour, conſiſting of five more round-pointed Petals than the greater before, yet with a Nick in the Middle, with many ſmall yellow Threads in the Middle, ſet about a woolly Head, having many ſmall Seeds ſet together, like unto a Crow-foot Head of Seed: The Root is ſomewhat thick and long, blackiſh on the Outſide, but reddiſh within, with many Fibres thereat. Of this Sort there is another whoſe green Leaves are not dented about the Edges, little differing in any Thing elſe.

PENTAPHYLLUM ſiliquoſum Arabicum albidum, *Codded Cinquefoil of Arabia.* This Cinquefoil of *Arabia* riſes up with a tender tranſparent, brown Stalk about a Span or half a Foot high, and afterwards grows to be a Foot high, or more, having ſome Leaves at the Ground, and others at the Stalk, each of them ſet at the End of a pretty long Foot-Stalk, bowing a little downwards in the Middle, and raiſed at the Ends; which Leaves are ſoft, and of a ſad-green Colour, divided into five Parts; whereof thoſe two that are on both Sides next the Stalk, at the firſt are very ſmall, the next two are twice as big as they, and the fifth, in the Middle, bigger by half than either of the laſt; but after they have ſtood a good while, the two lower Leaves only grow ſomewhat larger. The Stalk divides itſelf from the Ground up to the Middle thereof into ſeveral reddiſh Branches ſet at every Joint with the like Leaves; at the Top whereof grows a long ſpiky Buſh of Flowers, one ſet above another flowering one after another, thereby enduring very long with Flowers on them, which before they are blown reſemble ſmall Cups ſet in ſmall green Husks, with Pointels in the Middle; but being blown open conſiſt of four little, long, and narrow, hard Petals, of no pure, but a ſullen white Colour, not ſtanding as other Cinquefoils do, but upright, all of them together, almoſt on the one Side of the Button, which is in the Middle of the Husk; and the Pointel below them on the other Side ſtanding forth an Inch long, ſmall at the Bottom, and bigger at the farther End; of a very dark or brown Colour, having four ſmall purpliſh Threads, with yellow Chives hanging at the Ends about it. At the Joints, all along the Stalks where they begin to flower, come forth much ſmaller green Leaves divided only into three Parts. The Seed did not come to Perfection in my Garden, but withered with ſome early cold Blaſts, pulling down all the Heads that were full of Flowers and Cods, to have ſeeded: But *Alpinus, in lib. de Exoticis*, ſays, it bears long and ſlender round pointed Pods, containing ſmall, round, black Seed. The Root neither ſpreads deep nor wide, but periſhes with the firſt Froſts.

PENTAPHYLLUM album minus, *Small white Cinquefoil.* This ſmall Cinquefoil has many buſhy upright Stalks growing thick together, with many whitiſh Leaves in Form like the common white Cinquefoil, and at the

the Tops of them many white Flowers, like unto others, compoſed of five round pointed Petals, with a Nick in the Middle. The Root is blackiſh and thready, more than the former, and the whole Plant, both Stalks, Leaves, and Flowers, are both lower and leſſer; in other Things differing little.

PENTAPHYLLUM album minimum, *The leaſt white Cinquefoil.* This leaſt Cinquefoil has its low Stalks ſomewhat hairy, being little more than one Hand's Breadth high; whereon grow upon ſhort Foot-Stalks ſmall Leaves, conſiſting of five Parts, dented only at the Ends: The Tops of the Stalks are divided into many Branches; whereon ſtand many white Flowers like the laſt, but ſmaller. The Root is ſmall and blackiſh.

PENTAPHYLLUM minus argenteum, *Small Silver-leafed Cinquefoil.* This other ſmall Cinquefoil ſpreads on the Ground, with very many whitiſh Branches, covered next unto the Roots with many ſhort browniſh Threads or Hairs; above which come forth the Leaves, made of five Parts, as ſmall as the laſt, but round pointed, and not dented at the End; of a ſad-green Colour on the upper Side; and of a very fine ſhining ſilver Colour underneath. At the Tops of the Branches ſtand a confuſed Number of greeniſh Heads, or Husks, ſet round about long Branches, differing much from the other Sorts, out of which appear very ſmall whitiſh Flowers, ſcarce to be diſcerned, which turn into a very ſmall yellowiſh Seed, ſomewhat brown. The Root is ſmall, long, hard, and thready, abiding ſeveral Years, and buſheth thereat ſo thick, that it ſpreads a great Deal of Ground.

PENTAPHYLLUM Fragiferum Cluſii, *Strawberry Cinquefoil.* This Cinquefoil has ſeveral long hairy Stalks of Leaves, riſing from the Root, not ſet cloſe together, as the other Cinquefoils are, but parted or divided more like unto a winged Leaf, ſometimes into five, and ſometimes into ſeven Leaves; rough and hairy, dented about the Edges, green above, and grey underneath, two ſet one againſt another, with a little Space between, but thoſe three at the Ends, ſtanding ſomewhat cloſer together. The Stalk that riſes up among the Leaves is about a Foot high or more, reddiſh and hairy, and divides itſelf at the Top into leſſer Branches, with ſeveral Leaves thereon, divided into three Parts; on the Tops whereof ſtand large white Flowers, very like unto Strawberry Flowers, but ſomewhat leſs with many yellow Threads in the Middle; which being fallen, ſmall round Heads ſucceed very like unto Strawberries, but ſmaller, and without any Juice therein, having ſmall reddiſh Seeds within them. The Root is ſomewhat thick, long, hard, and woody, reddiſh within, and blackiſh without, with ſeveral ſmall long Fibres thereat.

PENTAPHYLLUM vulgatiſſimum, *The Common Cinquefoil.* The common ſmall Cinquefoil ſpreads and creeps far upon the Ground, with long ſlender Strings, like Strawberries, which take Root again, and ſhoots forth many Leaves, made of five Parts, and ſometimes of ſeven, dented about the Edges, and ſomewhat hard: The Stalks are ſlender, leaning downwards, and bear many ſmall yellow Flowers thereon, with ſome yellow Threads in the Middle, ſtanding about a ſmooth green Head; which, when it is ripe, is a little rough, and contains ſmall browniſh Seed. The Root is of a blackiſh-brown Colour, ſeldom ſo big as one's little Finger, but growing with ſome Threads or Fibres thereat, and by the ſmall Strings, it quickly ſpreads over the Ground.

PENTAPHYLLUM incanum repens Alpinum, *Creeping Mountain Cinquefoil.* The Creeping Mountain Cinquefoil ſhoots forth many Leaves from the Root, like unto the former, and dented about the Edges, but ſofter in handling, and ſomewhat of a greyiſh-green, or hairy ſhining Colour. The Stalks are ſlender, and trail almoſt upon the Ground, with ſome leſſer and leſſer divided Leaves, on them; then below, bearing many gold, yellow, large Flowers, with yellow Threads in the Middle, and ſuch like Seeds. The Root is ſmaller and more Fibrous than the former, but ſpreads in the like Manner.

PENTAPHYLLUM repens minus, *Small Creeping Cinquefoil.* This Small Cinquefoil creeps and ſpreads upon the Ground like the laſt, and is in Stalks and Flowers alike, except that the Leaves are ſomewhat larger, and nothing hoary or ſhining, but green, and have a little ſoft hairy Down on them, and the Flowers are not of a gold yellow Colour: In other Things not differing much.

PENTAPHYLLUM minus repens lanuginoſum, *Small Woolly, Creeping, Cinquefoil.* This Woolly Cinquefoil is very like the laſt for growing, both of Stalks, Leaves, and Flowers; but the Stalks are a little ſlender, not green but reddiſh; the Leaves are more woolly, and the Edges deeper dented in. The Flowers are of a deeper gold-yellow Colour than the laſt.

PENTAPHYLLUM minimum repens, *The Small Creeping Cinquefoil.* This ſmalleſt Cinquefoil is leſs creeping than any of the former, having many ſmall Leaves of five Parts, as others have, but a little whitiſh underneath. This ſcarce bears any Stalk, with ſmall pale-yellow Flowers, having a purpliſh Head in the Middle; which growing ripe is hard, and like a ſmall Strawberry-Head, as all the reſt have. The Root is ſmall, but ſomewhat ſharper in Taſte than the the others, but yet aſtringent withal.

PENTAPHYLLUM ſupinum Potentillæ Facie, *Low Cinquefoil with Wild-Tanſy Leaves.* This ſmall Cinquefoil creeps not, but leans down with its weak Stalks to the Groundward, having very long Stalks of Leaves upon them, divided into many Parts next the Ground, ſet on each Side thereof, two at a Space one againſt another, and an odd one at the End, all of them dented about the Edges very like unto Wild-Tanſy Leaves. The Flowers come at the Joints with the Leaves towards the Tops of the Stalks, which are there leſſer and leſſer divided than below, every one by it ſelf, which are ſmall and of a pale-yellow Colour, with a Head in the Middle; which after it is ripe, is like unto the other Cinquefoil Heads of Seed, that is, like unto a ſmall, hard, dry Strawberry. The Root is ſmall, long, and blackiſh, like the ordinary Cinquefoil.

ALTERUM eidem ſimile Enneaphyllon, *Another ſmall one like thereunto.* There is another low one of this Kind, that *Bauhinus* hath ſet forth in his *Prodromus*, whoſe ſmall ſlender Stalks, three or four Inches long, are many, lying round about the Root upon the Ground, divided into many Branches, whereon are long Stalks of Leaves like unto the laſt, but divided into nine Parts, each of them much narrower than they, very hairy and dented about the Edges. The Flowers are ſmall, and more yellow, ſtanding in the ſame Manner and yielding the like Head of Seed. The Root is ſomewhat thicker and black, ending in long Fibres.

PENTAPHYLLUM majus erectum, *The greater Upright Cinquefoil.* The greater Upright Cinquefoil has ſomewhat larger and longer Green Leaves than any of the former Sorts, cut into

to

to five Parts, and often in ſeven, and but with three Leaves towards the Tops, and dented about the Edges. The Stalks are ſtrong and upright, not much above Half a Yard high, branched ſeveral Ways, with large, pale-yellow Flowers at the Tops of them, which turn into Seeds, as the other Sorts do. The Root is blackiſh and ſtringy. Of this Kind there are ſome that ſometimes bear white Flowers, and others purpliſh.

PENTAPHYLLUM erectum minus, *The leſſer Upright Cinquefoil.* The leſſer Upright Cinquefoil has ſmaller and rounder Leaves than the other; of a ſad-green Colour on the upper Side, and grey underneath. The Stalks are tender and lower; and the Flowers at the Tops of them are ſomewhat ſmaller, and of a more gold-yellow Colour. And herein conſiſts the chiefeſt Difference of the one from the other.

PENTAPHYLLUM montanum erectum, *The Mountain Upright Cinquefoil.* The Mountain Upright Cinquefoil has ſeveral upright, but ſlender whitiſh Stalks, ſcarce half a Yard high, divided at the Tops into many Branches, whereon grow ſeveral Leaves cut into five deeper Parts, and deeper dented about the Edges ſomewhat hairy, and a little whitiſh underneath, but not ſhining, whoſe Foot-Stalks are ſome ſhorter than others; but thoſe Leaves that grow below at the Foot of the Stalks, ſtand upon very long Foot-Stalks, and are generally divided into ſeven Parts or Leaves. At the Tops of the Stalks grow gold-yellow Flowers, like the former, but ſmaller. The Seed that follows is not unlike the reſt, neither is the Root, which is blackiſh.

PENTOROBOS & Pentaboros Plinii, *i. e.* Pæonia.

PEPLYON & Peplum, in *Engliſh, Small Purple Sea-Spurge.* It grows near the Sea-Side in *Narbone*, and about *Marſeilles.* It flowers in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt.* It loves a ſandy Soil, and is raiſed by Seed ſown early in the Spring.

Pepper, white, black, and long, in *Latin,* Piper, ejuſque ſpecies, nigrum, album, longun, *&c.* which ſee.

Baſtard Pepper, in *Latin,* Betre, Betle, Betele, ſive Bethle; which ſee.

Country Pepper, in *Latin,* Illecebra, minor, ſive ſedum tertium Dioſcoridis; which ſee.

India Pepper, in *Latin,* Capſicum which ſee.

Mounteine Pepper, in *Latin,* Chamælæa Germania, ſive meſereon; which ſee,

Water Pepper, in *Latin,* Hydropiper, ſive Perſicaria; which ſee.

Pepperwort, in *Latin,* Lepidium, ſive Piperitis; which ſee.

Wall-Pepper. See *Stone-Crop.*

PEPLIS Parſienſium, *i. e.* Fabago.

PEPLUS, *i. e.* Eula rotunda.

PEPOLATUS dodonæi, *i. e.* pepulina & pepolnia Cæſalpini, *i. e.* Thymum vulgare.

PERA paſtoris, *i. e.* Burſa paſtoris.

PERCEPIER Anglorum.

PERCEPIER. See *Parſley Break-Stone.*

PERDICIUM.

PERDICARIA, *i.e.* parietaria.

PERDION, ſive perdicium Theophraſti.

PEREBECENUC *i. e.* Necotiana.

PEREMPSANA Arabum, *i. e.* lotus Fruticoſus Granatenſis.

PERFOLIATÆ ſpecies Brunfelſi, *i.e.* Ophris ſive Bifolium.

PERFOLIATA Achillea Geſneri, *i. e.* Centaurium minus luteum perfoliatum.

PERFORATA, *i.e.* Hypericum.

PERICLYMENUM rectum fructu cæruleo, & fructu nigro, in *Engliſh, The Black-berried Upright Hony-Suckle.* It was found in *Germany*, *Auſtria*, and *Syria*, and now flouriſhes very much here.

here. They flower in *May*, and the Fruit is ripe in *Auguſt*.

PERICLYMENUM rectum fructu rubro, *Red berried Upright Hony-Suckle*. The ſeveral Stalks of this Hony-Suckle are ſomewhat ſtraight and upright, about three or four Foot high at the leaſt, divided and ſpread into ſeveral Branches, covered with a very thin whitiſh Bark. The Leaves ſtand by Couples on the Branches, and two likewiſe at every Joint, which are of a whitiſh-green Colour, ſmooth and leſſer than thoſe of the other winding Wood-Binds. The Flowers ſtand by Couples, at the End of ſhort Stalks, that come forth from the Joints with the Leaves, and are much ſmaller than the other, and never opening and ſpreading much, of a pale-whitiſh Colour, after which come two red Berries, long with the Roundneſs, both of a Bigneſs in their natural Places, and in ſome open Places, and ſeldom ſo with us, for one is uſually withered, and never comes to Perfection.

PERICLYMENUM rectum fructu nigro, *Black berried Upright Hony-Suckle*. This grows not ſo high as the former, nor ſpreads ſo much, but grows greater in the Stem, and more upright: Its Bark is not ſo white. The Leaves grow in the ſame Manner, but are ſomewhat longer, and dented about the Edges. The Flowers ſtand upon ſmall Stalks, as in the former, two uſually together, yet ſometimes but one, of a more purpliſh Colour, and ſomewhat leſſer; after which ſucceed black Berries full of Juice, and of no unpleaſant Taſte. The Root in both is hard and woody.

PERICLYMENUM rectum fructu cæruleo, *Blew berried Upright Hony-Suckle*. This is a low Shrub, riſing not much higher then the laſt, the Stem being greater, and covered with a rugged blackiſh Bark, with ſeveral ſmall Branches thereon, the youngeſt being reddiſh at the firſt, and whitiſh withal. The Leaves ſtand by Couples, as in the reſt, ſomewhat like unto the firſt, of a drying and bitter Taſte. The Flowers grow by Couples, ſmall and pale of Colour as the firſt, after which comes but one Berry uſually, ſomewhat long and round, of a blewiſh Colour, with a ſweet and a little tart Juice within it, colouring their Hands red that handle it. It has within it many flat Seed.

PERICLYMENUM rectum fructu rubro ſingulari majore, *The greater Upright Hony-Suckle*. The Leaves hereof are greater than any of the former, and pointed at the Ends, ſet in the ſame Manner by Couples, on low Stalks that are not above a Cubit high; and they are harder in handling, green above, and grey underneath. The Flowers ſtand by Couples as in the reſt, and are of a purpliſh-white Colour, or ſomewhat deeper, ſometimes bigger than in any of the reſt; but unto them ſucceed but one Berry, as large as a Cherry, red, ſappy, and tranſparent, having two Marks at the Top where the Flowers grew, but containing within it but one Seed.

PERIPOCLA; vide Apocynum.

PERISTEREON cratevæ anguilara, *i. e.* Chamipytis major.

PERLARO arbor Italis, *i. e.* Azederach.

PERMONARIA, ſive pulmanaria qua pro Spica celtica uſi ſunt.

PERPENSIA dodonæi, *i. e.* Aſarum.

PERSEA cluſii, in *Engliſh, the Laurel Peach*.

Plinii forte Cæſalpino, *i. e.* Anacardium.

PERSICA mala & arbor.

Perwinkle, in *Latin*, Clematites; which ſee.

PERSICARIA acris & mitis, ſive maculoſa & immaculata.

PERSICARIA vulgaris acris, ſive minor, *Ordinary Quick or Sharp Arſmart*. The Quick or Sharp Arſmart grows not ſo high or great as the mild ſort doth,

doth, but with more Branches and Leaves, ſomewhat like unto Peach Leaves, and are long and ſomewhat narrower than the other, and uſually without any Spot at all upon them; yet ſometimes it has been found with reddiſh Marks upon the Leaves, at the greater Joints, as well as towards the Tops of the Stalks. At the Tops come forth ſmall ſpiky Heads of bluſh Colour, and ſometimes more red or white Flowers mixed or cluſtering together, which falling away, blackiſh flat Seed come in their Places. The Root is ſomewhat long, with many Fibres thereat, which, as well as the reſt of the Plant, is of a very ſharp and quick Taſte, biting the Tongue more than Pepper.

PERSICARIA vulgaris mitis, ſive maculoſa, *Ordinary ſpotted Arſmart.* This other Arſmart has ſomewhat broader Leaves ſet at the great red Joints of the Stalks, with ſemicircular blackiſh Marks on them uſually, yet ſometimes without. The Flowers grow in ſomewhat longer Spikes, either bluſh or whitiſh, with ſuch like Seed following. The Root is of the ſame Faſhion, and both periſhing yearly. This hath no ſharp Taſte at all, but rather ſower like Sorrel, or elſe a little drying, or without Taſte.

PERSICARIA Anguſtifolia, *Narrow-leafed Arſmart.* This ſmall Arſmart has reddiſh Stalks of a Cubit's Height, with much narrower Leaves at the Joints than the former, and at their Tops ſuch Cluſter-like Heads of bluſh Flowers, but leſs by a great deal. The Root is blackiſh and thready.

PERSICARIA puſilla repens, *Small creeping Arſmart.* This other ſmall Arſmart leans downwards with the weak Branches, which together with the ſmall, long, narrow Leaves, are not by half ſo great as either of the two firſt, and differ not but in the Smalneſs from them, with ſometimes white and ſometimes purpliſh Flowers.

PERSICARIA acris Virginiana, *Sharp Arſmart of Virginia.* This Arſmart of *Virginia* is in moſt Things like the firſt, with long narrow Leaves; but the Flowers grow on more ſlender and long Spikes, and wholly white.

PERSICARIA fruteſcens maculoſa Virginiana flore albo, *Shrub ſpotted Arſmart of Virginia, with white Flowers.* This Sort of *Virginia* Arſmart riſes up with many hard, round, green Stalks, with the like great Joints on them as the others have, and fair, large, broad, dark-blewiſh green Leaves, with ſmall long Points on them, ſpotted oftentimes like the common Sort, and often without Marks; in many ſix Inches long or better, and three and a half broad, with many compaſſing Veins from the middle Rib, and others leſſer and tranſverſe. At the Tops of the Stalks, and from the Joints with the Leaves likewiſe, ſpring Branches of ſpiked white Flowers, like cloſe Grains, as in the other, but greater, ſucceeded by the like black and fat ſhining Seed. The Root conſiſts of a great Buſh of long black Strings and Threads, which periſh not yearly as the former do, but abide from Year to Year, yet oftentimes the Stalks with Leaves above Ground die down, and riſe afreſh in the Spring.

PERSICARIA altera fruteſcens longifolia maculata Virginiana flore carneo. This other *Virginia* Arſmart grows up with ſtraight round Stalks, much higher than the laſt; with much longer and narrower Leaves, marked oftentimes in like manner, and often without: This is more plentiful in Branches of Flowers, which are ſhorter Spikes, but thicker ſet with fine bluſh-coloured Flowers, much larger than in any of the former. The Root is greater and more woody than the laſt, and periſhed with the Extremity of the hard Winter Froſt.

PERSOLATA vel perſonata Plinii, *i. e.* Pataſites.

PER-

PERSONATA, *i. e.* Bardana.

PERVINCA ſive Vinca pervinca.

PES anſerinus, *i. e.* Atriplex latifolia.

PESCATI, *i. e.* Gnaphalium montanum.

Peſcod-Tree; *ſee* Beantretoile.

PESTIFUGA, *i. e.* petaſites major ſive vulgaris.

Peſtilence Wort, in *Latin*, petaſites vulgaris; which ſee.

PETRAPIUM, *i. e.* petroſelinum.

Great St Peter's Wort of Candy, in *Latin*, Aſcyroidis cretica major; which ſee.

St. Peter's Corn, in *Latin*, Zea monococcos, ſive ſimplex, ſive bryza; which ſee.

St. Peter's Wort, in *Latin*, Aſcyrum; which ſee.

Petty Whin, in *Latin*, Rhamnus; which ſee.

Petty Oil, in *Latin*, Bitumen indicum; which ſee.

Petty Cotton. *See Sudweed.*

Pettus-Gree. *See Butcher's Broom.*

PETRELL monardi ferarrienſes, *i. e.* Jacolæa..

PETRAPUNGENS Garardi petri findula, in *Engliſh*, *Parſley Breakſtone*. It groweth in many Countries here, and thrives beſt in a moiſt Soil. It is to be found all Time of the Summer, Spring and Harveſt, even from *April* to the End of *October*. In the open and ſunny Places it will wither; but in the ſhady and moiſt Places it will continue.

PETROMARULA cretica, *i. e.* Ranunculus creticus.

PETROMELUS Geſneri.

PETROAMYGDALA Cretenſium, in *Engliſh*, *Boxthorn of Candy*. It grows in *Candy*.

PETROSELINUM Caninum, in *Engliſh*, *Fooliſh Hemlock*, or *Counterfeit Parſy*. It grows wild as well as in Gardens. It flowers and ſeeds in *July*.

PETROSELINUM Creticum, in *Engliſh*, *Candy Stone Parſley*. This was found in *Candy*, but is now manured in Gardens here. This perfects its Seed in *July*, and is raiſed by Seed ſown early in the Spring.

PETROSELINUM Macedonicum quibuſdam, in *Engliſh*, *The firſt Stone Parſley of Macedonia*. This came from *Candy*, is raiſed by Seed, and requires a rich Soil and much Care, ſown early in the Spring, and ſeeds very late with us.

PETROSELINUM Macedonicum criſpum, in *Engliſh*, *Curled Parſley*.

PETROSELINUM Dalechampii, in *Engliſh*, *The ſecond Stone Parſley of Macedonia*. This comes from the Iſland *Sardis*. It perfects its Seed in *Auguſt*, and muſt be ſown early in the Spring.

PETROSELINUM Virginianum, in *Engliſh*, *Virginia Parſley*. This came from *Virginia*. It perfects its Seed in *Auguſt*, and muſt be ſown early in the Spring.

PETROSELINUM Vulgare, in *Engliſh*, *Common Garden Parſley*. This grows in a light ſandy Soil, and perfects its Seed in *Auguſt*, and muſt be ſown early in the Spring.

PETROSELINI vitium Trago, *i. e.* Cicutaria minor.

PETUM, *i. e.* Nicotiana, ſive Tobacco.

PEUCE plinii, *i. e.* picea, ſed non recte nec pitys pinea.

Peuter-Wort. *See Horſe-Tail.*

PEUCEDANUM Italicum, in *Engliſh*, *Great Sow-Fennel of Italy*. This grows in ſeveral Paces in *Italy*. It flowers and ſeeds in *July* and *Auguſt*.

PEUCEDANUM vulgare, in *Engliſh*, *Common Sow-Fennel*. This grows in the Salt Marſhes in *Kent* by *Feverſham*, and flowers and ſeeds in *July* and *Auguſt*.

PEUCEDANUM minus, in *Engliſh*, *Small Sow-Fennel*. This was found on *St. Vincent's* Rock by *Briſtow*, and flowers and ſeeds in *July* and *Auguſt*.

PHAGOIDES oribaſi, *i. e.* Sananunda ſecunda Cluſii.

PHACOPTISANA.

PHAGUS, *i. e.* Eſculus.

PHALANTIGES cordi, *i. e.* phalangium.

PHALANGIUM, in *Engliſh*, *Spiderwort.*

PHALANGIUM, *Spiderwort.* The Spiderwort is next in order to be treated of. There are ſome Diverſities of them, but we will ſet out the beſt only; and firſt begin with that ſo like the white Lilly Aſphodil, that the one may eaſily be miſtaken for the other.

PHALANGIUM allobrogicum, *Savoy Spiderwort.* The *Savoy* Spiderwort riſes up with four or five green Leaves, like unto thoſe of the Lilly Aſphodil, but ſhorter, of a whiter-green Colour. Out of the Middle of them riſes up a ſtiff round Stalk, about a Foot high, bearing at the Top, one above another, ſeven or eight Flowers, like in Form to thoſe of the Lilly Aſphodil, but leſſer, and of a pure white Colour, with ſome Threads in the Middle, tipp'd with yellow, and a ſmall forked Pointel. The Roots are long, white, thick Strings, joined together at the Head, increaſing to a conſiderable Bigneſs.

PHALANGIUM majus Italicum album, *Great Italian Spiderwort.* The great *Italian* white Spiderwort has many long narrow Leaves ſpread on the Ground, with a pretty tall Stalk, bearing at the Top many Star-like white Flowers, like, but bigger than thoſe of the common Kind next deſcribed. The Roots are many white Strings running under Ground, and increaſing as well as the former.

PHALANGIUM non ramoſum vulgare, *Common unbranched Spiderwort.* The common unbranched Spiderwort has ſmall Leaves like Graſs, but of a whitiſh-green Colour; from among which riſe one, two, or more Stalks almoſt two Foot high, bearing at the Top many ſmall, white, ſtar-like Flowers. The Roots are many long white Strings, like thoſe of the laſt deſcribed, but ſmaller.

PHALANGIUM Virginianum, *Virginian Spiderwort.* The *Virginian* Spiderwort has a ſtringy Root, and broad graſs-like Leaves. The Stalk riſes up in Joints, with ſome ſhort Leaves at the Top thereof. Out of a Tuft of thoſe green Leaves come forth the Flowers, which are many, hanging down their Heads at the firſt, and turning up as they come to blow. each Flower containing three Petals laid flat, of a blew Colour, with red Threads in the Middle, tipp'd with yellow Pendents. They open commonly one after another, and may be called a Flower for a Day, for that they ſhut at Night, and never open again. It is a great Increaſer, and thereby grown common in almoſt every Garden This was firſt brought unto us out of *Virginia*; ſince we have received thence ſeveral other Varieties, differing chiefly in the Colour of the Flowers; for beſides the blew deſcribed, we have another that bears bigger and fairer blew Flowers, two that have red Flowers, a bigger and leſſer, and one with ſnow-white Flowers. In ſome Years the Flower of the greater Red will come double.

The Lilly Aſphodils flower in the End of *May* or Beginning of *June*, and the Spiderwort about the ſame Time: The common unbranch'd Kind is the firſt, and the branched the laſt. The two beſt Spiderworts, that of *Savoy* and the *Italian*, flower together about the End of *May*; the *Virginian* a Month later.

Theſe Plants are hardy, and will live and thrive in almoſt any Soil, but beſt in that which is moiſt. The Time to take them up and tranſplant them, is in *Auguſt*. The Roots may be parted as they grow in ſeveral Heads, and

and ſet again, where they may ſtand two or three Years unremoved: They bear Seeds; from whence Plants of the beſt Kind may be raiſed, that is, of the white and bluſh Lilly Aſphodils, *Savoy* and *Italian* Spiderwort. It will be four or five Years from the ſowing, before they come to bear Flowers, yet it is worth the Labour and Attendance; for that Seeds of the two Lilly Aſphodils may be obtained from Places far diſtant, better than Plants.

PHALARIS bulboſa, alba & nigra, & vulgaris, in *Engliſh*, *Canary-Graſs*.

PHALAROIDES gramen, in *Engliſh*, *Baſtard Canary Graſs*.

PHALLUS Hollandicus, in *Engliſh*, *The Hollander's Working Tool*.

PHANA bellonii, *i. e.* Ericæ ſpecies.

PHANCACEUM, *i. e.* pariaces chironium.

Pharaoh's Fig-Tree. *See Sycamore-Tree*.

PHASELUS galleni, eadem eſt cum phaſiolo.

PHASIOLUS ſylvarum Lugdunenſis, eadem.

PHASIOLUS, vel phaſeolus Americanus flore coccineo, in *Engliſh*, *The French or Kidney-Bean*.

PHASEOLI purgantes, in *Engliſh*, *Purging Beans*.

PHECOS, *i. e.* Phagus, ſive Eſculus querci genus.

PHELLOS, *i. e.* Suber.

PHELLODRYS alba anguſtifolia, in *Engliſh*, *The narrow-leafed white Cork-Oak*.

PHELLODRIS alba latifolia, in *Engliſh*, *The broad-leafed white Cork-Oak*.

PHELLODRYS nigra mediocri folio, in *Engliſh*, *The green-leafed Cork-Oak*.

PHELLODRYS nigra latiſſimis foliis, in *Engliſh*, *The broad green-leafed Cork-Tree*.

PHELLODRYS muricatis foliis, in *Engliſh*, *The prickly Cork-Tree*.

PHILIPENDULA. *i. e.* Filipendula.

PHILYCA Theophraſti, *i. e.* Alaternus.

PHYLLYRÆA latifolia & anguſtifolia prima & ſecunda, in *Engliſh*, *Mock-Privet*.

PHILLYREA latifolia aculeata, *Prickly Mock-Privet*. The firſt Privet riſes up with many Stems, of the Thickneſs of one's Thumb, covered with a greeniſh Bark, ſpotted with white. The Leaves are ſet by Couples at the Joints, along the Branches, which are ſomewhat thick, hard, and prickly, dented about the Edges, very like the Leaves of the ſcarlet Oak Buſh, but greater. The Flowers come forth at the Joints of the Leaves. The Fruit is ſmall; and black round Berries hang down about the Branches, like unto the Berries of Privet, or of the Maſtick-Tree, but having a ſmall Stone within them.

PHILLYREA folio lato ſerrato, *Toothed Mock-Privet*. This other Mock-Privet grows greater and higher. Its Branches are covered with a whitiſh Bark, having ſomewhat broad, hard, blackiſh-green Leaves, pointed at the Ends, and dented about the Edges, two always ſet at a Joint, of a little ſharp and bitter Taſte. The Flowers grow at the Joints with the Leaves, as in the former, and the Berries that follow are black and round, like Pepper or Myrtle Berries, with a thin, brittle, ſhelled Stone within them.

PHILLYREA latifolia foliis fere non ſerratis, *The greater Mock-Privet, with leſs dented Leaves*. This Mock-Privet grows lower than the laſt, yet about twelve Foot high, with a whitiſh Bark covering the Branches as in the laſt, but ſomewhat more rugged. The Leaves are ſet on the Branches, in the ſame Manner as the former, but ſomewhat narrower, and but ſeldom dented at all about the Edges. The Flowers are of a whitiſh-green Colour,

lour, ſtanding thick together, about the ſetting on of the Leaves, ſomewhat like unto the Olive Bloſſoms, after which come round Berries, like thoſe of the laſt.

PHILLYREA anguſtifolia prima, *The firſt narrow-leafed Mock-Privet.* This is a low Buſh, not exceeding a Man's Height, but fuller of Branches, yet ſmaller than the laſt, and covered with a blacker Bark. The Leaves are narrow, and greener than it, like unto the wild Olive, and not without ſome Bitterneſs in them. The Flowers are white, and grow after the ſame Faſhion, thick ſet together, after which being fallen, ſucceed black round Berries, like Myrtle Berries, with a hard Stone in them.

PHILLYREA anguſtifolia ſecunda, *The other narrow-leafed Mock-Privet.* This other Mock-Privet ſhoots forth many more Suckers from the Root, which are ſlenderer, and not very eaſy to break, nor ſo plentiful or thick, growing as the former, with Leaves ſet one againſt another, narrower, longer, and of a darker-green Colour. This was ſaid to bear neither Flower nor Seed; but that has been diſprov'd, and it is found to bear both, and like unto the laſt.

PHLEUM Theophraſti.

PHLOMOS & phlomis, *i. e.* Verbaſcum.

PHLOX, ſive flamma Theophraſti quibuſdam.

PHÆNIX arbor, *i. e.* Palma dactylifera.

PHORBION Galleni, *i. e.* ſclarea,

PHROCALIDA in lemno, *i. e.* Dentellaria rondeletii.

PHRYNIUM Plinii, *i. e.* Tragacantha.

PHTHORA, *i. e.* Thora Valdenſium.

PHTHIROCOCTONON, *i. e.* Staphiſagria.

PHU majus, *i. e.* valeriana major.

PHILLUM arrhenogonon, ſive marificum & tholigogon, ſive fœminicum.

PHILANTHROPOS, *i. e.* apurin.

PHYLLITIS vulgaris & multifido folio, in *Engliſh, Ordinary, jagged, and branched Harts-Tongue.*

PHYTEUMA Matthioli, *i. e.* Campanula perſicifolia.

Pick-Purſe, or *Shepherd's-Purſe*, in *Latin*, Burſa paſtoris; which ſee.

PICEA major vulgaris, in *Engliſh, The Pitch-Tree.*

PICRIS, in *Engliſh, Succory*; by the *Spaniards, Almenra, & Ciconia, Salvaja*, in *French, Cichorꝛ Sauvage*, and the *Germans Wegwart.*

PIGUS Theophraſti, *i. e.* Sambucus racemoſa montana.

PIGANUM Dodoneo, *i. e.* Thalictrum.

Pigeons Graſs, or *Vervane*, in *Latin*, Verbena; which ſee.

Pigeons-Foot, or *Doves-Foot*, or *Cranes-Bill*, in *Latin*, Geranium.

PILOSELLA flore albo, in *Engliſh, Mouſears.*

PILOSELLA Indica odorata, in *Engliſh, Sweet Indian Mouſear.* This grows in *America.* It flowers in *June* and *July*, and abides green all the Year.

PILOSELLA minor vulgaris repens, in *Engliſh, The common ſmall creeping Mouſear.* It grows on Ditch-Banks, or in Ditches. It flowers in *June* and *July*, and abides green all the Year.

PILOSELLA media erecta, in *Engliſh common upright Mouſear.* It grows in and on Ditch-Banks, and flowers in *June* and *July*, and keeps green all the Year.

PILOSELLA minima, in *Engliſh, the ſmalleſt Mouſear.* This groweth on dry barren Heaths, eſpecially on *Hampſtead* Heath, where it is very plenty. It flowers in *June* and *July*, and abides green the whole Year.

PILOSELLA montana parvo flore, in *Engliſh, Mountain Mouſear.* It grows on the Hills about *Naples*; it flowers in

in *June* and *July*, and keeps green all the Year.

Great Pilewort, is *Figwort*, in *Latin*, Schrophularia major; which ſee.

Small Pilewort, in *Latin*, Scrophularia minor; which ſee.

Indian Pilewort, in *Latin*, Gnacatane; which ſee.

Pildcorn. See Wild Oats.

Pine-Tree, in *Latin*, Pinus; which ſee.

PINNENTO del rabo, *i. e.* piper caudatum.

Pinks, ſingle and double, in *Latin*, Caryophyllus minor ſylveſtris multiplex & ſimplex; which ſee.

Pink-Needle. See Muſtard Cranebill.

PIMPINELLA minor, *i. e.* ſideritis ſecunda Dioſcoridis.

Pimentary. See Baum.

Pimpernel, in *Latin*, Anagallis.

Water-Pimpernel. See Brooklime.

PINUS urbana ſive domeſtica, *The manured Pine-Tree*. The tame Pine-Tree grows very great and high, with a thick reddiſh coloured Bark, ſpreading large Arms towards the Top, and they again divided into other leſſer, whereon are ſet by Couples, together at a Joint or Knot along the Branches cloſe one unto another, long, narrow, or almoſt round, hard, and ſharp-pointed pale-green Leaves, abiding continually on the young Branches, and not falling away, but from the elder. It bears certain ſmall yellow Catkins in the Winter, which fall away in the Spring as the Cones increaſe. The Fruit or Cones, that are ſomewhat long and round, grow very high on the Branches, and are ſomewhat greater than in any of the other Sorts, compoſed of many hard, brown, and woody Scales, lying cloſe unto and upon one another, which when they open of themſelves, or by the Heat of the Fire, ſhew within them certain hard Shells, which contain in each of them a long and white very ſweet Kernel, covered with a very thin reddiſh Skin, that is eaſily rubbed off. The Wood hereof is firmer, heavier, and cloſer grained than of the Fir or Deal, reddiſh, and not ſo ſhort or brittle as it is, and with a kind of Moiſture about the Heart. This is not plentiful in yielding either Roſin or Pitch, if it ſhould be ſo ordered as the wild Kinds.

ALTERA cono oblongiori. Of this Kind ſome make another Sort, whoſe Cone or Apple is ſomewhat longer.

PINUS ſilveſtris montana fructifera, *The fruitful wild Pine-Tree*. The wild Pine-Tree grows ſeldom ſo high, but very like unto the former tame Kind, being no otherwiſe to be diſtinguiſhed from it, but that it grows of its own Accord upon Hills and Mountains, and that the Bark thereof is thicker and rounder, and the Leaves ſomewhat ſhorter, harder, more prickly, and of a ſadder-green Colour, and the Cones or Fruit ſmaller, but have as good and ſweet a Kernel within them as the former, and contained in as hard a Shell.

PINUS ſylveſtris altera fructifera teda arbor forte, *The ſoft-ſhell'd wild Pine-Tree*. This other wild Pine grows great in Size, and large in Body, but yet not of that Height as the other; neither is the Bark reddiſh, nor ſo thick, but darker and pliable. The Leaves are alike, but grow thicker on the Branches, even four or five at a Knot or Joint, and the Tree fuller of Branches, but more crooked and full of Sap, and end in a penſil-like Form. The Cones are ſmall and ſhort, not much bigger than thoſe of the Pitch-Tree, of a dark purpliſh Colour, full of Roſin, but ſofter, and the Shells within them eaſy to be broken between one's Fingers. The Kernels likewiſe being very tender, and ſhort, and ſweet, like unto thoſe of the tame

tame Pine, but a little harſher, as the Taſte of moſt wild Fruit are, in compariſon of the manured. This Kind doth more frequently corrupt with the Abundance of the Sap, which is the Roſin, than almoſt any other Sort.

PIMPINELLA vulgaris ſive minor, *Common Burnet.* The common ordinary Burnet grows with many long-winged Leaves, ſpread upon the Ground, and with ſeveral ſmall roundiſh Leaves, green on the Upperſide, and greyiſh underneath, finely dented about the Edges, ſet on each Side of a middle Rib; among which riſe up creſted brown Stalks, two Foot high, or better, with ſome ſmall Leaves ſet in ſome Places thereon, divided into many Branches, and at the Tops ſmall round looſe Heads or Knaps upon long Foot-ſtalks, of a browniſh Colour; from whence ſtart forth ſmall purpliſh Flowers, and after them cornered Seed. The Root is ſmall, long, and blackiſh-brown on the Outſide, growing down deep into the Ground, with ſome Fibres thereat. The Herb hath a fine quick Scent and Taſte, giving a delicate Relliſh unto Wine.

PIMPINELLA minor inodora, *Unſavory Burnet.* This unſavory Burnet is in all Things like the former, but that the Leaves of this are not ſo round, but ſomething longer, and have neither Scent or Taſte in them to commend it like the other.

PIMPINELLA major ſylveſtris, *Great or Wild Burnet.* The great wild Burnet has ſuch winged Leaves riſing from the Roots as the former, but not ſo many; and each of theſe Leaves on the Wings, are twice as large, and nicked in the ſame Manner about the Edges, of a greyiſh Colour on the Underſide. The Stalks are greater, and riſe higher, with many ſuch like Leaves ſet thereon, and greater Knaps or Heads at the Tops, of a browniſh-green Colour, and out of them come ſmall dark-purple Flowers, like the former, but greater. The Root is black and long like the other, but greater. This has in a manner, neither Scent or Taſte therein, like the common ſmall or Garden Kind.

PIMPINELLA maxima Americana, *Great Burnet of America.* This great Burnet is in all the Parts thereof like the laſt, but much greater, having oftentimes all the Leaves, which are of a blewiſh-green on the Upperſide, and folded half Way together inward, the Underſide of the Leaves, which are greyiſh, ſhewing themſelves upward, nicked ſomewhat deeply about the Edges, with greater Dents, which make them ſhew the more comely and graceful. The Tops of the Stalks carry ſmaller, and much longer whitiſh-green ſpiked Heads, ſet thick with Knaps, each whereof, when it flowers, (beginning below, and ſo riſing higher,) appears to be four whitiſh-green Leaves, having many ſmall, white, long Threads in the Middle, after which come the Seed in the ſame Places, being cornered like the other. The Root is much greater and woody, longer and blacker than the laſt. This has little Scent, but in Taſte is ſomewhat like the firſt, yet not ſo aromatical.

PINUS ſylveſtris humilis infructifera, *The low wild barren Pine-Tree.* This wild Pine-Tree riſes with little or no Body at all, but ſhoots forth very long Arms round about, like unto Pipes, from whence perhaps it was named *Tubulus*, being ten and ſometimes fifteen Cubits long. Some alſo call it *Repens*, being ſlender and without Knots or Branches, of which are made Hoops to bind Casks, becauſe they are ſo ſmooth and ſo flexible. The Cones are not bigger than the laſt, but have no Kernels within them that may be eaten, and therefore it is called *Infructifera*, barren or fruitleſs, and not becauſe it bears no Cones or Fruits.

PINUS ſylveſtris ſterilis elatior, *The taller barren wild Pine-Tree.* This Tree has a ſingle blackiſh Root, that ſhoots down into the Ground like a Stalk, the Body whereof is often crooked and writhed, covered with a reddiſh Bark, but the Branches are ſmooth, and eaſy to be broken, being thick buſhing at the Top. The Leaves are ſlender and hard, and but two at a Knot or Joint, ſomewhat writhed at their firſt ſpringing, and taſting harſh and ſomewhat ſour. The Cones are but ſmall, and without any edible Kernels, like as the laſt is.

PINUS Maritima major fructifera, *The greater Sea Pine-Tree.* This greater Sea Pine riſes to a middling Height, with a crooked Body, and for the moſt part ſpreading into Branches from the Ground. The Leaves are ſomewhat long, and like the firſt wild Kind, but ſhorter and greener. The Cones are ſomewhat leſſer, longer, and whiter, with much Roſin often on them. The Kernels whereof are like unto them, but covered with a black Skin. *Cluſius* has ſet forth another Sort hereof.

PINUS Maritima minor, *The leſſer or dwarf Sea Pine-Tree.* The leſſer Sea Pine ſcarce riſes to the Height of a Man, full of more ſlender and pliant Branches then the former, not covered with ſo rugged a Bark, nor ſpreading ſo much. The Leaves are very ſlender, ſhorter, and not ſo hard. The Cones are likewiſe leſſer and ſlenderer, and ſo are the Kernels, and covered with a black Skin.

PINASTER pumilio montanus, *The Dwarf Moutain Pine-Tree.* This dwarf Pine riſes to a Man's Height, branching forth from the Ground into ſomewhat large Arms, and covered with a thick rugged Bark, ſpreading about. The Leaves ſtand by Couples, as in ſeveral of the other Sorts, but thicker, ſhorter, and blunter pointed, and of a ſadder Green than in the firſt wild Kind. The Cones are ſmall, little above an Inch long, not much bigger then the Larch-Tree Cones, but more round at the Head, and ſmaller at the End, ſtanding upright. The Shell of the Nut within is winged as many are, but the Kernel is ſmall and hard.

PINASTER tenuifolius Julo purpuraſcente, *The crooked Mountain Pine with thin Leaves.* The Body and Branches hereof are crooked or writhed. The Leaves thereon are very thin, and ſhorter than many others, two joined together round about the Branches; at the Ends whereof come forth certain ſmall ſcaly Catkins of a purple Colour, which fall away into a ſmall Pouther, and after them come in the Middle a new Sprout of Leaves, incloſed in a certain Skin. The Cones hereof are ſmall, and blunt pointed.

PINASTER niger latiore folio Julis palleſcentibus, *The crooked Mountain Pine with broader Leaves.* This other crooked Pine hath ſuch a like Body and Branches as the laſt, ſpreading much, and with a ſadder Mark. The Leaves are broader, ſharper pointed, and ſhorter than they, and of a darker-green Colour. The Catkins coming forth at the Ends of the Branches, like the laſt, are of a yellowiſh-green Colour, and not purple as they are, after which come new Leaves in the like manner. The Cones are ſmaller than they.

PINUS Indorum, in *Engliſh*, *The Weſt-India delicious Pine.* *See* Ananа.

PINEÆ purgativæ ſive pinei nuclei malluccani, in *Engliſh*, *Malucca Pine Kernels.*

PINASTER Auſtriacus ſecundus & tertius Cluſii, in *Engliſh*, *Pine-Tree.*

PINASTELLA alpina, *i. e.* Peucedanum.

Pine-Kernels, in *Latin*, Pinei nuclei maluccani; which ſee.

Pine-Tree, in *Latin*, Pinus; which ſee.

Ground

Ground Pine, in *Latin*, Chamæpitys, ſive Iva arthretica; which ſee.

Pinipinichi.

Pinguicula.

Pinpernel, in *Latin*, Anagallis; which ſee.

Water-Pinpernel, in *Latin*, Anagallis aquatica; which ſee.

Pinkeneedle.

Pinus, in *Engliſh*, *Pine-Tree*.

Weſt-India Pines, in *Latin*, Anana ſeu pina; which ſee.

Wild-Pines, in *Latin*, Anana ſilveſtris; which ſee.

Piony, in *Latin*, Pæonia; which ſee.

Piper Abortivum, *i. e.* Inane.

Pipe-Tree, in *Latin*, Syringa; which ſee.

Piperella, *i. e.* Thlaſpidion.

Piprige-Tree. See *Barberry-Buſh*.

Persicaria, in *Engliſh*, *Arſmart*. See *Hydropiper*.

Piræa, vel Spiræta Theophraſti Cluſii, in *Engliſh*, *Cluſius his Spiked Willow of Theophraſtus*.

Piſan, *i. e.* Muſa.

Pisa Nigra, *i. e.* Faba Græcorum.

Pisamin, vel Piſhamin, *i. e.* Prunus vel Dactylus Virginianus.

Piscium Venenum.

Pissa Spaltum.

Pisselæon, *i. e.* Cedria Sicca.

Piſſabed, in *Latin*, Ranunculus; which ſee.

Pistiamin Virginianorum, *i. e.* Guaiacum Patanicum.

Pistacium Germanicum, *i. e.* Nux Verſicaria.

Pistacia Nux & Sylveſtris, in *Engliſh*, *Bladder-Nut*.

Piſtach Nut, in *Latin*, Nux piſtacia; which ſee,

Pistona Magonis Lobelio, *i. e.* Sagittaria.

Pistolochia Cretica ſemper virens.

Pisum Americanum Trago *i. e.* Lathyrus Latifolius.

Pitiocampæ.

Pitch-Tree, in *Latin Picea*; which ſee.

Dry Pitch of India, in *Latin*, Bitumen Indicum; which ſee.

Burgony-Pitch, in *Latin*, Reſina Picea; which ſee.

Pitch-Trefoil, in *Latin*, Trifolium Aſphaltites ſive Bituminoſum; which ſee.

Pithytis, *i. e.* Semen papaveris nigri.

Pituitaria, *i. e.* Staphi Sagra.

Pitys, *i. e.* Pacea.

Pityusa & Pityuſula.

Pytine Theophraſti Anguilara, *i. e.* Aphaca Legumen.

Pix arida & Liquida.

Plaiſter-Clever. See *Melilote*.

Plane-Tree, in *Latin*, Platanus.

Dwarf Plane-Tree. See *Mariſh*, or *Water-Elder*.

Planta Animalis, *i. e.* Agnus Ruthenicus, ſive Scithicus.

Roſe-Plantain, in *Latin*, Plantago; which ſee.

Buckſhorn-Plantain, in *Latin*, Coronopus, ſive Cornu Cervium; which ſee.

Sea Plantain, in *Latin*, Holoſteum, ſive Plantago marina; which e

Water Plantain, in *Latin*, Plantago aquataria; which ſee.

Indian Plantain, in *Latin*, Payco herba; which ſee.

The Plantain-Tree, in *Latin*, Muſa Arbor; which ſee.

Planta Cardamines Æmula.

Plane-Tree, or *Sycamore*, in *Latin*, Platinus orientalis verus; which ſee.

Dwarf Plane-Marſh, or *Water Elder*.

Weſt-Indian Plantain. See *Adam's Apple*.

Plantula Peregrina Cluſii.

Plantagini ſimilis lugdunenſis *i. e.* Leontopodium Creticum aliud.

PLANTAGO Anguſtifolia paniculis lagopi, in *Engliſh*, *Hair's-Foot Plantain*.

PLANTAGO latifolia Vulgaris, *Common Waybredde or Plantain*. This Common Plantain is well known to bear many fair broad almoſt round pointed Leaves, with ſeven ribbes or Veins in each of them for the moſt Part running all the length of the Leaf, of a ſad-green Colour on the upper Side, and more yellowiſh Green underneath; among which riſe up ſeveral ſmall ſlender Stems or Stalks, a Foot high, more or leſs, not eaſy to break, naked or bare of Leaves unto the Tops, where each Stalk bears a ſmall, long, round blackiſh-green Spike, or ſcaly Head, whoſe Bloomings, or Flowers, are ſmall whitiſh Threads with Aglets hanging at the Ends of them, almoſt like unto the Blooming of Corn; after which come brown ſmall Seed, encloſed in the ſeveral ſmall Scales or Skins The Root is made of many white Strings, growing ſomewhat deep, and taking ſo faſt hold in the ground, that it is not eaſy to pull it up.

PLANTAGO latifolia maxima, *The greateſt Plantain*. This great Plantain is in all Things like the former, but that it exceeds it in Greatneſs and Height; for the Leaves that lie on the Ground are ſix Inches long, many Times, and more, and four Inches broad, and the Stalk ſuſtaining every Leaf near an Hand's Breadth long: The naked Stalks that bear ſpiked Heads like the other, are two Cubits high, and the Head or Spike a Foot long. The Root hereof is blackiſh and ſtringy. Sometimes this Kind is found to have Leaves a Foot long, and half a Foot broad, ſomewhat torn on the Edges, and having ſome Leaves under the ſpiked Heads.

PLANTAGO major incana, *Great Hoary Plantain*. This Hoary Plantain is alſo like the firſt; but that the Leaves are whitiſh, eſpecially in the hotter Countries of *Spain*, &c. much more than in theſe colder Climates, and ſomewhat ſmall. It ſeldom bears any ſpiked Heads in *Spain*, as *Cluſius* ſays; but when it does, they are ſmaller than the firſt, and the Roots are blackiſh and ſtringy. *Johannes Thalius*, *in Hercynia Sylva*, mentions a ſmaller Kind hereof, both in Leaves and Flowers.

PLANTAGO exotica ſinuoſa. *The ſtrange crumpled Plantain*. This Strange Plantain upon the firſt Year's Sowing of Seed, which was ſent from beyond Sea, riſes up but with one great and large Leaf, almoſt a Foot-long, foulded, as it were, together, and wound about, Spire-faſhion, into two Parts, at the further End thereof; which opening itſelf, yet remaning ſomewhat hollow, was much crumpled and waved on the Edges; the further End ſhewing ſomewhat like unto a Plantain Leaf; but the Bottom, of the Leaf had on each Side thereof a large Piece, as it were, torn from it, but yet growing to it, which was likewiſe crumpled and waved, and each of them ſhewing the Form of a Plantain Leaf, whoſe taſte was not unlike, ſo that the whole Leaf ſeemed as if ſeveral large Leaves were joined together to make one. This Leaf periſhing the firſt Year, there roſe up the next Spring, ſeveral cloſe together, not formed into one as the former, but as if ſeveral Leaves were joined together, each bearing the Plantain Form, but ſomewhat rounder, a little crumpled and waved as the former was. The Stalk roſe up in the Middle of theſe Leaves, above a Foot and a half high, bearing thick and ſhort-ſpik'd flatiſh Heads and Seeds therein, like unto the others. The Root is compoſed of a thick round Head at the Top, with many long Strings or Fibres iſſuing thence down-

downwards, thereby taking ſtrong hold in the Ground.

PLANTAGO latifolia roſea multiformis, *The broad-leafed Plantain of many Sorts.* This Kind of Roſe Plantain is of many Sorts, yet all of them have large and ſometimes whitiſh-green Leaves ſpread on the Ground, either whole like the former great Plaintain, or a little jagged toward the lower Part; among which riſe up ſhort naked Stalks, bearing every one at the Top either a broad round Head, made of many ſmall ſhort green Leaves, in the Faſhion of a Roſe, or a ſpiked thick long Head, made of many ſhorter green Leaves buſhing thick below, and ſmaller upwards; and ſometimes one Plant will have both theſe Forms at once together; and ſome again out of the Middle of the Roſe will have another ſhort Spike of green Leaves riſing up; and others, at the Bottom of the Roſe or Spike, will have one or two other ſmall Tufts, either round or long. One Sort there is, whoſe long ſpiked Heads are parted into many Spikes, and therefore called *Spicalis.* Other Varieties are ſometimes ſeen in ſome of this Kind. The Root is like unto the former.

PLANTAGO Quinquenervia major, *The greater Ribwort Plantain.* This greater Ribwort Plantain has ſeveral narrow, long, and hairy dark-green Leaves lying on the Ground, with five Veins or Ribs for the moſt part in every one of them, and pointed at the Ends; among which riſe up many naked and ſtriped Stalks, ſomewhat hairy; at the Tops whereof grow ſuch like long and ſpiked dark-green Heads, as in the firſt Common Plantain, and flowering in the ſame Manner, but greater and ſhorter; wherein lie ſuch Seed as in the former, but greater and of a darker Colour: The Roots are long, fiberous, or ſtringy, like the former. This ſometimes is found varying in the Heads; for ſome will have two Heads upon a Stalk, or one Head parted into two Parts, or with two or more ſpiked Heads, growing at the Bottom of the Head.

PLANTAGO Anguſtifolia Roſea & multiformis, *Variable Roſe Ribwort.* This Roſe Plantain has Leaves ſo like the former, that it is very hard to be known from it, before the Stalks with Heads begin to appear; which, when they are full ripe, ſhew themſelves in a variable Manner; ſometimes having large or long narrow Leaves ſet together, ſomewhat ſparſedly, imitating a looſe or diſperſed Roſe; others having ſhorter green Leaves, and more compact and cloſed, making a more comely Form of a Roſe, ſometimes fully laid open, and ſometimes more cloſe, and, as it were, half cloſed; and ſometimes out of the Middle of the Roſe will ariſe, two or three, or more ſhort Stalks, bearing each a ſmall green Roſe, and therefore called *Prolifera,* made of many ſmall Leaves, ſet together in the ſame Manner, and ſometimes many ſhort Spikes ſet cloſe together in one Head, or ſeparate each by itſelf. This Kind bears no Seed that ever was obſerved, but is increaſed by ſlipping or parting the Root, and ſetting it again.

PLANTAGO Anguſtifolia minor, *The leſſer Ribwort Plantain,* This ſmaller Ribwort-Plantain is in every Part thereof like the firſt Sort, but that it grows ſmaller and lower.

PLANTAGO Anguſtifolia ſerrata, *Spaniſh Ribwort with dented Leaves.* This *Spaniſh* Ribwort is like the leſſer Sort, but ſmaller, narrower, and harder in the handling, being dented about the Edges and ſo ſharp withal, that they might ſeem Prickles which hath cauſed ſome to call it *Peregrina Spinoſa.* The Spike Heads ſtand upon ſlender Stalks about half a Foot high, being ſomewhat open or diſperſed.

PLANTAGO Anguſtifolia fruticans, *Shrub Plantain.* The Shrub Plantain is in all Things like the ſmaller Ribwort, but that the Leaves are whiter, and the Stalks high and woody, with ſmall Leaves on them, and the Heads are in the Faſhion like them, but ſhorter and ſofter, bearing whitiſh Bloomings, and dark Seed.

PLANTAGO Incana Spicis Latifolia maxima, in *Engliſh, The greateſt Plantain.* This grows about *Montpelier* in *France.* It flowers in *June,* and the Seed is ripe ſhortly after.

PLANTAGO Exotica ſinuoſa, in *Engliſh, The Strange Crumpled Plantain.* This grows about *Montpelier* in *France.* It flowers in *June,* and the Seed is ripe ſoon after.

PLANTAGO major incana, in *Engliſh, The Great Hoary Plantain.* This grows in ſeveral Places of *Spain.* It flowers in *June,* and the Seed is ripe ſoon after.

PLANTAGO marina vulgaris, in *Engliſh. The Ordinary Sea Plantain.* This grows on our own and other Sea-Coaſt. It flowers in *June* and *July,* and the Seed ripens ſoon after.

PLANTAGO major Latifolia multiformis, in *Engliſh, The Broad-leafed Plantain of much Variety.* This grows naturally in our Gardens here, and flowers in *June,* and its Seed ripens ſoon after.

PLANTAGO Anguſtifolia Roſea, in *Engliſh. The Variable Roſe-ribwort.* This is found wild in ſeveral Places in *England,* but for its Rarity is cheriſhed in Gardens. It flowers in *May, June,* or *July.*

PLANTAGINELLA, *i. e.* Plantago media & minima.

PLANTANARIA, *i. e.* Sparganium Ramoſum.

PLATANUS aquatica Anguilara, *i. e.* Sambacus aquatica ſimplex.

Plowman-Spiknard, in *Latin,* Nardus.

PLUMBAGO Plinii quibuſdam Lugdunenſis, *i. e.* Dentillaria Rondeletii.

Plumbs, in *Latin,* Prunus; which ſee.

Indian Date-Plumb, in *Latin,* Guaſacum Patavinum; which ſee.

Indian-Hony Plumb, in *Latin,* Mangas; which ſee.

Weſt India-Peach-Plumb, Folium Mamay; which ſee.

Hard-Griſtly Plumb, in *Latin,* Ambares; which ſee.

PNEUMONANTHE.

POCKWOOD, in *Latin,* Guajacum ſive Lignum ſanctum; which ſee.

PODAGRA lini, *i. e.* Cuſcuta.

PODAGRARIA, in *Engliſh, Goutwort,* or *Herb-Gerard.*

Poets Roſemary, in *Latin,* Caſſia Poetica; which ſee.

POLEMONIUM Dodonæi, *i. e.* Veſeriana rubra ejuſdem.

Poley, or *Pelle Mountain,* in *Latin,* Polium; which ſee.

POLEMONII Altera Species Geſneri.

POLEMONIUM Fruticans, ſive monſpelienſium Lobelii, *i. e.* Jaſminum luteum vulgare.

POLEOS Theophraſti dicta Stæbe Theophraſti, *i. e.* Pimpinella ſpinoſa.

POLIUM pro tripolio Plinii & Gazæ.

POLIUM Anguſtifolium erectum Creticum.

Polypody of the Oak and Wall, in *Latin,* Polypodium; which ſee.

Hoary Polly Mountain, in *Latin,* Polium Gnaphaloides; which ſee.

POLIUM Montanum Vulgare, *Our ordinary Poley Mountain.* This Kind of Polium, or Poley Mountain, that is moſt frequent in our Gardens, is a ſmall low Plant having ſeveral whitiſh round and hard Branches, (riſing from the Root, which is ſomewhat long and hard, with a few Fibres hanging thereat not above a Foot high;) whereon

on are ſet ſeveral ſmall and long whitiſh Leaves, overlaid, as it were, with a yellowiſh Down, ſomewhat dented about the Edges, and broader or greater than any of the others that follow, two always ſet together on the Stalks as they grow up; at the Tops whereof grow forth whitiſh or yellowiſh Heads, thruſting out many ſmall pale-coloured Flowers, and in ſome Places more yellow, ſtanding in whitiſh Husks. The Seed is ſmall and blackiſh. The whole Plant ſmells ſweet, ſomewhat ſtrong, and quick withal; the Branches whereof being ſlipp'd and ſet, will grow very well, ſufficiently to be increaſed, becauſe in our Country it ſeldom gives perfect Seed to be ſown. Yet *Cluſius* ſays, that he had ſome Plants raiſed from the Seed of this Kind, that brought forth Flowers more pale than the Mother-plant, and ſome more white, eſpecially on the Outſide, being pale on the Inſide. But *Bauhinus*, in his *Pinax*, ſays, that it gave ſome Plants, whoſe Flowers were of a whitiſh-purple Colour, and is to be accounted the fourth Sort of *Cluſius*; which I am ſure is not to be found in *Cluſius*, who in that Place makes no Mention of a purple Flower raiſed from Seed.

Polium Montanum minus, *Small Spaniſh Upright Poley Mountain.* This ſecond or ſmall Poley Mountain riſes up with many ſmall ſlender Branches, ſtanding more upright than the next, and not much higher, whereon are ſet many whitiſh Leaves, ſmaller than the next, and ſome ſmall ones together with them, a little dented about the Ends only, and as hoary, or rather more than it; at the Tops whereof ſtand longer and ſmaller Heads of whiter Flowers than the next, coming forth of whitiſh Cupps, larger and more ſpread than it. The Seed is blackiſh and ſmall, yet greater than the former, although the Plant be ſmaller. The Root is hard and woody, like the former. The Smell hereof is much more ſweet than it.

Polium montanum Monſpeliacum, *Small French Poley Mountain.* This third and ſmall Poley Mountain is very like the former, but that the Branches lean more downwards; the Leaves likewiſe are not fully ſo large, but as white, dented a little more about the Edges; the Heads of Flowers, which are white, are ſmaller, and more cloſely compact. In other Things this differs not from the laſt.

Polium maritimum Supinum, *Creeping Purple Poley Mountain.* Creeping Poley Mountain has ſeveral ſmall, weak, whitiſh Branches lying upon the Ground, which as they ſpread, take Root at the Joints, being not a Foot long; whereon grow many ſmall and long Leaves, as white and hoary as any, a little dented about the Edges, but not eaſily to be ſeen, and in the younger grown not at all. At the Tops of the Branches grow ſmaller Heads of whitiſh Husks, out of which come purpliſh Flowers; and after them ſmall and blackiſh Seed, like the former. Of this Kind there is another found, bearing white Flowers, not differing in any other Particulars from it.

Polium Montanum ſupinum minimum, *The Smalleſt Creeping White-flower'd Poley Mountain.* This ſmall Kind has many ſmall weak Branches, not half a Foot long, lying creeping on the Ground, ſhooting forth Fibres at the Joints as they ſpread, in the ſame Manner as the laſt does, whereon are ſet in the ſame Order two Leaves, one againſt another, along the Branches, being ſmaller, harder, narrower, and greener than any of the reſt: At the Ends of the Branches come forth three or four ſmall white Flowers, like unto the other for Form and Faſhion, but much ſmaller. The

Seed is not unlike the other. This has little or no Scent at all.

Polium Montanum Lavendulæ folio, *Spike-leafed Poley Mountain*. This Poley Mountain, from a hard woody Root, ſpreading out many ſmall Fibres, ſends out ſeveral weak Branches, not fully able to ſtand, but rather lying down; whereon are ſet many ſmall long Leaves, two together, one againſt another, as in all the former; which are ſomewhat green on the upper Side, and whitiſh underneath, ſomewhat like unto the Leaves of Roſemary or Lavender, and not a white Snip about the Edges: At the Tops of the Branches ſtand forth many Flowers, not buſhing as in many of the former, but looſely ſpread, which are of a white Colour, not differing in Form from the other, but coming forth of a greyiſh Husk, not ſo hoary as one of the former. The Seed is black like the reſt. This Kind has a ſmall ſweet Scent, not ſo pleaſant as moſt of the other. *Lobel* ſays, it has little or no Scent at all. *Matthiolus*, ſays, that it ſmells well, though not ſo ſweet as the former, and that it is of leſs Virtue than it.

Polium latifolium Incanum Creticum, *Candy Poley, with hoary broad Leaves*. The Branches of this Poley are round and whitiſh, about a Foot high, ſpreading into other ſmaller Branches, ſet with two Leaves at each Joint, which are ſomewhat broad and round, and dented at the Edges like Germander, or the Ivy-leafed Chickweed, of a yellowiſh Green, on the upper Side, and whitiſh underneath, without any manifeſt Taſte. The Flowers have not been obſerved.

Polium Anguſtifolium Creticum, *Upright narrow-leafed Candy Poley*. This Candy Poley grows almoſt two Foot high, with upright hard, round, woody Stalks; whereon are ſet ſmall and long Leaves, almoſt round pointed, very like unto the Common Polium, but much ſmaller, and not dented about the Edges. The Flowers and Seed are like the common Sort. The whole Plant is very ſweet.

Polium montanum Pumilum tenui folium Africum, *The Small African Dwarf Poley*. This ſmall Creeping Poley has many very ſmall and whitiſh Leaves ſet together at the Joint, all along the Stalks by Diſtances. The Flowers are ſmall and yellowiſh, growing at the Tops. The Root is ſomewhat woody and ſweet, as all the reſt of the Plant is.

Pollen.

Polyanthemum Lugdunenſiis, *i. e.* Ranunculus.

Polyacanthos.

Polycarpon Lugdunenſe.

Polycnemum Lobelii, *i. e.* Calamitha aquatica.

Polygala & Polygalon recentiorum major, in *Engliſh, Milkwort*.

Polygala major, *The Greater Milkwort*. This greater Kind ſhoots from the Root five or ſix hard ſlender and flexible Stalks, a Foot high, or more, thick ſet, with ſomewhat long and narrow Leaves, like thoſe of Dyers-Weed. The Flowers grow at the Tops in a long Spike, thick together, ſomewhat like to thoſe of Fumitory, but larger, and of a fine delayed reddiſh-purple Colour, and ſhining withal; after which follow flat Pouches, with two Seeds in them uſually, which are long, blackiſh, and hairy. The Root is hard and woody, with ſeveral Fibres thereat, and abides long. This has been found to vary the Colour of the Flower, eſpecially in ſhadowy and moiſt Places, to be either white, blue, or mix'd, as the ſmaller Kind is.

Polygala minor, *The leſſer Milkwort*. The leſſer Kind grows like the former, but with lower and ſlenderer

derer Stalks, yet ſomewhat hard or woody, not ſo many riſing from a Root, and with fewer and ſmaller Leaves on them. The Flowers are alike, but ſmaller, and vary as much, or rather more in their Colour, ſome being of a blueiſh-purple Colour, others purple and white; ſome all white, others reddiſh, or of a Wan Colour, or over-worn Red, *&c.* There is another Sort hereof, whoſe lower Leaves, that ſpread on the Ground, are many and rounder than in any of the former; but thoſe that grow on the Stalks are like the reſt, the Flowers whereof are only blue without Mixture or Variation.

POLYGALA Monſpeliaca. *Milkwort of Montpelier.* This *French* Milkwort has upright Stalks, a Foot high, many riſing from a ſmall long white Root, and many longer and narrower Leaves on them, ſet without Order. The Flowers grow one above another in longer Spikes than in the former, and not fully like them, but of a reddiſh Colour. The Seed that follows is ſmall, contained in long cornered Husks

POLYGALA repens, *Creeping Milkwort.* This Small Milkwort has a Number of Stalks full of Branches, lying and ſpreading on the Ground, not above a Span long, ſet thick by Couples, with very ſmall Leaves, like *Herniaria* Rupturewort. The Flowers are of a whitiſh Colour, ſtanding among the Leaves at the Tops in Wharls, compaſſing the Stalks one above another.

POLYGALA Affinis, *Baſtard Milkwort.* This ſmall Plant ſpreads forth many weak, ſlender, round Stalks upon the Ground, a Span long, or more, ſet with many ſmall Leaves without Order, in Faſhion ſomewhat like unto Myrtle Leaves, but not ſo much pointed, The Flowers are very beautiful, ſtanding in a ſmall Spike, one above another. with Leaves amongſt them, conſiſting of ſix Petalls of a fine, bright, ſhining, purple Colour. The Seed is ſmall, contained in ſmall Husks. The Root is made of ſmall, long, and white Fibres.

POLYGONATUM, in *Engliſh, Solomon's Seal.*

POLYGONATUM vulgare, *Common Solomon's Seal.* The common Solomon's Seal riſes up with a round Stalk, about half a Yard high, bowing or bending down the Top, ſet with ſingle Leaves one above another, which are ſomewhat large and like unto the Leaves of the Lilly Convally or May-Lilly, and of the ſame Colour, that is, with an Eye of Blueiſhneſs upon the Green, with ſome Ribbs therein, and more yellowiſh underneath. At the Foot of every Leaf, almoſt from the Bottom up to the Top of the Stalk, come forth ſmall, long, white, and hollow pendulous Flowers, ſomewhat like the Flower of the May-Lilly, but ending in five longer Points, for the moſt part together, at the End of a long Foot-Stalk, and ſometimes but one, and ſometimes two Stalks with Flowers at the Foot of a Leaf, which are without any Scent at all, and ſtand all on one Side of the Stalk: After they are paſt, come in their Places ſmall round Berries, green at the firſt, and blackiſh-green, tending to Blueneſs when they are ripe, wherein lie ſmall, white, hard, ſtony Seed. *Camerarius*, in his *Epitome*, citing *Matthiolus* as his Author, ſays, that it is ſometimes found with red Berries, and with purple. The Root is of the Thickneſs of one's Finger or Thumb, white and knobbed in ſome Places, with a flat round Circle, repreſenting a Seal, whereof it took the Name, lying along under the upper Face of the Ground, and not growing downward, but with many Fibres underneath.

POLYGONATUM majus, *Great Solomon's Seal* This other Solomon's Seal is in all Things like the former, but in the Bigneſs of the Leaves and Height of the Stalks, having larger Flowers upon ſhorter Foot-Stalks, and more ſet together at a Leaf, and larger Roots.

POLYGONATUM majus flore majore, *The great flowered Solomon's Seal.* This great flowered Solomon's Seal has ſhorter Stalks, not above a Foot high, ſtanding more upright, and ſomewhat flatter than the former. The Leaves are ſhorter and rounder than it, but ſtand thick together. The Flowers are larger than in any of the former, and ſweeter, ſmelling like Hawthorn Flowers, more ſtanding at each Leaf. The Berries that follow are large, like the laſt, and ſo is the Root, eſpecially if it grow in good Ground, or elſe ſmaller.

POLYGONATUM maximo folio, *The greateſt-leafed Solomon's Seal.* This Solomon's Seal grows in the ſame manner that the former Sorts do, with a Stalk rather greater and higher than the laſt, but not ſo upright. The Leaves hereof are larger by half than it, almoſt as great as the Leaves of Elleborus albus, or the white Noſewort, of a paler green Colour, and not ſo whitiſh or yellow underneath. The Flowers are white, ſtanding upon long Stalks like the firſt, but uſually more together, and without Scent, like them. The Berries that follow, are like the firſt, and ſo are the Roots.

POLYGONATUM latifolium minus, *Small Solomon's Seal.* This ſmall Solomon's Seal has a lower Stalk, ſcarce a Foot high, not bending down ſo much as the firſt, but having ſuch like Leaves thereon, and in the ſame manner, yet ſomewhat harder and ſtiffer. The Flowers come forth at the Foot of the Leaves in the ſame Faſhion, but are larger, ſtanding upon ſhort Foot-Stalks, and but one upon a Stalk, without Scent like the firſt. The Berries and Roots differ not from the reſt.

POLYGONATUM latifolium ramoſum, ſive quartum Cluſiii, *Broad-leafed branched Solomon's Seal.* This branched Solomon's Seal riſes up uſually with a crooked or bended Stalk, about a Foot or more long, having one, two, or three Branches, ſometimes iſſuing out from the Sides thereof. At the Joints whereof ſtand ſeveral Leaves as in the former Sort, and ſomewhat like them alſo, being ſomewhat large and long, but tenderer and ſofter, and not hoary underneath, compaſſing the Stalk at the lower End, where it is broadeſt. Underneath every Leaf, and at the Sides of them, at the Joints, comes forth one white Flower, ending in ſix Corners, ſpotted with blackiſh Spots on the Inſide, ſtanding on a crooked, long, and pendulous Foot-Stalk, which ſmells ſweeter. The Flowers paſt, there come in their Places three ſquare Berries, green at the firſt, which when they grow ripe, are ſomewhat longer than before, and about the Bigneſs of a ſmall Berry of the Cornus Mas, or the Cornel Cherry, and of a reddiſh Colour, having many whitiſh Kernels within them. The Root is not tuberous, like the former Sorts, but ſlender and knotty, and of a paler Colour, ſhooting forth into many Nodes or Knots, with ſeveral long Fibres and Strings faſtened thereto, the Stalks dying yearly, and new riſing up in the Spring.

POLYGONATUM Virginiatum, *Solomon's Seal of Virginia.* This Solomon's Seal differs from the former in three principal Parts, that is, firſt in the Roots, which are in theſe ſlender, long, and creeping, like as moſt of our *Virginia* Plants are, and ſhooting

up

up Stalks round about, and not tuberous as in the former. Then in the Flowers, which in this are not ſet at the Foot of the Leaves, as in the other; yet the Leaves are of the ſame Faſhion, and ſtand one above another, upon a ſingle upright Stalk, and branched about a Foot or half a Yard high, but not of ſo ſad a green Colour, not diſcoloured underneath, but at the very Top of the Stalk, many being ſet together, which are whiter and ſmaller, and not ſo long and pendulous, ending in fine ſmall-pointed Leaves. And laſtly, in the Berries, which in this are ſmaller than in any of the former, and of a moſt orient Red or Scarlet Colour, (which made them at the firſt to be taken for Cherries or ſcarlet Berries where they are natural, and thought fit to die withal, but found unprofitable,) which while they are white, and before they become ripe, have ſix black Streaks on each of them, equally diſtant, but are quite worn out being ripe; within which are contained white, hard, ſtony Grains or Seeds like the other. *Jacobus Cornutus*, of *Paris*, in his *Canadenſium Plantarum hiſtoria*, makes hereof two Sorts, one he calls fertile, and the other ſterile, when as they are both but one Sort; however happening, one may be more apt to bear Berries than another, for that which I have in my Garden, that never bore Berries, roſe from the Seed of thoſe Berries that were brought us from *New-England*.

POLYGONATUM racemoſum Americanum, *Cluſter-like Solomon's Seal of America*. This Plant ſhoots up a round browniſh ſingle Stalk, and ſometimes parted or branched about two or three Foot high, ſet with many very fair broad Leaves. Some Ribs being of a reddiſh, others of a ſad green Colour, harder than others, and compaſſed about the Edges with a rougher and darker Liſt. At the Tops of the Branches ſtand in open Cluſters, many ſmall pale-coloured Threads, like unto the Vine-Bloſſoms, which paſſing away, there ſucceed many ſmall Berries, compaſſed like a Cluſter of Grapes, and each of the Bigneſs of a Juniper-Berry, yellowiſh before they are ripe, and finely ſpotted with blood-red Speckles, which after they have long abiden or worn out by the ripening of them, change red like a Cherry, whoſe Pulp or Juice is ſweet, and contain within them ſmall roundiſh Seed. The Root is thick, white, tuberous, long, and jointed, as it were, by Diſtances, with many Fibres thereon.

POLYGONATUM perfoliatum Braſilianum, *Solomon's Seal of Braſil*. The Solomon's Seal of Braſil has an upright ſtreaked Stalk, about a Cubit high, whereon are ſet Leaves one above another, very large, about four Inches long, and two Inches broad, of a pale-green Colour, full of Ribs, tender and not hard, which compaſs the Stalk at the lower End, where it is broadeſt, like unto Thorough-Wax, that the Stalk ſeem to go through them. The Flowers, which ſtand in the ſame Manner that the ordinary Sorts do, are much larger than any of the former, conſiſting of five narrow white Petals, two Inches long a-piece, ſtanding at the Ends of very ſmall and long Foot-Stalks. The Berries and Roots are not ſet forth by any Author that I have met with.

POLYGONATUM ramoſum perfoliatum flore luteo majus & minus Americanum, *The greater and leſſer thorough-leafed yellow Solomon's Seal of America*. This Solomon's Seal has a ſlender ſmooth Stalk, or two, half a Foot high, parted about the Middle in two Branches, and each of them again into others, the greater Sort having fair, broad, and long, very pale-green ribbed Leaves, compaſſing the Stalk wholly at the Bottom; the ſmaller Sort much narrower and ſmaller at each

of

of the Bed-Leaves, compaſſing the Stalk wholly at the Bottom, the ſmaller Sort much narrower and ſmaller at each of the Joints with the Leaves; and at the Tops ſtand the Flowers ſingly in each Sort, compaſſed of ſix long, and narrow yellow Petals, hanging downwards, in the Middle whereof is a crooked Head or Horn, compaſſed with ſix yellow Threads or Chives. When the Flower is paſt, the Foot-Stalk thereof riſes up, bearing that crooked, or horned, three-ſquare, thick, skinny Cod on the End, having whitiſh Seed within it. The Root is not very thick or white, but faſtened with many Strings in the Ground.

POLYGONATUM anguſtifolium ramoſum, *Narrow-leafed Solomon's Seal*. The narrow-leafed Solomon's Seal ſhoots forth everal upright Stalks, about a Foot high, bending downwards at the Tops, without any Branches at all upon them, whereon ſtand at ſeveral Joints and Spaces, four or five, and ſometimes ſix long and narrower green Leaves than thoſe of the former, being ſmooth and ribbed, or full of Veins. At the ſaid Joints, with the Leaves, come forth two or three ſhort Stalks, with whitiſh-green Flowers at the Ends of them, like unto the firſt, after which come round Berries, red when they are ripe, more pulpy and juicy than the laſt, containing hard white Kernels within them like the reſt. The Root is tuberous like the former ordinary Sorts, branching forth at the Sides like them.

POLYGONATUM anguſtifolium ramoſum, *Branched ſmall Solomon's Seal*. This ſmall Solomon's Seal is in moſt Things like the laſt, as in Roots, Leaves, Flowers, and Berries. The chiefeſt Difference conſiſts in this, that it branches forth at every Joint on the main Stalk on both Sides thereof, and has the Leaves ſomewhat ſmaller and narrower, yet in the ſame Manner, and the Flowers ſomewhat ſmaller alſo, ſtanding on ſhort Foot-Stalks.

POLYGONUM bacciferum majus & minus, *i. e.* Uva marina.

POLYGONUM mas vulgare majus, *The great common Knot-Graſs*. This great common Knot-Graſs ſhoots forth many long ſlender Branches, full of Joints, lying upon the Ground, with ſeveral long and narrow Leaves ſet thereon, one for the moſt part at a Joint, having uſually a ſmall white Skin that covers the Joint; whereat, eſpecially from the Middle of the Branches upwards, come forth the Flowers, which are ſo ſmall, that they are for the moſt part not ſeen and diſcerned, which in ſome are white, in others of a whitiſh purple Colour, which after turn into very ſmall ſquare Seed, like unto Sorrel Seed. The Root is reddiſh, ſmall, ſhorter, and round, abiding the Winter, and ſhooting a-new every Year. I ſaw in Dr. *Foxe*'s Book of dried Herbs, which he received from *Padua*, a greater Sort hereof.

POLYGONUM vulgare minus, *The leſſer common Knot-Graſs*. This leſſer Knot-Graſs grows in all Things like the former, and differs from it only in the Leaves, which are ſmaller, and neither ſo broad or long; and the Flowers hereof are always white.

POLYGONUM minus breviore folio, *Small ſhort-leafed Knot-Graſs*. This other ſmall Kind has many ſlender jointed Branches, but more woody than the former, ſpread into ſome other ſmall ones, whereon grow ſmall ſhort Leaves, leſſer than thoſe of the ſmall St. John's Wort. The Flowers are ſmall and white like the others.

POLYGONUM Saxatile, *Stony Knot-Graſs*. The Stony Knot Graſs has many weak trailing Branches full of Joints, riſing from a ſmall white fibrous Root, lying upon the Ground round about it, whereon grow Leaves that are ſomewhat round, being of an Inch in Length, and half an Inch in Breadth;

Breadth; but growing ſmaller to the Stalkward, green on the upper Side, and of a whitiſh Colour underneath. At the Joints come forth ſmall pale-reddiſh Flowers, like unto the other, and after them follow ſuch like Seed as in the other.

POLYGONUM marinum majus, *The greater Sea Knot-Graſs.* The greater Sea Knot-Graſs runs out into many and much larger Branches than the firſt, lying on the Ground, yet full of Joints, ſet very cloſe together, with Leaves thereon, ſomewhat like the common Kind, but thicker, ſomewhat ſhorter and broader, and of a dark-green Colour above, and whiter underneath. The Flowers ſtand at the Joints in the ſame Manner, having ſmall white Skins that cover the Joints, which in ſome are of a white, and in others of a purpliſh Colour, after which comes ſmall Seed, encloſed in whitiſh ſhining Skins. The Taſte of the whole Plant, and every Part thereof is aſtringent, but ſalt withal. The Root is ſom what great, thick, black, long, and woody.

POLYGONUM marinum minus, *The leſſer Sea Knot-Graſs.* This leſſer Kind has longer Stalks than the laſt, covered with a reddiſh Bark, and more divided into ſmaller Branches, having fewer Joints on the greater Stalks, but the Branches are thick, ſet with ſmaller Leaves than the former, and are ſomewhat fat and thick, long and narrow, like the common Kind. The Flowers are ſmall and whitiſh, and the Seed is not much unlike the laſt. The Root is ſomewhat long, black, and woody, with a few Fibres ſet thereat.

POLYGONUM montanum niveum, *White Mountain Knot-Graſs* This Mountain Knot-Graſs is a very fine white ſilver-like Plant, eſpecially in the hotter Countries; and when it is grown old, it ſpreads many weak traſling Branches upon the Ground, in ſome Places not paſt an Hand's Breadth, in others a Foot long, as full or fuller of Joints than any of the former, and thick ſet with ſmaller Branches, whereon are placed very ſmall long Leaves, lying almoſt like Scales upon the whitiſh hard Stalks. The Leaves are green at the firſt, and tender; but when they are grown old, they will be of a ſhining ſilver Colour, and hard like Skins of Parchment. The Tops of the Stalks and Branches being thick ſet, with ſmall white ſilver-like Leaves, and at the Joints come forth very ſmall white Flowers, ſcarce to be diſcerned, where afterwards there is the like Seed, but ſmaller. The Root is ſmall, long, and white, not periſhing, neither Branches nor the Leaves in the Winter in its natural Place, but will not endure our cold Blaſts and Nights, and therefore periſhes with us, unleſs we take eſpecial Care to preſerve it.

POLYGONUM montanum Vermiculatæ foliis, *Mountain Knot-Graſs with Stonecrop Leaves.* This ſmall Herb, (or Knot-Graſs, for unto this Family *Bauhinus* refers it,) grows not much more than an Hand's Breadth high, ſending forth many ſlender, whitiſh, round Stalks, full of Joints, which do a little bend themſelves down again to the Ground. At the Joints are ſet ſmall, long, round, flat Leaves, like unto thoſe of Stonecrop, pointed, but not pricking at the Ends, and with the Leaves. At the ſaid Joints, towards the Tops, riſe ſingle Flowers, that is one at a Joint, ſomewhat large, that it ſeems many, of a greeniſh Colour, laid open like a Star, with ſeveral whitiſh ſmall Threads in the Middle, ſcarce to be diſcerned, after which comes a ſmall round Seed-Veſſel, and ſmall Seed therein. The Root is ſmall, white, and thready. This has but little Taſte or Scent: It is a little harſh and drying, and ſomewhat bitter withal: It ſeems to partake

take in Face with the Stonecrop, and in Taſte with Knot-Graſs, and the Title riſes from both.

POLYGONUM Valentinum, ſive Anthyllis Valentina Cluſii, *Spaniſh Knot-Graſs*. This ſmall Plant which *Cluſius* found in *Spain*, and thought might be referred to the Anthyllides, is by ſeveral of the beſt Herbariſts ſince, accounted a Kind of Knot-Graſs, or more nearly reſembling them; for it ſhoots forth many ſmall, weak, reddiſh Branches, lying upon the Ground, and not able to ſtand upright, about a Foot long, parted into many other ſmall Branches, whereon grow at ſeveral Joints and Spaces many ſmall Leaves together, like unto thoſe of fine Spurge; whereon, as well as on the Stalk, there grows a Shew of Mealineſs, as many Sea Plants have. With the Leaves come forth ſmall, purpliſh, white Flowers, conſiſting of four Petals a Piece. The Seed has not been obſerved. The Root is ſmall, long, and blackiſh on the Outſide.

POLYGONUM minus Monſpelienſe, *Small Knot-Graſs of Montpelier*. This ſmall *French* Knot-Graſs has ſeveral ſmall Branches lying upon the Ground, full of Joints, whereat are ſet ſmall green Leaves, being ſomewhat round, and like unto thoſe of the ſmall Lentilles. The Flowers are very ſmall, and of a whitiſh Colour, tending unto green, ſtanding at the Tops of the Branches only, and many ſet there together, which afterwards give very ſmall Seed: The Root is ſmall, but very long, growing down deep into the Ground. This Plant is very like *Cluſius*'s *Anthillis Valentia*; but, as *Bauhinus* ſays, is not the ſame; for, that *Cluſius*'s *Anthillis*, has reddiſh Branches, and this has green, his has much ſmaller Leaves, and more Flowers, and thoſe of a purpliſh Colour, and none at all ſtanding at the Tops of the Branches; all which conſidered, he determines, that this is a different Sort from the other.

POLYGONUM Creticum Thymi folio, *Candy Knot-Graſs*. This ſmall Candy Knot-Graſs lies with its ſmall Branches upon the Ground, not paſt an Hand's Breadth in Length. The Leaves ſtand at the Points, ſometimes but one or two, and ſometime three or four, differing in Bigneſs and Length, one from another; with the Leaves ſtand many ſmall white Flowers together, as it were, in a Knot or Bunch; after which comes the Seed, which is ſmall and plentiful.

POLYGONUM Serpylli folio, Lobelii. *Lobel's Knot-Graſs, with Mother of Time Leaves*. This Knot-Graſs, that *Lobel* has ſet forth in his *Adverſaria*, has very long thready Stalks, ſpread upon the Ground, branched forth in ſeveral Places, with many ſmall, long, round Leaves, ſappy or full of Juice, ſomewhat like unto Stonecrope, ſet together at the Joints. The whole Plant ſomewhat reſembles *Serpyllum Narbonenſe*, *French Mother of Time*. The Root is long and woody, of a bitteriſh Taſte, ſomewhat hot upon the Tongue.

POLYGONUM Germanicum, ſive Knawell Germanorum, *German Knot-Graſs or Knawell*. The *German* Knawell ſends forth from a ſmall, ſlender, thready Root, ſeveral ſmall Branches, not fully lying down on the Ground, half a Foot long, full of Joints, thickly ſet together; at every one whereof ſtand many very ſmall and long pointed Leaves, of a greyiſh-green or aſh Colour, which are of an unequal Length, two for the moſt Part longer than the other; at theſe Joints with the Leaves grow out ſeveral ſmall herby or green ſtar-like Flowers, thick ſet together, which being fallen there appear in very ſmall Husks, no bigger than Millet-Seed, great Store of very ſmall Seed, like Duſt, or the Seed of

Her-

Herniaria Rupturewort, which are of a quick hot Scent, ſomewhat ſweet.

POLYGONUM alterum Germanicum, *Another German Knot-Graſs*. This other Knot-Graſs of *Germany* very much reſembles the former, both in the Manner of the growing, with ſlender trailing Branches, and ſmall, long, whitiſh or greyiſh-green Leaves, many ſet together at a Joint; but that they are longer than they, ſome of them two Inches long, eſpecially thoſe next the Root. The Flowers hereof ſtand not at the Joints with the Leaves, but at the Tops of the Stalks and Branches, many cluſtering together, which are very ſmall and white on the Inſide, but of a browniſh-red Colour on the Outſide, which after turn into very ſmall Seed, and in a plentiful Manner. The Root is ſmall, long, and white.

POLYGONUM ſelinoides, *Parſleypert, or Parſley Breakſtone*. The Root is very ſmall and thready, but abiding ſeveral Years in the Natural Places, from whence come many Leaves, ſpread upon the Ground, each ſtanding on a ſmall long Foot-Stalk, and being as broad as the Nail of a Man's Finger or Thumb, is very much jagged on the Edges, like unto a Parſley-Leaf, whereof came the Name; but of an overworn or duſky-green Colour, from among which riſe up weak and ſlender Stalks, about three or four Fingers long, ſet full of the like Leaves, but ſmaller up to the Tops, that almoſt no Part of the Stalks can be ſeen, and all, for the moſt Part, ſtanding cloſe thereunto few of them having any Foot-Stalk at all, or very ſhort. Among theſe Leaves come forth very ſmall greeniſh-yellow Flowers, ſcarce to be diſcerned, where afterwards grows the Seed, as ſmall as any of the former.

POLYGONUM Cocciferum Polonicum *Polonian Scarlet Knot-Graſs*. The Scarlet Knot-Graſs is as ſmall as the Knawel, or white Mountain Knot-Graſs, ſpreading in the ſame Manner, with ſeveral ſmall Stalks, full of Joints; whereat are ſet ſeveral very ſmall and long Leaves, pointed, but not ſharp at the Ends, which with the Stalks are of a greyiſh Colour, or more whitiſh; at the Tops of the Stalks ſtand a Number of ſmall Flowers, yet not ſo ſmall as in the Mountain Kind of Knawel; but ſuch as may be better diſcerned, coming forth of greyiſh-green Husks; whereon, after they are paſt, grows the Seed, which is as ſmall as Duſt. The Root is ſmall and ſomewhat long; at the Top whereof, and on the Stalks next thereunto, grow very ſmall Berries, leſſer than thoſe of the *Ilex Coccifera*, or *Scarlet Oak*, but of as orient a Scarlet Colour as they, and give as precious a Dye as they do; and, but that it cannot be had in that Quantity (every Root yielding but a few Berries in Compariſon of the other,) it would leſſen the Price, if not abate the Uſe of the other; but howſoever it ſerves that Country of *Poloma*, in ſome Meaſure, to dye ſome of the Cloaths that they wear.

Amatus Luſitanus, in his *Commentaries upon Dioſcorides*, ſays, theſe Berries grow at the Roots of a Kind of Saxifrage, like Burnet Saxifrage, as alſo at the Roots of Corlsfoot, Pelletory of the Wall, and other Herbs; and that not only in *Poland*, but in *Italy*, and other Countries.

EPHEDRA ſive Anabaſis, *Climbing Knot-Graſs, or Sea-Grape*. This Kind of Sea-Grape, grows in the warm Countries where it is natural, into a thick Trunk or Stem, as big as a Man's Arm at the Bottom; from whence riſe many very long Branches, full of Joints, like unto the other

Sea-

Sea-Grapes, climbing up to the Tops of the higheſt Plane Trees, or others againſt which it grows; otherwiſe if it ſtand near unto a lower Tree or Shrub, it ſeldom riſes above their Height; yet it has no Claspers to wind about any Thing; nor do the Branches wind themſelves, as the Nature of the *Apocynum* or *Periplota Dog's-Bane* doth; yet as the Ivy by ſending forth Roots at the Joints, into the Backs of the Trees that grows next thereunto, it thereby climbs unto the Top of them. At theſe Joints grow no Leaves, for it is wholly deſtitute of them; but from them ſhoot forth ſeveral other Branches, and at the ſame Joints upwards ſtand many ſmall moſſy Flowers, of a pale or whitiſh-yellow Colour, ſomewhat like unto the Bloſſoms of the male Cornel-Tree, which afterwards turn into ſmall red Berries when they are ripe, like unto ſmall Mulberries, full of Juice, of a ſour Taſte, wherein lie ſmall yellow Seed like Millet. The Root ſpreads ſeveral Ways under Ground, being hard and woody.

Polygonum bacciferum, ſive Uva marina major, *The great Sea-Grape.* This great Sea-Grape is ſo like unto the former, except in the long and climbing Branches, that it is verily thought by ſeveral to be the ſame, not growing near any Shrub or Tree to cauſe it to aſcend as the other doth; and as it is ſaid before, the former Kind uſes to do, according to *Bellonius*, in his third Book of Obſervations and the forty firſt Chapter. For this hath a ſtubbed Stock, from whence riſe many ſlender Branches about a Foot long, ſet with Joints like unto a Horſetail-Graſs, up to the Tops, which a little bow or hang down again, altogether without Leaves, and with many moſſy-pale Flowers, but *Anguilara* ſaith reddiſh, ſet together at the Joints, which afterwards turn into ſmall red Berries like Raſpis, of a ſouriſh Taſte as the other doth, wherein lie the like yellowiſh Seed. The Root is likewiſe hard and woody.

Polygonum bacciferum minus, ſive Uva marina minor, *The leſſer Sea-Grape.* The ſmall Sea-Grape riſes up immediately from the Root, with many ſlender, weak, reddiſh, ruſh-like Stalks, ſix or ſeven Foot long ſometimes, lying for the moſt part upon the Ground, woody at the Bottom of them, with the like Joints and Branches iſſuing from them, as in the former, and without any Leaves at them. The Flowers are many, and pale, and moſſy, like them; but ſtanding upon ſomewhat long Foot-Stalks, and the red Berries are like unto Raſpis or Mulberries, of a ſouriſh Taſte, wherein is contained a ſmall, blackiſh, three-ſquare Seed or two, like unto the former. The Stalks and Branches are no leſs aſtringent in Taſte than the laſt. The Root is ſmaller, and ſends forth ſeveral Suckers, which creep under Ground, and ſpread far.

Polygonoides Orientalis.

Polygonoides Orientalis Ephedræ facie. Coroll. Inſt. Rei Herb. 'Tis a Shrub of three or four Foot long, very buſhy and ſpreading. Its Trunk is crooked, bowing in and out, hard, brittle, as thick as an Arm, covered with a reddiſh Bark, and divided into Branches, which are crooked in like Manner, and ſubdivided into leſſer; on which, inſtead of Leaves, grow Cylindrical Slips or Spriggs, about half a Line thick, of a Sea-Green Colour, an Inch or fifteen Lines long, compoſed of ſeveral Pieces pointed together End to End, ſo very like the Leaves of the Ephedra, that 'tis impoſſible to diſtinguiſh them, without ſeeing the Flowers From the Articulation of theſe Sprigs proceed others, jointed in the ſame Manner; and theſe laſt put out all along their whole Length certain Flowers of three Lines Diameter. They are a Sort of *Baſins*,

cut into five Parts to the very Center; of a pale-green Colour in the Middle, but every where elſe white: From the Bottom of each Baſin riſes a Piſtile, one Line and a half long, corner'd, rais'd with little Beards, and encompaſſed with white Chives, but of a purple Colour. At the Top, each Flower is ſupported by a very fine and ſhort ſmall Stalk. The Piſtile becomes a Fruit half an Inch long, four Lines broad, of a Conical Figure, and deeply furrowed thro' the whole length. Theſe Furrows are ſometimes ſtrait, and ſometimes ſpiral. The Beards are terminated with Wings, divided into very ſmall Fringes.

POLYPODIUM Iluenſe, in *Engliſh*, *Common Pollypody of the Oak.*

POLYSPERMON Lugdunenſis, *i. e.* Lactuca Agnina.

POLYRTHIZOS Latifolia authoris Virginiana, in *Engliſh*, *The Rattle Snake-weed of Virginia.*

POLYTRICHA Bellonio, *i. e.* Coruda Hiſpanica ſive tertia Cluſii.

POLYTRICHUM Aureum majus & minus, in *Engliſh*, *Golden Maiden-Hair.*

POMA Amoris major & minor.

Pomander Privet. See *Baſtard Privet.*

Pomecitron, in *Latin*, Malus Medica vel Citria; which ſee.

Pomgranate, in *Latin*, Malus Punica; which ſee.

Double-bloſſom'd Pomgranate-Tree, in *Latin*, Balauſtium majus, ſive Malus punica ſilveſtris major; which ſee.

POMORUM Varietas.

Pompion, in *Latin*, Pepo.

Pompions, in *Latin*, Cucurbita; which ſee.

POMUM ſpinoſum, *i. e.* Stramonium.

PONCIRES.

Pondweed, in *Latin*, Potamogeton, ſive Fontalis; which ſee.

Poor Man's Treckle, in *Latin*, Cepaceum genus; which ſee.

Poor Man's Surgery, in *Latin*, Herba Malucana; which ſee.

Knight's Pondwort: See *Water-Seagreen.*

Poor-Man's Parmacity: See *The Shepherd's Purſe.*

PONTICA Nux, *i. e.* Avellana.

POPULAGO Tabermontani, *i. e.* Caltha paluſtris.

Poplar, in *Latin*, Populus.

POPULUS Alba, *The Poplar Tree.* The white Poplar Tree grows great, and pretty high, covered with a thick ſmooth Bark, and white, eſpecially the Branches, having large Leaves, but in ſeveral Diviſions, almoſt like unto a Vine-Leaf, but not of ſo deep a Green on the upper Side, and whitiſh underneath, of a good Scent; the whole Form repreſenting the Leaf of Colts-Foot: The Catkins, which it brings forth before the Leaves, are long, and of a faint reddiſh Colour, which fall away, like unto others, bearing ſeldom good Seed with them: The Wood hereof is ſmooth, ſoft, and white, very finely waved; whereby it is much eſteemed, and uſed in many Works. Under this Tree is found ſometimes the like Uvæ, or Berries, that are found under other Trees.

POPULUS Alba minoribus foliis, *The ſmaller-leafed White Poplar Tree*, This other White Poplar grows like the former, but the Branches are more knotted, and the Bark more rough and white: The Leaves come forth at the Ends of the Branches and Sprigs, being ſmaller, and leſs divided on the Edges. The Catkins are ſmaller and ſhorter, and not ſo red, but tending to a browniſh dead Colour.

POPULUS Nigra, *The Black Poplar.* The Black Poplar grows rather higher and ſtraiter than the White, with a greyiſh Bark, bearing broad and green Leaves, ſomewhat like to Ivy

Leaves, not cut in on the Edges, like the white, but whole, and dented, ending in a Point, and white underneath, hanging by ſlender long Foot-Stalks; which with the Air are almoſt continually ſhaken, like as the Aſpen Leaves are. The Catkins hereof are greater than of the White, compoſed of many round green Berries, as it were, ſet together in a long Cluſter; wherein is much downy Matter contain'd, which being ripe is blown away with the Wind: The Eyes, or Viſcous Buds hereof, before they ſpread into Leaves, (and not of the White, as ſome have thought, nor yet the Uvæ or Berries, that each of them have growing under them,) are gathered to make the *Unguentum Populeum*, and are of a yellowiſh-green Colour, and ſmall, and ſomewhat ſweet but ſtrong: The Wood is ſmooth, tough, and white, and will quickly be cloven to make Shingles, or Cleft-Pale, or the like: On both theſe Trees grows a ſweet Kind of Musk, which, in former Times, was much uſed to be put into ſweet Oyntments, and commended by *Galen*, and others, to be the beſt, next unto that of the Cedar-Tree.

Populus Lybica, *The Aſpen-Tree*. The Aſp is ſomewhat like unto the Black Poplar for the growing, but leſſer than either it or the White, and with a darker coloured Bark: The Leaves are blacker, harder, or rounder than thoſe of the other, and a little unevenly dented about the Edges, and in ſome Places ſpotted with white Spot, hanging by longer and ſlenderer Foot-Stalks; which, by their continual ſhaking and ſtriking one againſt another, make a Noiſe, although the Air be calm. The Catkins hereof are longer, and of a browniſh Aſh Colour, which continue a while, and then fall away with the Seed in it. The wood is white, but nothing ſo tough. This Tree, ſays *Pliny*, has the beſt Muſhromes growing under it.

Populus rotundifolia Americana, *The round-leaſed Indian Poplar-Tree*. The Branches of this Tree are a little crooked, full of Joints, at three or four Inches Diſtances; and at each a large, perfect, round Leaf, without any Dent on the Edges, but where it is ſet on the ſhort Foot-Stalk, being thick, rougher, and broader than the Leaves of *Arbor Judæ*. At the ſetting to of every Leaf comes forth a ſmall long Catkin, like a Thong, compaſſed with many ſmall Grains reſembling thoſe of the Poplar, for which Reaſon it is called a Poplar; the Taſte of it is very aſtringent, ſomewhat heating, and ſaltiſh.

Poppies, in *Latin*, Papaver; which ſee.

Horned Poppy, in *Latin*, Papaver corniculatum.

Corn Poppy, in *Latin*, Papaver erraticum Rhæas, ſive ſylveſtre; which ſee.

Thorn Poppy, in *Latin*, Papaver ſpinoſum.

Baſtard Wild Poppy, in *Latin*, Argemone; which ſee.

Double Garden Poppies, in *Latin*, Papaver multiplex album; which ſee.

Double Wild Poppies, in *Latin*, Papaver multiplex rubeſcens; which ſee.

Frothy Poppy. See *Spatling Poppy*.

Porcellia.

Porrum.

Portulaca Arbor, *i. e.* Adrachne.

Poscea & poſcæ.

Potamogeton Anguſtifolium, &c. in *Engliſh*, *Pondweed*.

Potamogeton, ſive Fontalis major latifolia Vulgaris, *The greater ordinary Pondweed*. This greater Pondweed riſes up with many ſlender round Stalks, full of Joints and Branches, and fair, broad, round-pointed, green Leaves, with long Ribbs in them like

Plantain

Plantain, ſet ſingly at the Joints, and lying flat on the Top of the Water. At the Top of the Stalks and Branches uſually, and ſeldom at the lower Joints, come forth long ſpiked Heads of bluſh-coloured Flowers, upon long Foot-Stalks, like unto thoſe of Biſtort or Arſmart; whereon, after they are paſt, ſtand Chaffy Husks, containing within them blackiſh hard Seed. The Root creeps to and fro in the Mud, with ſeveral Joints and Tufts of Fibres at them, whereby they are faſtned to the Grouud. There is another of this Sort that is leſſer, not much differing in any Thing elſe.

POTAMOGETON, ſive Fontalis major latifolia, *The greater long-leafed Pondweed.* This other greater Sort differs little from the former, but in the Leaves, which are long, and narrower, and the Ribs running a-croſs in them, and not at length, as the former doth. The ſpiked Heads of the Flowers hereof, are in ſome more whitiſh, and in others as fair a bluſh Colour as the former, and come as well from the upper Joints, as the Tops of the Stalks and Branches. There is another Sort hereof with Leaves not ſo long or narrow.

POTAMOGETON, ſive Fontalis Serrata longifolia, *Dented Pondweed.* The Root of this is jointed, and creeps like the former, bringing very long and narrower Leaves at the Joints of the Stalks, and dented about the Edges without any Order on both Sides, and bears at the Top ſuch like ſpiked Tufts of Flowers, and Seed after them, as the others do.

POTAMOGETON gramineum ramoſum, *Graſs-like Pondweed.* The Stalk hereof is a Foot high, or more, being very ſlender, round, and whitiſh, parted into many Branches, with many ſmall, graſſy, round dark-green Leaves, not ſet together, but by Spaces a good Way aſunder, which end in other Leaves, that are almoſt as ſmall as Hairs: Yet notwithſtanding from the Wing of the firſt Leaf comes forth a Stalk, with the like Leaves at the End, and thereat a ſmall Foot-Stalk three Inches long, ſuſtaining certain ſmall Flowers, diſperſedly ſet in a Spike, and not in a Cluſter, and ſmall rough Grains ſucceeding them.

POTAMOGETON minimum Capillaceo folio, *Small Fine Pondweed.* This fine-leafed Pondweed has a very fine ſlender Stalk, with ſmall, long, pale green, and Hair-like Leaves ſet thereon, without Order; at the Top whereof ſpring forth one or two ſmall Foot-Stalks; which ſuſtain a very ſmall and pointed Head, followed by very ſmall pale-coloured Flowers; whereof one is laid open, and another is encloſed in a skinny Husk, ending in a Point.

POTAMOGETON Capillaceum capitulis ad alas trifidis, *Tripple-Headed Pondweed* This Pondweed has a Stalk an Hand's Breadth long, no thicker than an Hair, yet jointed and branched, and two ſmall long Leaves at every Joint; which are ſmaller than any Hair, and thereat likewiſe ſtand very ſmall pale coloured Flowers, which growing cloſe, form a Knot or Head; which being ripe, appeareth as made of three ſemicircular rediſh Parts, ending in a ſharp Point; yet from the Boſom of the former Leaves riſes a ſmall Foot-Stalk, divided into three or more ſmall Leaves, the like Knot or Head being ſet in the Middle; for at the Top there is no Head at all.

Potatoes of Spain, in *Latin*, Pappas, ſive Batatas; which ſee.

Mallow-leafed Potatoes, in *Latin*, Hotich Americanum; which ſee.

POTENTILLA major, *i. e.* Ulmaria vulgaris.

POTERIUM.

Shepherd's Pouch or Purſe, in *Latin*, Paſtoria burſa; which ſee.

POTHOS quibuſdam, *i. e.* Lychnis Byzantina.

Powk-Needle. See *Stork's-Bill.*

White Pot Herb. See *Lamb's Lettice.*

PATULACA Arbor.

PRÆCOTIA Prunus.

PRASSIUM Dioſcoridis.

PRATLING Parnel. See *Spotted Sanicle.*

PRIAPE Geſneri, *i. e.* Tabucca a forma fructus & Hyoſcyamus amoreo ſedendo.

Prick-Madam, in *Latin*, Sedum laciniatis foliis; which ſee.

Prick-Timber, in *Latin*, Evonymus; which ſee.

Prickly-Box, in *Latin*, Lycium ſive Pyxacantha; which ſee.

Prieſt-Pintle, in *Latin*, Arum; which ſee.

Pride of London, or *Princes Feather*, in *Latin*, Sedum ſerratum flore rubente maculatum, which ſee.

Pricket. See *Stone-crop.*

PRIMULA veris. *See* Paraliſus

Tree-Primroſe of Virginia. in *Latin*, Lyſimachia lutea ſiliquoſa Virgiana; which ſee.

Primroſe, in *Latin*, Primula veris pratenſis & ſylveſtris.

Primroſe-Peerleſs. See *Daffodil.*

PRIMULA veris flore albo, *The ſingle white Primroſe.* The Primroſe that grows under every Buſh or Hedge, in all or moſt of the Woods, Groves and Orchards of this Kingdom, I may well leave to its wild Habitation, being not ſo fit for a Garden, and ſo well known, that I mean not to give you any further Deſcription thereof. But we have a Kind hereof, which is ſomewhat ſmaller and bears Milk-white Flowers without any Shew of Yellowneſs in them, and is uſually brought into Gardens for the Rarity, and differs not from the wild or ordinary Kind either in Root, or Leaf, or any Thing elſe; yet having thoſe yellow Spots, but ſmaller, and not ſo deep, as are in the other wild Kind.

PRIMULA veris flore viridi ſimplici *The ſingle Green Primroſe.* The ſingle Green Primroſe has its Leaves very like unto the greater double Primroſe, but ſmaller, of a ſadder-green Colour, the Flowers ſtand ſeverally upon long Foot-Stalks, as the firſt ſingle Kind does; but larger than they, and more laid open, of the ſame, or very near the ſame yellowiſh-green Colour that the Husk is of; ſo that at the firſt Opening, the Husk and the Flower, ſeem to make one double green Flower; which afterwards ſeparating themſelves, the ſingle Flower grows about the Husk and ſpreads itſelf much more than any other ſingle Primroſe does, growing in the End to be of a pale-green Colour.

PRIMULA veris flore viridante & albo ſimplici, *The ſingle green and white Primroſe.* The Leaves of this differ but little from the former, neither doth the Flower, but only in this, that out of the large yellowiſh-green Husks, which contain the Flowers of the former, there comes forth out of the Middle of each of them, either a ſmall Piece of whitiſh Flower, or elſe a larger, ſometimes making up a whole Flower like an ordinary Primroſe.

PRIMULA veris flore viridi duplici, *The double green Primroſe.* This double green Primroſe is in its Leaves ſo like the former ſingle-green Kinds, that the one cannot be known from the other untill it come to flower, and then it bears upon every Stalk a double green Flower, of a little deeper-green Colour than the Flower of the former ſingle Kind, conſiſting of but two Rows of ſhort Petals uſually, and both of an equal Height, above the Husk, abiding a pretty Time in Flower, eſpecially if it ſtand in any ſhady Place, or where

where the Sun may come but a little unto it.

PRIMULA veris Hesketi flore multiplici ſeparatim diviſo, *Hesket's Double Primroſe*. Hesket's Double Primroſe is very like unto the ſmall double Primroſe, both in Leaf, Root, and Height of growing, the Stalk not riſing much higher than it, but bearing Flowers in a far different Manner; for this bears not only ſingle Flowers, upon ſeveral Stalks, but ſometimes two or three Flowers upon one Stalk, and at the ſame Time a bigger Stalk, and ſomewhat higher, having one green Husk at the Top thereof, ſometimes broken on the one Side, and ſometimes whole; in the Middle whereof ſtands ſometimes ſeveral ſingle Flowers thruſt together, every Flower to be ſeen in its proper Form; and ſometimes there appear with ſome whole Flowers, others that are but Parts of Flowers, as if the Flowers were broken in Pieces, and thruſt into one Husk; the Petals of the Flowers (being of a white or pale Primroſe Colour but a little deeper,) ſeldom riſing above the Height of the very Husk itſelf; and ſometimes, as I have obſerved in this Plant, it will have upon the ſame Stalk, that bears ſuch Flowers, as I have here deſcrib'd unto you, a ſmall Flower or two, making the Stalk ſeem branched into many Flowers, whereby you may perceive that it will vary into many Forms, not abiding conſtant in any Year, as all the other Sorts do.

PRIMULA Hortenſis flore pleno vulgaris, *The ordinary double Primroſe*. The Leaves of this Primroſe, are very large, and like unto the ſingle Kind, but ſomewhat larger, becauſe it grows in Gardens. The Flowers ſtand every one ſeverally upon ſlender long Foot-Stalks, as the ſingle kind does, in greeniſh Husks, of a pale-yellow Colour, like unto the Field-Primroſe, but very thick and double, and of the ſame ſweet Scent with them.

PRIMULA veris flore duplici, *The Small double Primroſe*. This Primroſe is both in Leaf, Root, and Flower, altogether like unto the laſt double Primroſe, but that it is ſmaller in all Things; for the Flower riſes not above two or three Fingers high, and but twice double, that is, with two Rows of Petals, yet of the very ſame Primroſe Colour that the former is of

PARALYSIS vulgaris Pratenſis flore flavo ſimplici Odorato, *The common-Field Couſlip*. The common Field Cowſlip, I might well forbear to ſet down, being plentiful in the Fields; but becauſe many take Delight in it, and Plant it in their Gardens, I will give you the Deſcription of it here. It has ſeveral green Leaves very like unto the Wild-Primroſe, but ſhorter, rounder, ſtiffer, rougher, more crumpled about the Edges, and of a ſadder-green Colour, every one ſtanding upon its Stalk, which is an Inch or two long: Among the Leaves riſe up ſeveral round Stalks, a Foot or more high, bearing at the Top many fair yellow ſingle Flowers, with Spots of a deeper Yellow at the Bottom of each Petal, ſmelling very ſweet. The Roots are like to other Primroſes, having many Fibres annex'd to the great Root.

PARALYSIS altera Odorata flore pallido Polyanthos, *The Primroſe Cowſlip*. The Leaves of this Cowſlip are larger than the ordinary Field Cowſlip, and of a dark yellowiſh-green Colour: The Flowers are many, ſtanding together upon the Tops of the Stalks, to the Number of thirty, ſometimes, upon one Stalk, as I have counted them in my own Garden, and ſometimes more, every one having a longer Foot-Stalk than the former, and of as pale a yellowiſh Colour, almoſt, as the Field Primroſe, with yellow

Spots at the Bottom of the Petals, as the ordinary has, and of as ſweet a Scent.

Paralysis flore viridante ſimplici, *The ſingle Green Cowſlip*. There is little Difference in Leaf or Root of this from the firſt Cowſlip: The chiefeſt Variety in this Kind, is this, that the Leaves are ſomewhat greener, and the Flowers being in all Reſpects like in Form unto the firſt Kind, but ſomewhat larger, are of the ſame Colour with the green Husks, or rather a little yellower, and of a very ſmall Scent. In all other Things I find no Difference, but it ſtands much longer in Flower before it fades, eſpecially if it ſtand out of the Sun.

Paralysis flore & Calice criſpo, *Curled Cowſlips*, or *Galligaskins*. There is another Kind, whoſe Flowers are folded or crumpled at the Edges, and the Husks of Flowers bigger than any of the former, more ſwelling out in the Middle, as it were Ribs, and crumpled on the Sides of the Husks, which ſomewhat reſemble Mens Hoſe that they did wear, and took the Name of Galligaskins from thence.

Paralysis flore geminato Odorato, *Double Cowſlips, one within another*, or *Hoſe in Hoſe*. The only Difference of this Kind from the ordinary Field Cowſlip, is, that it bears one ſingle Flower out of another, which is as a green Husk, of the like Scent that the firſt has, or ſomewhat weaker.

Paralysis flore flavo ſimplici inodora abſque Calicibus, *Single Oxlips*. This Kind of Cowſlip has Leaves much like the ordinary Kind, but ſomewhat ſmaller. The Flowers are yellow like the Cowſlip, but ſmaller, ſtanding many upon a Stalk, but bare or naked, that is, without any Husk to contain them, having but little or no Scent at all, not differing in any Thing elſe from the ordinary Cowſlip.

Paralysis flore geminato inodora, *Double Oxlip, Hoſe in Hoſe*. As the former double Cowſlip has its Flowers one within another, in the very like Manner has this Kind of Cowſlip or Oxlip, ſaving that this hath no Husk to contain them, no more than the former ſingle Oxlip has, ſtanding bare or naked, of the very ſame Bigneſs each of them, and of the ſame deep-yellow Colour with it, having as ſmall a Scent as the former likewiſe.

We have another of this Kind, whoſe Leaves are ſomewhat larger, and ſo are the Flowers alſo, but of a pale-yellow Colour.

Paralysis inodora calicibus diſſectis, *Oxlips with jagged Husks*. This Kind differs not from the firſt Oxlip in the Smallneſs of the green Leaves, but in the Flower, which ſtanding many together on a pretty high Stalk, and being very ſmall and yellow, ſcarce opening themſelves, or laid abroad as it has a green Husk under each yellow Flower, but divided into ſix ſeveral ſmall long Pieces.

Paralysis flore fatuo, *The frantick or fooliſh Cowſlip, or Jack-an-Apes on Horſeback*. We have in our Gardens another Kind, not much differing in Leaves from the former Cowſlip, and is call'd frantick or fooliſh, becauſe it bears at the Top of the Stalk a Buſh or Tuft of ſmall long green Leaves, with ſome yellow Leaves, as it were Pieces of Flowers broken, and ſtanding among the green Leaves; and ſometimes ſome Stalks among thoſe green Leaves at the Top, (which are a little larger than when it hath but broken Pieces of Flowers,) carry whole Flowers in Husks like the ſingle Kind.

Paralysis minor flore rubro, *Red Birds Eyes*. This little Cowſlip (which will hardly endure our Gardens, for

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all the Care and Induſtry we can uſe to keep it,) has all the Winter long, and until the Spring begins to come on, its Leaves ſo cloſed together, that it ſeems a ſmall white Head of Leaves, which afterwards opening itſelf, ſpreads round upon the Ground, and has ſmall long and narrow Leaves, ſnipp'd about the Edges, of a pale-green Colour on the upper Side, and very white or mealy underneath: Among theſe Leaves riſe up one or two Stalks, ſmall and whitiſh, half a Foot high, bearing at the Top a Buſh or Tuft of much ſmaller Flowers, ſtanding upon ſhort Foot-Stalks, ſomewhat like unto Cowſlips, but more like unto the Bear's Ears; of a fine reddiſh-purple Colour, in ſome deeper, in others paler, with a yellowiſh Circle in the Bottom of the Flowers, like unto many of the Bear's Ears, of a faint or ſmall Scent: The Seed is ſmaller than any of the former Kinds, and ſo are the Roots, being ſmall white and thready.

Paralysis minor flore albo, *White Birds Eyes*. This Kind differs very little from the former, only that it ſeems a little larger both in Leaf and Flower; and that the Flowers hereof are wholly white, without any great Appearance of any Circle in the Bottom of them, unleſs it be well obſerved, or at leaſt being not ſo conſpicuous as in the former.

Theſe two Kinds have ſometimes, but very ſeldom, from among the Middle of the Flowers on the Stalk, ſent out another ſmall Stalk, bearing Flowers thereon likewiſe.

Paralysis hortenſis flore pleno, *Double Paigles or Cowſlips*. The Double Paigle or Cowſlip has ſmaller and darker green Leaves than the ſingle Kind has, and longer Stalks, whereon the Leaves do ſtand. It bears ſeveral Flowers upon a Stalk, but not ſo many as the ſingle Kind; every one whereof is of a deeper and fairer yellow Colour than any of the former, ſtanding not much above the Brims of the Huſk that hold them, conſiſting of two or three Rows of Petals, ſet round together, which makes it ſhew very thick and double, of a pretty ſmall Scent, but not heady.

Paralysis flore viridante pleno, *Double Green Cowſlip*. This Double Green Cowſlip is ſo like unto the ſingle green Kind, formerly expreſſed, that until they be near flowering they can hardly be diſtinguiſhed; but when it is in Flower, it has large double Flowers, of the ſame yellowiſh-green Colour with the ſingle, and more laid open than the former double Paigle.

Paralysis flore viridante ſive calamiſtrato, *The Green Roſe-Cowſlip, or Double Green Feathered Cowſlip*. There is ſmall Difference in the Leaves of this double Kind from the laſt, but that they are not of ſo dark a Green. The chiefeſt Difference conſiſts in the Flowers, which are many, ſtanding together at the Tops of the Stalks, but far differing from all other of theſe Kinds; for every Flower ſtanding upon its own Stalk, is compos'd of many very ſmall and narrow Petals, without any Huſk to contain them, but ſpreading open, like a little Roſe, of a pale yellowiſh-green Colour, and without any Scent at all, abiding in Flower, eſpecially if it ſtand in a ſhady Place out of the Sun, above two Months, almoſt in as perfect Beauty, as in the firſt Week.

Privet, or *Primprint*, in *Latin*, Liguſtrum; which ſee.

Ever-Green Privet, in *Latin*, Alaturnus, ſive Phylica, Theophraſtis credita.

Mock-Privet, in *Latin*, Phillyrea; which ſee.

Eaſtern Ever-Green Privet, in *Latin*, Liguſtrum Orientale ſive Cypris Dioſcoridis & Plinii; which ſee.

PROSERPINA, *i. e.* Polygonatum majus.

PRUNA Inſana. in *Engliſh*, *Mad Indian Plums or Nuts.*

Prunell, or *Self-Heal*, in *Latin*, Prunella, ſive Conſolida minor.

PRUNELLUS.

PRUNUS Sativa & Prunum, in *Engliſh* the *Plum-Tree*: Theſe are all inoculated upon the Plumb, and may be reckoned among our beſt Fruit. See their Management under the Word *Pruning*. The following Liſt contains the Names of the beſt Sorts.

A Liſt of ſuch Plumbs as are moſt commonly deſired in Gardens, from the Catalogue of Mr. Whitmill, *Gardener and Nurſery-Man in* Hoxton.

Jaune Hatif,
Violet Hatif,
Queen Mother,
Morocco,
Orleans,
Greengage,
Wheat Plumb,
White St. Julian.
St. Julian.
White Damaſcene,
Black Damaſcene,
Abricot Plum,
Green Damask,
White Prunella,
Black Prunella,
Drap D'Or,
Muſcle Black,
Muſcle White,
Red Imperial,
Bonum Magnum,
Royal Dolphin,
Imperatrice,
Reine Claude,
Marbled Plum,
St. Katherine.
Diaper Plumb.
White Imperial,
White Perdrigon,
Blue Perdrigon,
Amber-Plumb,
Shane Plumb,
Plumorden Red,
Plumorden Blue,
Plumorden White,
Fotheringham,
Date-Plumb,
Prune,
White Pear-Plumb,
Damſon,
White Bullis,
Chriſtmas-Plumb,

Next follow the Abricots, which are Plumbs with rough Coats,

Maſculine Abricot,
Roman,
Old Orange,
Turkey
Bruxelles,

PRUNUS ſylveſtris, in *Engliſh*, *The Black Thorne or Sloe-Buſh.*

Pruning of Fruit-Trees is one of the moſt philoſophical Parts of Gardening; for unleſs a Gardener is well skilled in this, it is of little Uſe to plant Fruit-Trees. The following Directions may ſerve to inſtruct how Wall-Trees, Dwarfs, and Eſpaliers, ought to be managed.

As every Tree was naturally deſign'd to remain always in the ſame Station where its Seed was firſt buried, and where it firſt began its Vegetation, ſo in Nature there is no Deſign of pruning; but ſince by Art Trees of

of any Kind may be removed from one Place to another, and muſt neceſſarily loſe ſome of their Roots by ſuch Removal, ſo conſequently pruning becomes neceſſary, that we may keep a juſt Balance between the Roots and the Branches, for when a Tree loſes any of its Roots, ſome of the Branches, if not all of them, muſt of courſe be influenced by the Loſs of ſuch Roots, that is, the Stock upon which ſuch Branches grow, will not be able to receive Nouriſhment enough to ſupport all the Branches as it did before it loſt ſome of its Roots, and therefore when we find ſuch a Tree has began to make new Roots, it is then neceſſary to take as many Branches out of the Head, as may be neceſſary to counterballance the loſt Roots, that young ones, which are now beginning to ſhoot, may draw in Supply enough to nouriſh the Buds which are to ſhoot in the Head; for I have obſerved in another Place, that the Roots of every Plant muſt ſhoot before the Buds or Branches, in order to get Nouriſhment before-hand to feed the Head of the Plant. In Timber-Trees we muſt always prune off the weakeſt Branches, but in Fruit-Trees the contrary is practiſed. However where pruning can be avoided, the Tree will fare much better without it, and eſpecially ſince the Uſe of the Knife is ſo little underſtood. I eſteem it the moſt dangerous Inſtrument that can come into a Garden; for I am perſuaded, that three Fourths of the Wall Fruit in *England* is loſt every Year by the Knife only, for few have we among thoſe who profeſs Gardening, that know any Thing of the Matter. But however the Knife may be well underſtood by a few, yet there are common Inſtances to prove that a Tree will proſper better, and bear more Fruit without pruning than with it. Witneſs all Standard-Trees in Orchards, that have been planted very young without grafting, ſuch as we may frequently meet with in *Devonſhire*, and alſo the Peach-Trees, which are raiſed from the Nut or Stone in *America*, or in *Italy*, and the South of *France*. Theſe Trees bear plentifully, and are not apt to canker, as thoſe are which are ſubject to the Knife. Likewiſe it is obſervable, that Standards either of Pears, or Cherries, or Plumbs, *&c.* which have been grafted or budded, and carefully removed, will proſper well, and bear Plenty of Fruit without any pruning at all: So in Standard-Trees, that have been well managed at firſt, Pruning does not appear to be at all neceſſary.

But let us now enquire into the Reaſons for pruning of Wall-Trees: In order to which we muſt conſider, that all the Trees which we plant againſt Walls are thus ſtationed, becauſe they are ſuch as are Natives of the warmer Climate, and therefore require the Aſſiſtance of a Wall to defend them againſt the Severity of our Winter Storms, and alſo to receive ſuch a Warmth from the Wall in the Summer, as may expedite the ripening of their Fruit; for a Wall heated by a few Hours of the Summer's Sun, will remain with a Warmth a long Time after the Sun has left it, and the Shoots of our walled Trees being nailed to it, will be advantaged by that Warmth, ſo as to find little Difference between the Warmth of the Wall, and that of its own Climate. Again, the nailing of theſe Trees cloſe to the Walls, ſecure their Shoots and Branches from being bruiſed by Winds or Hurricanes. Thus we ſee the Occaſion of planting Trees againſt Walls, and the Advantages we receive from it, is, that our Fruits againſt our beſt expoſed Walls, will ripen near a Month ſooner than thoſe growing upon Standards, if we ſhould happen to have

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any Standard of the ſame Sort; ſo that beſides the planting of ſuch Fruit-Trees againſt Walls as abſolutely require them, it is thought adviſable to plant others in order to bring them earlier than uſual to the Table. In this Caſe it is neceſſary to conſider, firſt, that our Trees have their Branches ſpread in good Order, and that the Branches which we lay to the Wall be ſuch, as will bring Fruit; and alſo we muſt have Regard to the Number of Branches which we lay to the Wall, that we may leave Room enough for thoſe Shoots which will be made the Summer following; and again, that we allow no Branches to lie a-croſs one another, nor ſtrain in any Branch which happens to ſhoot forward in a Tree. Theſe are general Rules; and as to Particulars, we ſhall begin with the Peach, and direct the Manner of pruning it. In this we are to obſerve, the fruit-bearing Branches are thoſe of the laſt Year, and no others. The ſmalleſt Shoots which have finiſhed their Growth the laſt Midſummer, are thoſe which will bear; and the larger Shoots will be unfruitful for this Year; but if we want to fill a Vacancy, they will be of Uſe, by producing bearing Shoots for the following Year. Of the ſmall or bearing Shoots, we muſt preſerve thoſe which will beſt come to the Wall, and may prune off their Tops, provided we leave two or three Leaf-Buds beyond the Bloſſom-Buds; otherwiſe the Bloſſoms, tho' they may ſet or knit for Fruit, will drop and diſappoint us. In the leaving of large Shoots to fill Vacancies, we muſt have Regard to their Strength when we prune or top them, *viz.* if they are a Yard long, and as thick as one's little Finger at the Bottom, we may leave them full two Foot long, conſidering what I have remarked before, that every Shoot is a Plant growing upon a Tree; and the more Buds we leave, ſo the Branches they make will be leſs nouriſh'd, and leſs vigorous, than if we were to leave only a few; and as I have mentioned above, 'tis the ſmaller Shoots in this Caſe that will bear Fruit at this Time of pruning, which is the Spring pruning, and muſt be performed when the ſevere Weather is over. We muſt be careful to cut out all the dead or canker'd Wood, and then nail every Branch in its proper Place, rather with Liſt of woollen Cloath than Leather, becauſe Leather after it has been wet grows hard, and is apt to bind too cloſe about the tender Shoots, and occaſion them to canker. Again, about Midſummer, when the Summer Shoot is compleated, we muſt lay up to the Wall as many of the new Shoots as we can conveniently, in order to be adjuſted the Spring following. At this Time we muſt cut off all the ſtraggling Shoots, which do not grow naturally to be laid to the Wall, obſerving to cut them cloſe to the Stem which they ſpring from. As it is in Peaches, ſo it is alſo in Nectarines neceſſary to obſerve the Directions above, for the Manner of their growing and bearing is the ſame; nor is the pruning of the Abricot very different, only the Abricot is more apt to ramp or ſhoot into great Wood than the Peach or Nectarine, and is not ſo ſubject to canker. When we find our Abricot ſo diſpoſed, we muſt bend down ſome of its larger Shoots horizontally to the Wall, ſhortening them a little, and the *January* following we may open the Ground about it, and cut off a great Root, or two, which will prevent its Vigour for the future, and diſpoſe it for Fruit bearing. In all theſe Prunings we muſt ſpread our Branches as horizontally as we can, by which Means the Bottom of our Wall will be filled, which too generally is left naked and uſeleſs. The pruning of Plumbs againſt Walls muſt like

likewiſe be the ſame with the Abricot, for theſe as well as the Abricot, Peach, and Nectarine, bring their Fruit upon the Shoots of the laſt Summer. But we muſt obſerve among the great Varieties of Plumbs, ſome will ſhoot more vigorouſly than others, and there will be a conſiderable Difference between the Subſtance of the bearing Shoots of one Sort, and thoſe of another, however they will always be known by being the leaſt Shoots of the Tree they grow upon; and for the others, which are Shoots for Wood, they muſt, if we want them, be topp'd in Proportion to their Length and Subſtance, as I ſaid before. And it is neceſſary ſometimes to leave one of theſe entire, without pruning, to carry off the too great Luxuriance of a Tree. The other Stone-Fruit which I ſhall have occaſion to mention, is the Cherry, which alſo brings its Fruit upon the Shoots of the laſt Year; ſo that we muſt be tender how we cut off thoſe Shoots, eſpecially of the May-Cherry and the Morello. Some Cherries are apt to bring Bloſſom-Buds in Cluſters, which one may always diſcover at Midſummer; but none of theſe love the Knife. We muſt obſerve in their Pruning to leave their Summer Shoot as perfect as poſſible; for all that is neceſſary to take from them is the Autumn Shoot, for they do Harm in expending the Juices of the Tree to no Purpoſe. There is one Remark which we may make upon the Fruits before mentioned, which is, that the Fruit-Buds ſtand cloſer together than the Leaf-Buds; and, as I have ſaid in another Place, are more turgid. But before I leave the Cherry, I am to take Notice that 'tis the common Practice to top the Shoots when we lay them to the Wall; ſo that we may obſerve there is little Difference in the Management of the ſeveral Sorts of Stone-Fruit, which are thoſe chiefly which are all cultivated againſt Walls; the Peaches, Nectarines, and Abricots, againſt ſuch Walls as are expoſed to the South Sun; the Plumbs and Cherries to the Weſt and Eaſt Aſpects; and alſo to theſe Aſpects ſome of the moſt forward Peaches may be expoſed.

It remains now that I ſhould preſcribe the Method of pruning Pears againſt Walls; for ſometimes it is thought neceſſary to give them that Aſſiſtance, becauſe ſome Sorts of them will not bring their Fruit to Maturity without ſuch Help. But I cannot join with the common Practice of planting Pears, which come late, to ripen againſt Walls which are expoſed to a North Aſpect, where they are more out of the Sun's Way, than if they were in the open Ground. It is much more rational, if they are ſuch as want extraordinary Heat, to plant them againſt what we call a South Wall, that is, ſuch a Wall as lies expoſed to the South Sun. Here they will have an Opportunity of ripening their harſh Juices. But let us conſider what general Rules may be laid down for the pruning of Pears. Of this Fruit I muſt remark, as I have done before of the Stone-Fruit, that we ſhall find ſome Sorts will always be more luxuriant than others, or more inclining to run into great Wood. Some will make Shoots in a Summer above an Ell long, and near an Inch Diameter at the Bottom of the Shoot. Others will not produce Shoots of half the Strength, and in thoſe the ſmaller Branches will ſooneſt bear Fruit; but the others are not to be deſpiſed, for a little Time will make them fruitful, that is, they will produce Fruit-Branches without pruning, which is evident in Standard-Trees. It is to be conſider'd principally in this Sort of Fruit-Tree, that ſome Sorts will produce Fruit upon the Shoots of the laſt Summer, even to the very Tops of their Branches; other

ther Sorts there are which bring their Fruit upon the Shoots of two Summers, and ſome which only bring Fruit upon the Shoots of three Summers. This Difference happens from the Juices of one Sort that are more eaſily digeſted than other, which are deſigned the ſooneſt, and bear Fruit the ſooneſt. Of theſe we ought to leave at Pruning-Time as many Sorts as may be convenient to fill the Wall eaſily, ſo as to leave Room for the Product of the Summer, and cut all the reſt away cloſe to the Stem. In thoſe other Kinds which bear upon the ſecond Summer's Wood, we muſt be careful in the ordering our Branches, ſo as to let our Tree conſiſt of immediate bearing Branches one half, and of ſuch as will come to bearing the following Year another half; ſo we may expect a good Share of Fruit every Year: And in the pruning of thoſe Trees which bear upon the Wood of three Summers, let there only appear at one Time, a third Part of the Tree for immediate Bearing, one third for the Summer following, and another for the Summer after that, obſerving to take away that Wood which has born Fruit every Year at Pruning-Time, which may be any Time in the Winter, but beſt in *November*. By this Means we ſhall always have our Trees in a bearing State; and they will not lie under the Imputation of being bad Bearers, which is the general Excuſe of bad Pruners. The bearing Buds of all Pears are made at Midſummer; and they are then very eaſily diſtinguiſh'd, becauſe they are three Times as large as the Leaf-Buds, and very thick and ſhort, ſomewhat of the Figure of a Boy's Top: And upon thoſe which ſhould remain for another Year, we ſhall find at Midſummer two ſmall Leaves at each Joint. Theſe Rules are not only to be obſerved in the pruning of Pears againſt Walls, but in the ordering of thoſe which are planted in Hedges or Eſpaliers; for they muſt be manag'd the ſame Way, except only if we find our Trees unruly or over-luxuriant, it is proper in Eſpaliers to let a ſingle Branch in the Middle of every Tree grow up without pruning; and as it riſes above the Eſpalier, let it make a Stem of about two Foot, and then allow it to grow into an Head. From this Way of Management the ſuperfluous Juices in the Hedge Part of the Tree will be drawn off, and the Branches in that Part will come to bearing much ſooner than they would otherwiſe do; and at the ſame Time the great Demand of Nouriſhment below will ſo model the upright Branch, that it will come to bearing alſo. An Inſtance of this is at *Cambden-Houſe* at *Kenſington*, where I made the Experiment ten Years ago.

I am informed by ſome Perſons of Quality, that the laſt Year, 1724. thoſe Trees were ſo full of good Fruit, that they had not ſeen any Thing of the ſame Kind equal to them. It is upon theſe Rules that we ought to prune all Pear-Trees, either againſt Walls or in Eſpaliers, and the Difficulty is only that in Eſpaliers we muſt keep them in a regular Form, and of a certain Height; but as long as we can lay our Branches horizontally, we are free from the other Inconvenience or Reſtraint. Mr. *John Warner*, a very ingenious Gentleman of *Rotherhith*, or *Redriff*, as it is called, hath ſomething like this in the Management of his Dwarf-Trees, with great Succeſs. When he finds a Tree is inclinable to run into Wood, he leaves the moſt ſturdy Branch which he can find in Middle of the Tree, to run up and carry off the indigeſted Juices: Theſe he very properly calls the waſte Pipes; and this Method, with his judicious Rule of keeping always his Trees full of young Wood, brings him ſo great a Quantity of Fruit, as is admirable; but

but if we do not follow this Practice in our Dwarfs or Eſpaliers, (and we cannot well do it on our Walls,) and the Trees are yet too luxuriant, cut off ſome of their Roots in *January*, and it will bring the Trees into a better State of bearing. We muſt obſerve that Standard-Trees, without pruning, bear more Fruit in Proportion than a Dwarf-Tree: Yet the Fruit of the laſt, as well as theſe of the Wall-Trees, is generally larger; the Reaſon is, becauſe the Stalk has not ſo many Branches to feed in a Tree that is pruned as in a Standard-Tree, which agrees with what I have ſaid in another Place, that is, the Figure of a Dwarf-Tree is generally more regarded by the Pruner, than the Fruit it ought to bear, which is the Reaſon it does not always produce Fruit: But take this as a Maxim, that in the Management of Dwarf-Pears, keep your Trees conſtantly in young Wood, and be aſſured that all Branches of more than three Years old are unprofitable, unleſs they be ſuch, as ſuch Shoots ſpring from. As for the Management of Apples, they are the ſame with that of Pears, both in Eſpaliers and Dwarfs; for I cannot find that our Walls need be troubled with them, and a North Wall, or a Wall with a North Aſpect, is, in my Opinion, fit for nothing but ſuch early Sort of Fruits, as we have a Mind to retard in their ripening.

There are ſtill Vines and Figs, which are to be conſider'd, but the Methods of pruning them I ſhall treat of under the Word *Vitis*.

PRUNO affinis Canadenſis Bauhino, *i. e.* Hypericum fruticoſum Americanum flore albo.

PSEUDOACACIA Americana Robini, in *Engliſh*, *Robinus's falſe Acacia of America*.

PSEUDOACACIA Americana Robini, *Robinus's falſe Acacia of America*. *Jacobus Cornutus*, in his Book of *Canada* Plants, has entitled this Tree *Acacia*, The Body, (ſays he,) is ſmooth, covered with a comely, ſmooth, blackiſh Bark, without any Thorns thereon at all, ſpreading the Arms and Branches very far, which while they are young, are very pithy within, beſet with many cruel ſharp Thorns, flat at the Bottom, ending in a ſmall ſharp Point. The Leaves are many, ſet on both Sides of a middle Rib, from ſeven or eight to ten, or more on a Side, and an odd one at the End, each Leaf folding it ſelf double every Evening upon Sun ſetting, and opening again upon the riſing. The Flowers are white, ſomewhat like Peaſe-Bloſſoms, or thoſe of *Cytiſus* Shrub-Trefoil, many ſet together on a Stalk, ſtanding upright, and not hanging down, ſhewing themſelves in *Auguſt*; after which follow hard, rough, prickly Pods. But *Robinus* had ſome with ſmooth Pods, in each whereof was encloſed one or two ſmall lentil-like Seeds. By this Deſcription you may plainly ſee how much it differs, both from the true Acacia of *Dioſcordes*, and the other *American* of *Aldnius*, having nothing therein but Thorns anſwerable.

PSEUDOACORUS, *i. e.* Gallinga major.

PSEUDOACONITUM Matthioli, *i. e.* Thora venenoſiſſima.

PSEUDO agnus quibuſdam dodonæo, *i. e.* Ceraſus racemoſa.

PSEUDO Amomum, *i. e.* Amomum ſpurium Geſnero.

PSEUDO anchuſa dodonæo, in *Engliſh*, *Alkanet*.

PSEUDOAPIOS Matthioli, *i. e.* Terræ Glandes.

PSEUDO apocynum Virginianum, aliis Gelſeminum Americanum maximum flore Phæniceo, *Virginian Jeſſamine*. It ſhoots forth many weak, whi-

whitiſh, woody Stems, not able to to ſuſtain themſelves without Help of Stakes or Faſtning to ſome Wall, but ſpreading exceeding high or far, branching forth on all Sides into many ſmall ones, at whoſe Joints come forth long winged Leaves, ſeven or nine ſet on a middle Stalk, each whereof is ſomewhat broad and long pointed, and dented ſomewhat deeply about the Edges, of a ſad-green Colour, full of Veins, very near reſembling the Leaves of the great *German* Burnet-Saxifrage. This never bore Flower with me, nor any other that had it in our Country, that I could hear of, but in the natural Place, as beyond Sea: At *Rome*, and other warm Countries, it bears a great Tuft of Flowers together, hanging downwards, each whereof is large and ſomewhat long, ſomewhat like to the Foxglove, but rather Bell-faſhion, ſmall at the Bottom, big in the Belly, and wide open at the Mouth, cut in on the Brims into five or ſix Lips, as it were, or Diviſions of a ſad Orange, or yellowiſh-red Colour, with ſome yellow Thread, and a whitiſh Stile in the Middle. After the Flowers are paſt, ariſe hard, woody, long, and flattiſh, double-edged, crooked, and pointed Cods, containing within them a double Row of flat, thin, tranſparent, brown-ſhining and winged Seeds, with a thin woody Film, ſeparating them in the Middle, all the Length of the Cod. The Root grows not very high, but ſpreads, yet runs not under Ground, the Leaves all falling away from the Branches every Winter, and are renewed every Spring.

Pseudo aſphodelus major & minor, in *Engliſh*, *The great and leſſer Baſtard Aſphodil.*

Pseudo aſphodelus major, *The greater Baſtard Aſphodil.* The Root of this greater Baſtard Aſphodil is long, and jointed; with many Fibres thereat, from whence riſe up many long and narrow Leaves, like unto Corn-Flags, but not ſo ſtiff or hard, and ſtreaked downright, yet compaſſing one another as they and the Flower-de-Luces do, at the Bottom of a deep green Colour, among which riſes up a Stalk half a Yard high, with ſeveral ſhort Leaves, encloſing the Stalk, as it were, Boſſes at their Bottoms, and at the Tops ſtand many yellow Flowers, as it were in a Spike, each of them made of ſix Petals a-piece, like the other Aſphodils, with ſome Threads in the Middle, after which come ſomewhat long and ſquare-pointed Husks, with ſmall blackiſh Seed in them.

Pseudo aſphodelus minor folio Indis anguſtifolia, *The leſſer Baſtard Aſphodil.* This leſſer Baſtard Aſphodil hath many narrower, ſhorter, and freſher, ſmooth, green Leaves, ſomewhat like unto a narrow-leafed Flower-de-Luce, but neither ſo hard nor ſo thick. The Stalk riſes from among them ſcarce a Foot high, having very few ſmall Leaves thereon, and paler-yellow ſmall Flowers at the Top of it, which turn into three ſquare reddiſh Husks, containing ſmall reddiſh-brown Seed within them. The Root conſiſts of a few whitiſh long Fibres, not ſpreading far or much, but increaſing into ſeveral Heads.

Pseudo bunias, & Pſeudo bunium.

Pseudo buphthalmum Matthioli, *i. e.* Helleborus niger ferulaceus.

Pseudo capſicum dodonæi, *i. e.* Solanum fruticoſum Americanum.

Pseudo chamæbuxus, in *Engliſh*, *The Box-Tree.*

Pseudo chamæbuxus, *The baſtard low Box.* This ſmall Plant lies moſt on the Ground with the ſlender ruſh-like green Branches, rooting as it ſpreads, and not riſing a Foot high, having ſeveral thick hard Leaves ſet thereon without Order, ſomewhat like unto Box-Leaves, or rather Mir-

tle

tle-Leaves, being for the moſt part pointed at the Ends, ever abiding green. At the Ends of the Branches among the Leaves, come forth four or five Flowers of the Faſhion of Peaſe or Broom-Bloſſoms, the uppermoſt Part whereof is whitiſh and yellowiſh in the Middle, but purpliſh lower, and in ſome purple above, and yellow below; after which come ſmall flat Cods, like unto the broad Thlaſpi, containing within them blackiſh grey round Seeds, like Vetches. The Root ſpreads tough long Branches in the Ground, and abides long.

Pseudo chamedris Geſneri, *i. e.* Chamedris vulgaris.

Pseudo chamæpitis, in *Engliſh, Ground Pine, or Herb Ivy.*

Pseudo chamepitis, ſue chamepitis adulterina, *Baſtard Ground Pine.* The Baſtard Ground Pine is a ſmall low buſhing Herb, very like unto the common Kind, having ſmall hairy Stalks, ſet full of long hairy Leaves all along them, parted into three long Parts, of no Scent almoſt, but an unpleaſant herby one rather. The Flowers ſtand at the Joints with the Leaves, at the Tops of the Branches, very like unto thoſe of the common Ground Pine, but of a white Colour, and ſomewhat greater. The Seed that follows is greyiſh, greater than the common, and rounder, four for the moſt part contained in every Husk. The Root is ſomewhat thick and white, and abides the Winter.

Pseudo coſtileda duo.

Pseudo coſtus Matthioli, *i. e.* Panax Coſtinum.

Pseudo crania cordi, *i. e.* Cornus fœmina.

Pseudo clinopodium Matthioli, *i. e.* Clinopodium vulgare.

Pseudo cynthis, *i. e.* Colocynthis pyriformis.

Pseudo coronopus dodonæi, *i. e.* coronopus repens Ruellii.

Pseudo cyperus gramineus, ſive miliaccus.

Pseudo cyperi varii.

Pseudo cytiſus.

Pseudo cytiſus Hiſpanicus primus, *The firſt ſpaniſh Baſe-Tree Trefoil.* This firſt Baſe-Tree Trefoil grows up to the Height of a ſmall Tree, whoſe Body and Branches are covered with a greyiſh Bark, the younger Twigs being whitiſh. The Leaves are many, and ſmaller than in any other Sort of Cytiſus, three always ſet on a Stalk, of a pale-green Colour, and abiding in the Winter, contrary to any of the reſt, of a bitteriſh Taſte. The Flowers are yellower and ſmaller than Broom-Flowers, ſtanding as it were Spike-faſhion at the Ends of the Branches, after which come rough, hairy, long Pods, wherein is thick, flattiſh, black Seed, ſmaller than that of Broom. The Root is woody, and ſpreads ſeveral Ways, the Wood is firm and yellowiſh.

Pseudo cytiſus Hiſpanicus ſecundus, *The ſecond Baſe-Tree Trefoil.* This ſecond *Spaniſh* Sort riſes not much above a Yard high, full of Shoots from the Roots, which are branched forth, and wholly white, having whitiſh Trefoil-Leaves, never open, but, as it were, folded together, the middle Rib being great, of a bitter Taſte. The deep-yellow Flowers are ſomewhat ſweet, and ſtand at the End of the Branches, like the former; and the Pods that follow are long and rough, of a blackiſh-purple Colour, the Points being turned downwards, with greater and blacker Seed in them. The Root is like the former.

Pseudo cytiſus niger, *black Baſe-Tree Trefoil.* This Baſe-Tree Trefoil grows with limber pliant Shoots. It bringeth forth not ſo high, but ſtraiter and greater than the laſt; the Bark of it being of a dark-greyiſh Colour, beſet with ſmall Trefoil-Leaves,

Leaves, ſomewhat round, and a little bitter in Taſte, and of a dark-greeniſh Colour. The Flowers grow at the Tops of the Stalks Spike-faſhion, of a yellow Colour, and pretty ſweet Scent, like unto Orange Flower. The Cods that follow are ſomewhat long and flat, with browniſh Seed in them.

Pseudo cytiſus foliis ſubrotundis, *Baſe TreeTrefoil with roundiſh Leaves.* The Stem hereof has many Branches growing forth from it, and ſet with ſmall, roundiſh, dark-green Leaves upon very ſhort Foot-Stalks. The Flowers are ſmaller than thoſe of Broom, and yellow, but more of them ſet together at the Ends of the Branches than the Smallneſs of the Plant might ſeem to bear, of a pretty ſweet Scent, and a pulſe-like Taſte. The Pods and Seed are ſmall like the laſt.

Pseudo cytiſus Hiſpanicus Bauhini, *Bauhinus's Spaniſh Baſe-Tree Trefoil.* This *Spaniſh* Baſe-Tree Trefoil has hard, round, ſtriped Stalks, four or five Foot high, branched into many Branches, ſomewhat woolly, ſtored with ſeveral ſmall Trefoil Leaves, of a pale-green Colour. The Flowers are ſmall and yellow, like the others, unto which ſucceed many ſmall Pods, like unto thoſe of Birds-Foot, three, four, or five joined together on a Stalk, with ſmall, flat, blackiſh Seed in them. This is not the ſame with the firſt of theſe Baſe-Tree Trefoils here ſet down, being very different.

Cytisus facie quibuſdam Aliſſum fruticans, *Cytiſus-like Plant.* Becauſe others before me have placed this Plant as laſt of the Cytiſus, ſo do I, elſe it might not improperly have been ſet with the other Alyſſa. The Deſcription of it is thus: From a tough woody Root grow up many pliant light-green Stalks, ſpreading into Branches, ſet with ſeveral light-green Leaves together, contrary to all the other Cytiſes, yet each Leaf by it ſelf, ſomewhat like unto them, but thicker and hairy. The Flowers are many and yellow, that ſtand at the Tops Spike-faſhion, compoſed of four Petals, like to Stock Gilliflowers; after which come Seed in rough Pods.

Pseudo dictamnus & alter.

Pseudoda maſonium, *i. e.* Calceolus Mariæ.

Pseudo helleborus, *i. e.* Helleborus niger ferulaceus.

Pseudo hepatorium, *i. e.* inpatorium Cannabinum.

Peseudo hermodactylus Matthioli, *i. e.* Helleborus niger ferulaceus.

Pseudo iris, *i. e.* Iris paluſtris lutea.

Pseudo Iſatis, *i. e.* Vaccaria rubra.

Pseudo linaria, in *Engliſh*, *The baſe white Mountain Flaxweed.* This grows on the Hills in *Saxony*, it flowers in Summer, and ſeeds before *Auguſt* is paſt.

Pseudo linaria montana alba, *The baſe white Mountain Flaxweed.* This baſe Mountain Flaxweed has ſlender ſtarked Stalks, with ſeveral long and narrow Leaves on them, both Stalks and Leaves of a yellowiſh-green Colour, ſeverally ſpread into Branches from the Bottom to the Top, bearing on every one of them a ſmall white Flower, ſtanding on a ſmall Foot-Stalk, after which come dark, greyiſh, flat Seed, in greeniſh-yellow round Heads, but very ſmall.

Pseudo linum.

Pseudo leontopodium Matthioli.

Pseudo liguſtrum dodonæi, *i. e.* Ceraſus racemoſa.

Pseudo limodoron Cluſii, *i. e.* Nidus avis.

Pseudo longchitis altera Matthioli, *i. e.* Longchitis aſpera Maranthæ.

Pseudo lotus Matthioli,

PSEUDO Lyſimachium cæruleum Dodonei, *i. e.* lyſimachia cærulea ſpicata.

PSEUDO lyſimachium purpureum, *i. e.* Chamænerium anguſtifolium.

PSEUDO melanthium, *i. e.* Nigellaſtrum.

PSEUDO moly Dodonæi, *i. e.* Gramen marinum minus.

PSEUDO myagrum Matthioli, *i. e.* Myagrum.

PSEUDONARCISSUS Anglicus, Germanicus, Hiſpanicus.

PSEUDONARCISSUS aureus Hiſpanicus Maximus, *The great yellow Spaniſh Baſtard Daffodil.* The Root of this Kind of Baſtard Daffodil is pretty large, and blackiſh on the Outſide. It loves to be deep in the Ground, and therefore will run down, and increaſe into many Off-ſets, from which riſe many thick and long Leaves, of a greyiſh green Colour, among which ſprings up a round ſtrong Stalk, ſometimes three Foot high or better, bearing at the Top one great yellow Flower, ſtanding upright; conſiſting of ſix ſhort and ſomewhat broad Leaves, with a very great, large, and long Trunk, of an equal Largeneſs, but open at the Mouth, and turning up the Brims a little, which are ſomewhat crumpled. After the Flower is paſt, there comes in the Place a three-ſquare Head, containing round black Seed, like unto other Daffodils.

PSEUDONARCISSUS pyreneus Hiſpanico & Anglico ſimilis, *The Mountain Baſtard Daffodil of divers Kinds.* There is much Variety in this Kind of Baſtard Daffodil, for one Sort has very broad and whitiſh green Leaves, ſomewhat ſhort in compariſon of others, which are of the ſame Breadth. The Flower is wholly yellow, but a little paler than the former *Spaniſh* Kind, having the Petals of its Flower long, and ſomewhat narrow, ſtanding like Wings about the middle Trunk, which is as long as the Leaves, and ſmaller than in many other of this Kind, but a little yellower than the Wings. Another Sort has narrower green Leaves than this laſt, and longer. The Flower is all yellow, but the Trunk is larger, wider, and more open at the Mouth than the former, and almoſt as large as the former *Spaniſh*, but not ſo high as the laſt. A third has the Wings of the Flower, of a Straw Colour, but the Trunk is long and narrow, of a fair Yellow. A fourth has ſuch like Flowers, but that it is ſhorter both in the Wings and the Trunk. Some likewiſe have the Wings of the Flower longer, than the long Trunk, and ſome ſhorter. Some are all yellow; and ſome have their Wings only a little more pale or white, like the *Engliſh* Kinds. Some again have their Trunks long and narrow; others have them larger and wider open, and crumpled at the Brims.

PSEUDONARCISSUS pallidus præcox, *The early ſtraw-coloured Baſtard Daffodil.* The Leaves of this Daffodil are of a middle Size, of a greyiſh-green Colour, and not very long. The Stalk riſes up a Foot high, or more, whereon ſtands one large great Flower, equalling the greateſt *Spaniſh* Baſtard Daffodil, before deſcribed, in the Largneſs of its Trunk, and having the Brims turned up a little, which makes it ſeem the larger. The Wings or outer Petals are in a Manner as ſhort as they are in the greateſt *Spaniſh* Kind, and not flagging down, like the Mountain Kinds. All the whole Flower is of one even Colour, *i. e.* of a fine pale-yellow or ſtraw Colour. The Greatneſs of the Flower, the Earlineſs of the flowering, the Difference of Colour from all the reſt of this kind, makes it remarkable.

PSEUDONARCISSUS Hiſpanicus flore albo major, *The great white Spaniſh Baſtard Daffodil.* This Baſtard Daffodil

Leaves, ſomewhat round, and a little bitter in Taſte, and of a dark-greeniſh Colour. The Flowers grow at the Tops of the Stalks Spike-faſhion, of a yellow Colour, and pretty ſweet Scent, like unto Orange Flower. The Cods that follow are ſomewhat long and flat, with browniſh Seed in them.

Pseudo cytiſus foliis ſubrotundis, *Baſe TreeTrefoil with roundiſh Leaves.* The Stem hereof has many Branches growing forth from it, and ſet with ſmall, roundiſh, dark-green Leaves upon very ſhort Foot-Stalks. The Flowers are ſmaller than thoſe of Broom, and yellow, but more of them ſet together at the Ends of the Branches than the Smallneſs of the Plant might ſeem to bear, of a pretty ſweet Scent, and a pulſe-like Taſte. The Pods and Seed are ſmall like the laſt.

Pseudo cytiſus Hiſpanicus Bauhini, *Bauhinui's Spaniſh Baſe-Tree Trefoil.* This *Spaniſh* Baſe-Tree Trefoil has hard, round, ſtriped Stalks, four or five Foot high, branched into many Branches, ſomewhat woolly, ſtored with ſeveral ſmall Trefoil Leaves, of a pale-green Colour. The Flowers are ſmall and yellow, like the others, unto which ſucceed many ſmall Pods, like unto thoſe of Birds-Foot, three, four, or five joined together on a Stalk, with ſmall, flat, blackiſh Seed in them. This is not the ſame with the firſt of theſe Baſe-Tree Trefoils here ſet down, being very different.

Cytisus facie quibuſdam Aliſſum fruticans, *Cytiſus-like Plant.* Becauſe others before me have placed this Plant as laſt of the Cytiſus, ſo do I, elſe it might not improperly have been ſet with the other Alyſſa. The Deſcription of it is thus: From a tough woody Root grow up many pliant light-green Stalks, ſpreading into Branches, ſet with ſeveral light-green Leaves together, contrary to all the other Cytiſes, yet each Leaf by it ſelf, ſomewhat like unto them, but thicker and hairy. The Flowers are many and yellow, that ſtand at the Tops Spike-faſhion, compoſed of four Petals, like to Stock Gilliflowers; after which come Seed in rough Pods.

Pseudo dictamnus & alter.

Pseudoda maſonium, *i. e.* Calceolus Mariæ.

Pseudo helleborus, *i. e.* Helleborus niger ferulaceus.

Pseudo hepatorium, *i. e.* inpatorium Cannabinum.

Peseudo hermodactylus Matthioli, *i. e.* Helleborus niger ferulaceus.

Pseudo iris, *i. e.* Iris paluſtris lutea.

Pseudo Iſatis, *i. e.* Vaccaria rubra.

Pseudo linaria, in *Engliſh, The baſe white Mountain Flaxweed.* This grows on the Hills in *Saxony*, it flowers in Summer, and ſeeds before *Auguſt* is paſt.

Pseudo linaria montana alba, *The baſe white Mountain Flaxweed.* This baſe Mountain Flaxweed has ſlender ſtarked Stalks, with ſeveral long and narrow Leaves on them, both Stalks and Leaves of a yellowiſh-green Colour, ſeverally ſpread into Branches from the Bottom to the Top, bearing on every one of them a ſmall white Flower, ſtandiug on a ſmall Foot-Stalk, after which come dark, greyiſh, flat Seed, in greeniſh-yellow round Heads, but very ſmall.

Pseudo linum.

Pseudo leontopodium Matthioli.

Pseudo liguſtrum dodonæi, *i. e.* Ceraſus racemoſa.

Pseudo limodoron Cluſii, *i. e.* Nidus avis.

Pseudo longchitis altera Matthioli, *i. e.* Longchitis aſpera Maranthæ.

Pseudo lotus Matthioli,

Pseudo Lysimachium cæruleum Dodonei, *i. e.* lysimachia cærulea spicata.

Pseudo lysimachium purpureum, *i. e.* Chamænerium angustifolium.

Pseudo melanthium, *i. e.* Nigellastrum.

Pseudo moly Dodonæi, *i. e.* Gramen marinum minus.

Pseudo myagrum Matthioli, *i. e.* Myagrum.

Pseudonarcissus Anglicus, Germanicus, Hispanicus.

Pseudonarcissus aureus Hispanicus Maximus, *The great yellow Spanish Bastard Daffodil.* The Root of this Kind of Bastard Daffodil is pretty large, and blackish on the Outside. It loves to be deep in the Ground, and therefore will run down, and increase into many Off-sets, from which rise many thick and long Leaves, of a greyish green Colour, among which springs up a round strong Stalk, sometimes three Foot high or better, bearing at the Top one great yellow Flower, standing upright; consisting of six short and somewhat broad Leaves, with a very great, large, and long Trunk, of an equal Largeness, but open at the Mouth, and turning up the Brims a little, which are somewhat crumpled. After the Flower is past, there comes in the Place a three-square Head, containing round black Seed, like unto other Daffodils.

Pseudonarcissus pyreneus Hispanico & Anglico similis, *The Mountain Bastard Daffodil of divers Kinds.* There is much Variety in this Kind of Bastard Daffodil, for one Sort has very broad and whitish green Leaves, somewhat short in comparison of others, which are of the same Breadth. The Flower is wholly yellow, but a little paler than the former *Spanish* Kind, having the Petals of its Flower long, and somewhat narrow, standing like Wings about the middle Trunk, which is as long as the Leaves, and smaller than in many other of this Kind, but a little yellower than the Wings. Another Sort has narrower green Leaves than this last, and longer. The Flower is all yellow, but the Trunk is larger, wider, and more open at the Mouth than the former, and almost as large as the former *Spanish*, but not so high as the last. A third has the Wings of the Flower, of a Straw Colour, but the Trunk is long and narrow, of a fair Yellow. A fourth has such like Flowers, but that it is shorter both in the Wings and the Trunk. Some likewise have the Wings of the Flower longer, than the long Trunk, and some shorter. Some are all yellow; and some have their Wings only a little more pale or white, like the *English* Kinds. Some again have their Trunks long and narrow; others have them larger and wider open, and crumpled at the Brims.

Pseudonarcissus pallidus præcox, *The early straw-coloured Bastard Daffodil.* The Leaves of this Daffodil are of a middle Size, of a greyish-green Colour, and not very long. The Stalk rises up a Foot high, or more, whereon stands one large great Flower, equalling the greatest *Spanish* Bastard Daffodil, before described, in the Largness of its Trunk, and having the Brims turned up a little, which makes it seem the larger. The Wings or outer Petals are in a Manner as short as they are in the greatest *Spanish* Kind, and not flagging down, like the Mountain Kinds. All the whole Flower is of one even Colour, *i. e.* of a fine pale-yellow or straw Colour. The Greatness of the Flower, the Earliness of the flowering, the Difference of Colour from all the rest of this kind, makes it remarkable.

Pseudonarcissus Hispanicus flore albo major, *The great white Spanish Bastard Daffodil.* This Bastard Daf-

ſr dil has ſeveral Leaves riſing up together, long and broad, ſomewhat like the *Spaniſh* Kind, but a little broader, and of a whiter-green Colour, yet not ſo white as in the leſſer *Spaniſh* white Kinds hereafter deſcribed. Among theſe Leaves riſes up a round ſtrong Stalk, about two Foot high, bea ing one white Flower at the Top, bending down the Head, but is not of ſo pure a white as the leſſer Kinds tha follow, yet whiter than the greateſt white *Spaniſh* Kind, which will be next deſcribed. The whole Flower, as well Trunk as Wings, is much larger than the other white Kinds, and almoſt equalling the firſt *Spaniſh* Yellow, but a little longer and narrower, a little crumpled, and turning up at the Brims. The Head and Se d are like the firſt. The Root is greater and thicker than the firſt *Spaniſh*, and does not increaſe ſo much, and is covered with a whitiſh Coat.

Pseudonarcissus Hiſpanicus maximus albidus, *The greateſt Spaniſh white Baſtard Daffodil.* This Kind of Baſtard Daffodil is very like the laſt mentioned Daffodil, both in Leaves and Flowers, but larger in both. The Flower of this is not full ſo white, but has ſome Shew of Paleneſs therein, and more upon the firſt opening of the Flower than afterwards, and is as great altogether as the great *Spaniſh* Yellow, at the leaſt with a longer, and ſomewhat narrower Trunk. The Seed is like unto the former, and ſo is the Root, but greater, being white on the Outſide.

Pseudonarcissus Hiſpanicus flore albo medius & minor, *The two leſſer white Spaniſh Baſtard Daffodils.* There are two other of theſe Kinds of white *Spaniſh* Daffodils, one greater and leſſer than the other, but neither of them ſo great as the former. The Leaves of both are of a whitiſh-green Colour, one a little broader than the other. The Flowers of both are pure white, and bending down the Heads, that they almoſt touch the Stalk again. The greater Flower has the longer and narrower Trunk; and the leſſer Flower the ſhorter, and wider open; yet both a little crumpled at the Edges or Brims. The Roots of both are like one unto another, but differ in the Greatneſs. From the Seed of theſe have ſprung much Variety, few or none keeping either Colour or Height with the Mother Plants.

Pseudonarcissus Anglicus vulgaris, *Our common Engliſh white Baſtard Daffodil.* This Baſtard Daffodil is very common in all *England*, both in Copſes, Woods, and Orchards. It has three or four greyiſh-green Leaves, long and ſomewhat narrow, among which riſes up the Stalk, about a Span high or little higher, bearing at the Top, out of a skinny Husk, as all other Daffodils have, one Flower, (although ſometimes I have ſeen two together,) ſomewhat large, having the ſix Petals, that ſtand like Wings, of a pale-yellow Colour, and the long Trunk in the Middle of a fair yellow, with the Edges or Brims a little crumpled or uneven. After the Flower is paſt, it bears a round Head, ſeeming three ſquare, containing round black Seed. The Root is ſomewhat blackiſh on the Outſide.

There is another of this Kind, like unto the former, the Wings of which Flower are much more white than the former, and in a Manner of a Milk-white Colour, the Trunk remaining almoſt as yellow as the former, and not differing in any Thing elſe.

Pseudonarcissus tubo ſexangulari, *The Six-corner'd Baſtard Daffodil.* This Kind of Daffodil hath two or three long, and ſomewhat broader Leaves than the laſt, between which comes forth a Stalk bearing one Flower, ſomewhat large, having the ſix

ſix outer Petals of a pale-yellow Colour and the long Trunk plaited or covered all along unto the very Edge into ſix Parts, of a little deeper yellow than the Wings.

Pleudonarcissus aureus maximus flore pleno, ſive Roſeus Tradeſcanti, *The Greateſt Double Yellow Baſtard Daffodil*, or *John Tradeſcant's Great Roſe-Daffodil.* This Prince of Daffodils belongs primarily to *John Tradeſcant*, as the firſt Founder thereof, that we know, and may well be entitled the Glory of Daffodils. It has a great round Root, like unto other Daffodills, covered with a brownish outer Skin or Peeling; from whence riſes up four or five ſomewhat large and broad Leaves, of a greyiſh-green Colour, yet not fully ſo long and large, as the next following Daffodils; from the Middle whereof riſes up a Stalk almoſt as high and as great as it, bearing at the Top, (out of a skinny Husk,) one fair large great Flower, (the Bud, before it break open, being ſhorter and thicker in the Middle, and ending in a longer and ſharper Point than any of the other Daffodils,) very much ſpread open, conſiſting of ſmaller and ſhorter Petals than the next, but more in Number, and thicker and rounder ſet together, making it ſeem as great and double as any Province-Roſe, and intermix'd with ſeveral yellow and pale Leaves, as it were, in Rows, one under another. It abides long in Flower, and ſpreads, by ſtanding long, to be the broadeſt in Compaſs of any of the Daffodils, but falls away at the laſt, without giving any Seed, as all double Daffodils do.

Psendonarcissus aureus Anglicus maximus, *Mr. Wilmer's Great Double Daffodil.* The other Great Double Daffodil does ſo nearly reſemble our ordinary *Engliſh* double Kind, that I do not find therein any greater Difference than the Largeneſs, both of Leaves and Flowers, *&c.* and the Statelineſs of the Growth. It bears three or four large, long, and broad Leaves, ſomewhat longer and broader than the former, and of a whitiſh-green Colour. The Stalk riſes to be two Foot high, growing (in a fruitful and fat Soil) ſtrong, and ſomewhat round, bearing at the Top, out of a thin Skin, one great and fair double Flower, each Petal whereof is twice as large and broad as the former ſeverally intermixed with a Row of paler, and a Row of deeper yellow Petals, wholly diſperſed throughout the Flower, the pale Colour, as well as the deeper Yellow, in this, as in the other ſmall *Engliſh* Kind, growing deeper by ſtanding; ſometimes the Petals hereof are ſcattered, and ſpread wholly, making ſhew of a fair broad open Flower; and ſometimes the outer Petals ſtand ſeparate from the middle Trunk, which is whole and unbroaken, and very thick of Petals; and ſometimes the middle Trunk will be half broken, neither expreſſing a full double Flower, nor a cloſe double Trunk, as it is likewiſe ſeen in the ſmall *Engliſh* Kind. This bears no Seed. The Root hereof is thick and great, and increaſes as well as any other Daffodil.

Pseudonarcissus aureus Hiſpanicus flore pleno, *The great Double Yellow Spaniſh Baſtard Daffodil*, or *Parkinſon's Daffodil.* This Double *Spaniſh* Daffodil has ſeveral Leaves riſing from the Root, ſtiffer, narrower, and not of ſo whitiſh a green Colour as the former; but more ſullen or greyiſh, plainly reſembling the Leaves of the ſingle great Kind, from whence this hath riſen: The Stalk hereof riſes almoſt as high as it, and near the Height of the laſt recited Double, bearing one double Flower at the Top, always ſpread open, and never forming a double Trunk, like the former; yet not ſo fair and large as it;

the outermoſt Petals whereof being of a greeniſh Colour at the firſt, and afterwards more yellow, do a little turn themſelves back again to the Stalk: The other Petals are ſome of a pale-yellow, and others of a more gold-yellow Colour; thoſe that ſtand in the Middle are ſmaller, and ſome of them ſhew as if they were hollow trunked; ſo that they ſeem to be greeniſh, whitiſh, yellow, and gold-yellow, all mix'd one among another: The Root is great, round, and whitiſh on the Inſide, covered with dark-coloured Skins or Peelings.

Pseudonarcissus Gallicus major flore pleno, *The greater Double French Baſtard Daffodil.* This greater double Daffodil has its whitiſh-green Leaves, longer and broader than the ſmaller *French* Kind, and broader, longer, and more limber than the double *Engliſh* Kind. The Stalk riſes up not much higher than the ſmaller *French* Kind, but a little bigger, bearing at the Top one great double Flower; which, when it is fully and perfectly blown open, (which is but ſeldom, for that it is very tender, the Petals being much thinner, and thereby continually ſubject upon any little Diſtemperature of the Time, to cleave ſo faſt one unto another, that the Flower cannot blow open fair,) is a fair and beautiful Flower, larger by half than the ſmaller Kind, and fuller of Petals; of the ſame pale whitiſh-yellow or Lemon Colour with the leſſer, or rather a little whiter and not ſet in the ſame Order of Rows as it is, but more confuſedly together, and turning back the Ends of the outermoſt Petals to the Stalk again, and having the Bottom of the Flower on the Back-ſide ſomewhat green; neither of which is found in the leſſer Kind. The Root is very like unto the leſſer Kind, but a little bigger and longer.

Pseudonarcissus Anglicus flore pleno, *The double Engliſh Baſtard Daffodil*, or *Gerrard's Double Daffodil*. The Leaves of this Double Daffodil are very like unto the ſingle Kind, being of a whitiſh-green Colour, and ſomewhat broad, a little ſhorter and narrower, yet ſtiffer than the former *French* Kind. The Stalk riſes up above a Foot high, bearing at the Top one very double Flower; the outermoſt Petals being of the ſame pale Colour that is to be ſeen in the Wings of the ſingle Kind; thoſe that ſtand next them are ſome as deep a Yellow as the Trunk of the ſingle, and others of the ſame pale Colour, with ſome green Stripes on the Back of ſeveral of the Petals. Thus is the whole Flower variably intermixed with pale and deep Yellow, and ſome green Stripes among them when it is fully open, and the Petals diſperſed and broken; for ſometimes the Flower ſhews a cloſe and round yellow Trunk in the Middle, ſeparate from the pale outer Wings, which Trunk is very double, ſhewing ſome pale Petals within it diſperſed among the Yellow; and ſometimes the Trunk is more open, or in part broken ſhewing forth the ſame Colours intermix'd within it: The Flower paſſeth away without giving any Seed, as all other bulbous Roots do that bear double Flowers. The Root is ſmall, very like unto the *French* Double Kinds, eſpecially the leſſer, that it is very hard to know the one from the other.

Pseudonarcissus Anguſtifolius flore flaveſcente tubo quaſi abſciſo, *The narrow-leaſed Baſtard Daffodil, with the Clipp'd Trunk.* This Kind of Daffodil has long and narrow greyiſh-green Leaves, bearing one ſingle Flower at the Top of its Stalk, like unto the former ſingle Baſtard Kinds before ſpecified, having its outer Petals of a pale-yellow

yellow Colour, and its Trunk of a deeper Yellow. The chief Differences in this from the former, is in the Petals being narrow, and in the Trunk of the Flower, which is not crumpled or turned up, as moſt of the other are, and that the Brims or Edges of the Flower is as if it had been clipped or cut even.

Pseudonarcissus Hiſpanicus medius & minor luteus, *The two leſſer Spaniſh Yellow Baſtard Daffodils.* Theſe two leſſer Kinds of *Spaniſh* Daffodils differ only in Greatneſs the one from the other, and not in any Thing elſe. The leſſer hath three or four narrow ſhort whitiſh-green Leaves, from among which comes forth a ſhort Stalk, not above an Hand's Breadth, or half a Foot high, bearing one ſingle Flower, not fully ſtanding out right, but a little bending down, conſiſting of ſix ſmall Petals, ſtanding as Wings about a ſmall, but long Trunk, a little crumpled at the Brims: The whole Flower, as well Leaves as Trunk, are of one deep-yellow Colour, like unto the great *Spaniſh* Kind. The Root is but ſmall, and covered with a darkiſh Coat. The other is in all Parts greater, and (as I ſaid) differs not elſe

Pseudonarcissus Hiſpanicus luteus minimus, *The leaſt Spaniſh Yellow Baſtard Daffodils.* The Leaves of this ſmall Kind, are ſmaller and ſhorter than the former, ſeldom exceeding the Length of three Inches, and very narrow withal, but of the ſame greyiſh-green Colour with the former: Every Flower ſtands upon a ſmall and ſhort Foot-Stalk, ſcarce riſing above the Ground, ſo that its Noſe, for the moſt Part, doth lie or touch the Ground, and is made after the ſame Faſhion, and of the ſame Colour with the former, but much ſmaller, as its Root is.

Pseudonarcissus Gallicus minor flore pleno, *The leſſer French Double Baſtard Daffodil.* The Roots of this leſſer *French* Kind, (if I may lawfully call it, or the greater Kind before ſpecified a Baſtard Daffodil; for I ſomewhat doubt thereof, in that the Flower of either is not made after the Faſhion of any of the other Baſtard Daffodils, but does more nearly reſemble the Form of the double white Daffodil, expreſſed before among the true Daffodils.) are like unto the double *Engliſh* Kind, and to the former double greater *French* Kind, and the Leaves are of the ſame whitiſh-green Colour, but narrower, and not longer: The Stalk riſes a little higher than the *Engliſh*, and not fully ſo high as the greater *French* Kind, bearing one fair double Flower thereon; of a pale-yellow or lemon Colour, conſiſting of ſix Rows of Petals, every Row growing ſmaller than other unto the Middle, and ſo ſet and placed, that every Petal of the Flower does ſtand directly, almoſt in all, one upon or before another unto the Middle, where the Petals are ſmalleſt, the outermoſt being the greateſt, which makes the Flower ſeem the more beautiful. This and the greater Kind has no Trunk, or Shew of any other Thing in the Middle, as all or moſt of the other former double Baſtard Daffodils have, but are Flowers wholly compoſed of Petals, ſtanding double, even to the Middle.

Pseudonarcissus Juncifolius albus, *The White Baſtard Ruſh-Daffodil*, or *Junquil.* This Baſtard Ruſh-Daffodil has two or three long and very green Leaves, very like unto the ſmall yellow Ruſh-Daffodil, formerly deſcrib'd, but not altogether ſo round; among which riſes up a ſhort Stalk, ſeldom half a Foot high, bearing at the Top, out of a ſmall skinny Husk,

one ſmall white Flower, ſometimes declining to a pale Colour, having ſix ſmall and ſhort Petals, ſtanding about the Middle of the Trunk, which is long and much wider open at the Mouth than at the Bottom. The ſmall outer Petals or Wings are a little tending to green, and the Trunk (as I ſaid,) is either white or whitiſh, having the Brims a little uneven. The Seed is ſmall, black, and round, like unto other Ruſh-Daffodils, but ſmaller.

Pseudonarcissus Juncifolius luteus major, *The greater Yellow Junquil*, or *Baſtard Daffodil*. The Leaves of the greater Kind are longer, greater, and a little broader than the former; the Stalk is higher, and the Flower larger, more open at the Mouth, and crumpled than the white, but wholly of a yellow Colour. The Seed and the Roots are bigger, according to the Proportion of the Plant.

Pseudonarcissus Juncifolius luteus minor, *The leſſer Yellow Baſtard Junquil*. This is ſo like unto the laſt in all Things, that I ſhall not trouble the Reader with Repetitions of the ſame Things formerly ſpoken. The chiefeſt Difference is the Smallneſs of the Plant in all Parts.

Pseudonarcissus Juncifolius luteus Serotinus, *The late Yellow Baſtard Junquil*. There is likewiſe a third Kind as great as the greater Yellow, and in all its Parts expreſſing and equalling it, but is accounted the fairer, and flowers ſomewhat later.

Pseudonarcissus, marinus albus Pancrotium Vulgo. *The white Sea Baſtard Daffodil*. The Sea Baſtard Daffodil has ſeveral broad whitiſh-green Leaves, but not very long; among which riſes up a ſtiff round Stalk, at the Top whereof breaks out a great round skinny Husk, five or ſix Petals, every one made ſomewhat of the Faſhion of the great Baſtard Ruſh-Daffodil, but greater and wholly white, the ſix Petals being larger and longer than in the Ruſh Kind, and extending beyond the Trunk, are tipped with Green at the Point of each Petal, and down the Middle, likewiſe on the Backſide. The Trunk is longer, larger, and wider open at the Mouth, cut in or indented at the Edges, and ſmall at the Bottom with ſeveral white Threads in the Middle, and is very ſweet. Under the Flower is a round green Head, which grows very great, having within it, when it is ripe, flat and black Seed. The Root is great and white.

Flore luteo & flore rubro. It is reported, that there are found other Sorts ſome that bear yellow Flowers, and others that bear red: But having ſeen none ſuch, I can ſay nothing of them.

Pseudonardus Matthioli, *i. e.* Lavendula.

Pseudo-Nasturtium *i. e.* Sophia Chyrurgorum.

Pseudo-Orchis, *i. e.* Bifolium.

Pseudorha ſive Pſeudorhabarbarum.

Pseudorharborum, *i. e.* Thalictrum.

Pseudo Spartum Hiſpanicum.

Pseudo-Stachis Alpina, *Mountain Baſe Hore-Hound*. The Mountain Baſe Hore-Hound, from a hard browniſh-yellow Root ſpread into many long and thick Strings, ſends forth ſeveral hairy and whitiſh Leaves, covered with a ſoft, white, woolly Down, ſomewhat like unto Horehound, but thinner, three Inches broad, and four Inches long, with long Foot-Stalks, and a little dented about the Edges, of a little heady Smell; among which riſe up four ſquare hairy Stalks, a Cubit and a Half high, at the Joints whereof grow two ſuch like rough wrinkled Leaves, but longer than thoſe below, whereat likewiſe ſpring forth ſmall Branches on both Sides. At the Tops

of the Stalks and Branches ſtand the Flowers in Rundles, of a whitiſh-red Colour, placed in ſomewhat rough Husks wherein, after the Flowers are paſt, grow the Seed, which is ſmall, black, and round. This Kind has been obſerved to grow higher with larger Leaves, and without that heady ſtrong Smell, that is in the former.

Pseudo Sycomorus Matthioli, *i. e.* Azadarach.

Pseudo Turbith, ſive Pſeudoturpetum, *i. e.* Thapſica Turbith, *&c.*

Psicotrophos, *i. e.* Betonica.

Psidium, *i. e.* Cortex Granatorum.

Psilothrum Pſidium.

Psiphacium & Pſiphelida, *i. e.* Pæonia fæmina alba vel Leucanthemos.

Psillium majus ſemper virens, in *Engliſh*, *The great Ever-green Fleawort.*

Ptarmica herbariorum.

Ptarmica incana Piniculis Criſtatis, *Sneezing-Wort.* Its Root is ligneous, greyiſh towards the Neck, three or four Lines thick, accompanied with reddiſh Fibres, about half a Foot long, crooked and hairy. It puts forth ſeveral Heads, where grow in Bunches very white Leaves, two Inches and an Half long, on which are ranged, ſometimes alternately, and ſometimes in Couples, other Leaves, two or three Lines long, one Line and an half broad, ſlaſhed like a Cock's Comb, cottony, white, aromatick, bitter. From theſe Heads grow Stalks nine or ten Inches high, one Line thick, cottony likewiſe, white, garniſhed with ſome Leaves like the undermoſt, but ſmaller. Each of theſe Stalks is terminated by a Bunch an Inch broad, flat above, conſiſting of ſeveral Flowers very thick ſet, ſupported by unequal Tails. The Cup of theſe Flowers is two Lines long, one Line broad, with manifold Scales, white, hairy, pointed. Theſe embrace the Fleurons and Demi-Fleurons as uſual: The Fleurons are a pale Yellow, ſlaſhed into five Points; the Demi-Fleurons of the ſame Colour, a Line broad. All theſe Pieces are born on the Embryos, which afterwards become flat Seeds half a Line long, ſomewhat more narrow, brown, with a whitiſh Border, ſeparated from each other by little membraneous Leaves folded up Gutterwiſe.

Pteridon cordi, *i. e.* Filix Saxatilis criſpa.

Pteridion Maſculium cordi *i. e.* Filix Fæmina dentatis pinnulis.

Phthora, *i. e.* Thora.

Phthisis, *i. e.* Pæonia.

Pucho Indis, *i. e.* Coſtus.

Puading-Graſs, in *Latin*, Pulegium; which ſee.

Pudding-Pipe, in *Latin*, Caſſia Fiſtula; which ſee.

Puff-Balls, in *Latin*, Lupi crepitus ſive fungus ovatus; which ſee.

Puff-Fiſts. See *Toad-Stools.*

Paganon, *i. e.* Ruta.

Pulcherimus frutex belli, Stæbe fruticoſa latifolia.

Pulegium Anguſtifolium, ſive Cervinum Monſpeliacum.

Pulicaria, *i. e.* Conyza.

Pulcoll-Mountain, or *Poly-Mountain*, in *Latin* Polium; which ſee.

Puliol-Royal, is *Pennyroyal*, in *Latin*, *Pulegium*; which ſee.

Indian Purger-Cambugio, in *Latin*, Cambugio quibuſdam Catharticum aureum; which ſee.

Indian Hop-like Purger, in *Latin*, Carlo Sancto; which ſee.

Carthagenas Purging-Roots, in *Latin*, Radix Quimbaya; which ſee.

Pulicaris herba lugdunenſis, *i. e.* Pſyllium.

Pulmonaria Fungoſa.

Pulmonaria maculoſa, *Common ſpotted Cowſlips of Jeruſalem.* The Cowſlip of *Jeruſalem* has many rough, large, and round Leaves, but pointed at the Ends, ſtanding upon

ong Foot-Stalks, ſpotted with many round white Spots on the upper Side, of the ſad-green or brown Leaves, and of a grayer Green underneath; among the Leaves ſpring up ſeveral brown Stalks, a Foot high, bearing many Flowers at the Top, very near reſembling the Flowers of Cowſlips, being of a purple or reddiſh Colour while they are Buds, and of a blueiſh Colour when they are blown, ſtanding in browniſh-green Husks; and ſometimes it has been found with white Flowers: When the Flowers are paſt, there come up ſmall round Heads, containing black Seed. The Root is compoſed of many long and thick black Strings.

PULMONARIA altera non maculoſa, *Unſpotted Cowſlips of Jeruſalem.* The Leaves of this other Kind are not much unlike the former, being rough as they are, but ſmaller, of a fairer-green Colour above, and of a whiter-green underneath, without any Spots at all upon the Leaves. The Flowers are like the former, and of the ſame Colour, but a little more branched upon the Stalks than the former. The Roots are black like unto them.

PULMONARIA Anguſtifolia, *Narrow-leafed Cowſlips of Jeruſalem.* The Leaves hereof are ſomewhat longer, but not ſo broad, and ſpotted with whitiſh Spots as the former. The Stalk hereof is ſet with the like long hairy Leaves, but ſmaller, being a Foot high or better, bearing at the Top many Flowers, ſtanding in Husks like the firſt, being ſomewhat reddiſh in the Bud, and of a dark purpliſh-blue Colour when they are blown open. The Seed is like the former; all of them reſemble *Bugloſs*, and *Conſolida*, in moſt Parts, except the Root, which is not like them, but ſtringy, like unto Cowſlips, yet black.

PULSATILLA, in *Engliſh*, *Paſque-Flowers.*

PULSATILLA Anglica purpurea, *The Purple Paſque-Flower.* This Paſque or Paſſe-Flower, which is of our own Country, has many Leaves lying on the Ground, ſomewhat rough or hairy, hard in Feeling, and finely cut into many ſmall Leaves, of a dark-green Colour, almoſt like the Leaves of Carrots, but finer and ſmaller; from among which riſe up naked Stalks, rough or hairy, ſet about the Middle thereof with ſome ſmall divided Leaves compaſſing them, and riſing above theſe Leaves about a Span, bearing every one of them one pendulous Flower made of ſix Petals, of a fine Violet-purple Colour, but ſomewhat deep withal; in the Middle whereof ſtand many yellow Threads, ſet about a middle Purple Pointel; after the Flower is paſt, there comes up in the ſtead thereof a buſhy Head of long Seeds, which are ſmall and whitiſh, having at the End of every one a ſmall Hair, which is grey like-wiſe: The Root is ſmall and long, growing downwards into the Ground, with a Tuft of Hair at the Head thereof, and not lying or running under the upper Cruſt thereof, as the other wild Anemone do.

PULSATILLA Danica, *The Paſſe-Flower of Denmark.* There is another that was brought out of *Denmark*, very like unto the former, but that it is larger both in Root, Leaf, and Flower, which is of a fair purple Colour, not ſo deep; and beſides, will better abide to be manured than our *Engliſh* Kind will, as I my ſelf have often proved.

Of both theſe Sorts it is ſaid, that ſome Plants have been found that have born white Flowers. And likewiſe one that bore double Flowers, that is, with two Rows of Petals.

PULSATILLA flore rubro, *The red Paſſe-Flower.* *Lobel*, as I take it, did firſt ſet forth this Kind, being brought by him from *Syria*; the Leaves

Leaves whereof are finer cut, the Flowers ſmaller, and with longer Petals, and of a red Colour.

Pulsatilla flore luteo. *The Yellow Paſſe-Flower.* The yellow Paſſe-Flower hath its Leaves cut and divided, very like unto the Leaves of the firſt Kind, but ſomewhat more hairy, green on the Upperſide, and hairy underneath: The Stalk is round and whitiſh; the Middle whereof is beſet with ſome ſmall Leaves, as in the other; from among which riſes up the Stalk of the Flower, conſiſting of ſix Petals, of a very fair Yellow Colour in the Inſide, and of a light pale-yellow Outſide; after which follows ſuch a Head of hairy Thrums as in the former.

Pulsatilla flore albo, *The white Paſſe-Flower.* The white Paſſe-Flower (which *Cluſius* makes a kind of Anemone, and, yet ſays himſelf, does more nearly reſemble the Pulſatilla,) has from amongſt a Tuft or Head of Hairs, which grow at the Top of a long black Root, many Leaves ſtanding upon long Stalks, which are divided, as it were, into three Wings or Parts, and each Part finely cut and divided, like unto the Paſſe-Flower of *Denmark*, but ſomewhat harder in handling, greeniſh on the Upperſide, and ſomewhat grey underneath, and very hairy all over: Among theſe Leaves riſe up the Stalks, beſet at the Middle of them with three Leaves, as finely cut and divided as thoſe below; from above which ſtands the Flower, being ſmaller, and not ſo pendulous as the former, but in the like Manner conſiſting of ſix Petals, of a Snow-white Colour on the Inſide, and a little brown on the Outſide, with many yellow Thrums in the Middle. After the Flower is paſt, riſes up ſuch a like whitiſh Head, compoſed, as it were, of many Hairs, each whereof has a ſmall Seed faſtened unto it, like as the former Paſſe-Flowers have.

Pumilum tenuifolium Africum.

Purſlain, in *Latin*, Portulaca.

Water Purſlain, Alſine aquatica folio Oblongo, ſive portulaca aquatica.

Sea Purſlain, in *Latin*, Portulaca marina.

Purplewort, Trefolium purpureum; which ſee.

Purſe-Taſſels, in *Latin*, Hyacynthus comoſus major purpureus; which ſee.

The Virginia Plum, in *Latin*, Puſhamin; which ſee.

Putical Mountain. See *Wild-Time.*

Purple Velvet-Flower, or *Flower-Velvet.* See *Flower-gentle.*

Putical Royal. See *Penny-Royal.*

Pycnomos Brunfelſi, *i. e.* Podagraria.

Pycnocomon Columnæ, *i. e.* Morſus Diabuli.

Pygre. See *Stichwort.*

Pyracantha quibuſdam, *i. e.* Lyccium.

Pyrus, in *Engliſh*, *The Pear-Tree*, is one of our fine Garden Fruits, and affords us more Variety than any other; they are graffed upon Pear-Stocks, and alſo upon Quince-Stocks: The Manner of ordering them, ſee under the Word Pruning. The following is a Liſt of the beſt Sorts.

A Liſt of ſuch Pears as are moſt eſteemed for eating and baking, from Mr. Benjamin Whitmill's *Catalogue Gardiner and Nurſery-Man at* Hoxton.

Primitive,
Juneting Pear,
Green Haſting Pear,
Quiſſe Madame,
Jargonelle.
Citron de Carmes,
Summer Bergamot,
Orange Bergamot,
Summer Bon Chretien,
Calleroſe,
Moule Bouche,
Carville,
Katherine,
Ruſſet Katherine,
King Katherine,
Windſor Pear,
Summer Thorne,
Peartwice,
Little Muſcat,
Petit Blanquett,
Petit Ruſſelet.
Musk Robert,
Hamden's Bergamott,

N. B. *The Pears above mentioned are early ripe, and ſoon decay; and as they come when our Gardens are ſtored with Varieties of other Fruits, ſo it is not adviſable to plant many of them.*

Musk Robert,
Ambroſia,
Verte Longue,
Autumn Bonchretien,
Autumn Bergamot,
Beurée de Roy,
Caſſolet,
Le Marquis,
Bonchretien Dorée,
Spaniſh Bonchretien,
Bezi d' Herrie,
Grey Burèe,
Carlile,
Creſanne,
St. Michael,
Louis Bon,
L'Epine D'hyper, *or* Winter-Thorn,
L'Echaſſery,
Virgoleuſe,
Swans-Egg,
St. Germain,
Colmar,
Winter-Katherine,
St. Andrew,
Amadot,
Amozelle,
Monſieur Jean,
Sweet William,
Winter Burée,
Winter Bergamot,
Winter Bonchretien,
St. Marſhal,
Poir ſans pepin,
Bergamot de Bugie,
Union Pear, *or* Dr. Udell's Great Pear,
Perkinſon's Warden, *or* Black Pear *of* Worceſter,
Warden,
Livre Blanche,
Pound Pear.

PYRASTER, *i. e.* Pyrus ſilveſtris.

PYRETHRUM alterum officinarum, in *Engliſh, Pelletory of Spain.*

PYRITIS Galeni, *i. e.* Nardus Montana.

PYROLA, *Winter-Green.*

PYROLA noſtras vulgaris, *Our ordinary Winter-Green.* This ordinary (for ſo I call it, in regard it not only grows in our Country, and few or none of the reſt, but becauſe it is beſt known, and of moſt Uſe) Winter-Green ſends forth ſeven, or eight, or nine Leaves, from a ſmall, browniſh, creeping Root, every one ſtanding on a long Footſtalk, which are almoſt

as broad as long, round-pointed, of a ſad-green Colour, hard in handling, and like unto the Leaf of the Pear-Tree, from whence it took the Name; but others compare them to be like unto the ſmall Leaves of wild Beetes, which is not ſo proper in my Mind, from whence ariſes a ſlender weak Stalk, yet ſtanding upright, bearing at the Top many ſmall white Flowers, ſmelling as ſweet as thoſe of Lilly Convally, laid open like a Star, conſiſting of five round pointed Petals, with many yellowiſh Threads, ſtanding in the Middle, about a green Head, and a long Stile with them, which in Time grows to be the Seed-Veſſel; which when it is ripe, is formed five ſquare, with a ſmall Point at it, wherein is contained as ſmall Seed as the Duſt it ſelf.

Pyrola minor, five minima, *The leaſt Winter-Green.* This little Pyrola has the Root creeping in the ſame Manner that the former does, and riſing up in ſeveral Places; from whence riſe up ſeveral Stalks, about two or three Inches high, bare for a Space; in the Middle whereof are ſet at ſeveral Joints, two or three Leaves apiece, each being ſmaller, rounder, and thinner than the former, a little ſnipt about the Edges; and at the Tops ſtands only one Flower apiece, made of five round white Petals, ſomewhat greater than the firſt, very like unto the Flower of Parnaſſus-Graſs, having ſeveral yellow Threads in the Middle, compaſſing a green Head, which has a Pointel thereat, parted at the Top into five Threads, the Head growing in Time to be five ſquare, with ſuch like Seed therein as are in the former.

Pyrola tenerior, *Slender Winter-Green.* This tender or ſlender Winter-Green riſes up from a ſmall Root, like Couch-Graſs, creeping ſeveral Ways under the Ground, with ſeveral more weak and ſlender Stalks, than the former, from whence grow ſomewhat longer-pointed Leaves, and dented about the Edges, not ſo hard in handling, elſe very like the former. The Stalks have ſeveral white Flowers ſtanding at the Tops of them, like unto the former, but ſmaller, as the five ſquare Heads of Seed that follow are likewiſe, wherein is ſuch like duſty Seed.

Pyrola Europea Alſines flore, *The Winter-Green of Europe with Chickweed Flowers.* This ſmall Winter-Green riſes up with one or two more ſtrait round Stalks, about half a Foot high or better, almoſt bare of Leaves, for a Space next unto the Root, or at the moſt, but with two or three very ſmall Leaves, ſet one a little above another; but at the Top thereof there grows five, or ſix, or ſeven, or eight Leaves, ſomewhat long and pointed at the End, like unto the Leaves of the Pear-Tree, but longer, and not ſo round, being many of them an Inch and a half long, or more, tender, ſmooth, green, and having one middle Rib, with ſeveral Veins in the Leaf, finely dented about the Edges; from among which Leaves ariſe weak Foot-Stalks rather than Stalks, about three Inches long, ſuſtaining three or four Flowers, each of them by itſelf made of ſix white-pointed Petals apiece Star-faſhion, ſomewhat like the Flower of a Chickweed, but larger, with ſeveral ſmall yellowiſh Threads in the Middle. After they are paſt, there riſes in their Places one ſmall round Head, ſmaller than a Coriander Seed, containing within it ſeveral ſmall black Seed, covered with a thin Skin. The Root is made of many ſmall Fibres, ſet together at a ſmall round Head; hereof there is found another Sort, ſmaller than the other, both in Leaves, Stalks, and Flower.

PYROLA Braſiliana alſines flore, *Winter-Green of America with Chickweed Flowers.* This Winter-Green of *Braſil* in *America* is of two Sorts, one greater than the other. From a ſmall white Root, very full of Fibres, there riſes one ſingle ſmall ſmooth Stalk, with ſix or ſeven Inches high, without any Leaves thereon up to the Middle, where there are two ſmall ones, ſet one againſt another; but at the Top break forth ſix or ſeven Leaves laid round about it, which are ſome larger and ſmaller than others; ſome being two Inches long, others but an Inch, or an Inch and a half, ſmooth, tender, and green, pointed at the End, having five Ribs running thorough every one of them, like unto the Ribwort Plantain, and not dented about the Edges; from among which riſes up a ſmall Foot-ſtool or two, not above an Inch or two long, ſuſtaining every one of them one ſomewhat large whitiſh-yellow Flower, conſiſting of ſix narrow and pointed Petals, two whereof are ſomewhat broader than the reſt, having ſeveral reddiſh Threads in the Middle. The leſſer Sort hereof grows ſomewhat lower, with leſſer Leaves than the former, and with leſſer Flowers than it, but yet longer and greater than the greater of the *European* Kind.

PYROLA fruticans, *Shrubby Winter-Green.* Although this Plant be no Shrub of any hard woody Subſtance, yet becauſe the Stalks are hard, abiding long, and increaſing every Year without withering or dying, it is called ſhrubby, therein coming neareſt unto the Nature of a Shrub. It riſes up with ſeveral limber Stalks, which for ſome Years remain firm and upright; but after they are grown older, that they are laden with Leaves, the Weight of them bears them down to the Ground, wherein ſometimes they take Root again. Theſe Stalks have at every Joint two, three, or four flat fleſhy Leaves, of a deep ſhining-green Colour, ſomewhat like unto the Leaves of the Strawberry-Tree, both for Form and Bigneſs, but dented about the Edges; from the Middle whereof ariſe certain Buds, made, as it were, of ſmall ſcaly Heads, which turn into ſmall Twigs, whereon are ſet three, or four, or five Flowers a-piece, of a whitiſh purple Colour, ſomewhat bigger than the Flowers of the firſt Pyrola, or Winter-Green. After the Flowers are paſt, come five ſquare Heads, containing very ſmall Seed. The Root is ſlender, with ſome Strings annexed thereunto, and creeps far abroad under the Ground.

PYROPHYLLA, *i. e.* Pyrum folioſum.

PYRUS ſativa & ſylveſtris.

PYRUS ſativa, *The Manured Pear-Tree.* The Manured Pear, in general, grows higher, but ſlower than the Apple-Tree, more upright, and not ſpreading the Branches, and no leſs thick, but rather greater in the Bulk, or Body. The Leaves are ſomewhat broader and rounder, green above, and whiter underneath, than thoſe of the Apple-Tree. The Flowers are ſmaller, but whiter than the Apple-Bloſſoms, and the Fruit more long than round, for the moſt part, ſmaller at the Stalk, and greater at the Head, of many differing Faſhions, Sizes, Colours, and Taſtes, and Times, both in gathering and ſpending, ſome being green, ſome ruſſet, others yellowiſh or reddiſh; ſome great, others ſmall, or long, or round, or ſmooth or bunched out; and ſo for Taſte, ſweetiſh, or luſcious, or delicate, or wateriſh, or hard, and firm, and well reliſhed, or not ſo good to be eaten raw as baked or roaſted, and ſome to be ſpent as ſoon as they are gathered, or ſoon after, being Summer-Fruit; others not to be ſpent until the Winter be either come in, or near,

near, or fully paſt. The Wood is ſmooth, cloſe, and firm, and ſerves for many Uſes, both for Forms to cut Figures, or the like in, and inſtead of Wainſcot in many poor Men's Houſes, and for many other Purpoſes.

Pyrus ſylveſtris, *The Wild or Choak Pear-Tree.* The wild Pear-Tree uſually grows tall and upright, like the manured Kind, and as little ſpreading, but ſometimes low and crooked, but fuller of Branches, which makes them the more knotty. The Bark is blacker and more rugged, cleaving in many Places, and eaſily to be pulled off, with Pricks and Thorns ſet here and there on them, but not ſo thick as in the Crab. The Leaves and Flowers do little vary, but that ſome will have larger, and others leſſer Leaves and Flowers, which will be a little deeper coloured than others, as the Fruit being greater or ſmaller, and of a more or leſs harſh Taſte, although all have ſome; and the Colour likewiſe in ſome is green, or Dark-Ruſſet, and ſome will be ſo fair, yellow, and red, that they would invite any that ſee them, and know them not, to take and taſte of them, who will find them very different from their Expectations, being harſh and unſavory. Yet this harſh unſavory Fruit, tho' later ripe than moſt of the manured Sorts, by being in part mellowed with the Autumn Colds, and the Standing of their Juice being preſſed forth, and made into Perry, does in Time ſo alter its former Quality of Harſhneſs and Unſavourineſs, that it becomes fully as clear, and almoſt as pleaſant as White-Wine. The Wood hereof is harder, firmer, and cloſer than the former, and ſo more knotty, whereby it becomes more frangible, and ſooner broken.

Of the manured Pears there is a Sort, that although it be a good Winter-Fruit, ſweet, and well reliſhed, eſpecially if they be ſtewed or baked; yet the Tree has Thorns upon it, like unto the wild Sort. This was brought, as it was ſaid, from *Naples* into *Lyons*, where it is in great Plenty, and called *Poier d'Eſpine*, and the Fruit *Poier Eſpine*, that is *Pyrus ſativa ſpinoſa*, the Prickly Pear.

The Winged Pear has a Leaf always, or two ſometimes, growing to the Sides of it, as if it came out of the Pear, and may therefore be called *Pyrophilla*, whereof *Camerarius* ſpeaks in his *Hortus*.

The Pome-Pear, or Apple-Pear, which is a ſmall Pear, but round at both Ends, like an Apple, yet the Tree is a Pear-Tree.

The Blood-Pear, whoſe Inſide is red, as the Outſide is. *Camerarius*, in his *Hortus*, makes mention hereof likewiſe.

The Laxative-Pear, which looſens the Belly, being eaten. *Camerarius* there alſo has this.

The Double-bloſſomed Pear. This bore double Flowers with Mr. *Ward*, of the King's Granary; but whether it be alive or dead, I am not aſſured, nor whether it kept the Form, or did alter.

Of the wild Kind there are the great red Choke-Pear, whoſe Colour and Property I have ſhewed you in the Deſcription.

The ſmaller Choke-Pear.

The Hedge-Pear.

The lowſy Hedge-Pear.

The Crow Wild-Pear.

Wild Pears of *Candy*, the one they call *Achlades*, the other *Aguſaga*, as *Bellonius* ſays.

Pyxacantha, *i. e.* Lycium.

Q.

QUABEBE Indis, *i. e.* Cubebe, in *Engliſh*, *Cubebs*.

QUADRIFOLIUM, is *four-leafed Graſs*, to be ſown in *March*.

Quaking Graſs, Gramen Tremulum; which ſee.

Quamoclit, a Kind of Plant, much reſembling a Convolvulus, but that the Necks of the Flowers are piped.

QUELLI, *i. e.* Muſa; which ſee.

Queens Gilliflowers, in *Latin*, Heſperis, ſive viola matronalis; which ſee.

Queen of the Meadows, or *Mead-Sweet*, in *Latin*, Ulmaria, ſive Regina prati; which ſee.

Queen-Mother Herb, is *Tobacco*. *See* Nicotiana.

QUERCULA major, *i. e.* Teucrium; which ſee.

QUERCUS latifolia, *The broad-leafed Oak*. This Oak, which, as I take it, is the moſt common in our Country, grows to be a great Tree, and of long Continuance, eſpecially if it grow in a fertile Soil. The Trunk or Body whereof is covered with a thick rough Bark, full of Chops and Clifts. The Arms or Boughs likewiſe are great, diſperſing themſelves far abroad, and bluntly cut in or gaſhed about the Edges, ſmooth, and of a ſhining-green Colour, whereon is often found a moſt ſweet Dew, ſomewhat clammy; and upon ſeveral of them are found growing a round ſpongy Subſtance, called an Oak-Apple, of which I ſhall ſpeak hereafter among the Sorts of Excreſſences. It bears ſmall, yellowiſh, moſſy Flowers, ſtanding cloſe together upon long Stalks, which wholly fall away in the Beginning of the Spring. The Fruit or Acorns riſing up in other Places, upon ſhort Stalks, two or three, for the moſt part, joined together, whoſe outer Rind or Skin is brown being ripe, and tough, the lower End being ſet or placed in a ſmall, rough, hollow Cup, the Nut or Kernel within being hard, cleaving into two Parts, and of a pretty ſweet Taſte. The Roots are great, and ſpread far and deep, ſome thinking that they run as deep into the Ground, as they grow high above it. The Timber or Wood is firm, ſtrong, tough, and yellowiſh, with a ſmooth great Grain, yet ſmoother and firmer in ſome Places than in others, being the moſt durable either above Ground or under, on the Land, or in the Water, beyond any other Kind of Timber almoſt, and enduring both Moiſture and Drought above all. The outer Part being called the Sap, is as all know, whiter, and leſs durable.

Some have made one or two Sorts more of this Kind; one with greener, yet more hairy or woolly Leaves, and with ſo many deep Cuts therein, that they ſeem as curled thereby; another with a ſhorter Leaf, and more jagged at the Bottom, both of them with ſmaller Acorns than the former. *Cluſius* alſo ſays, that he found a Dwarf Kind hereof, not far from *Lisbon*, not above a Foot high, bearing broad Leaves with ſharper Edges, whoſe Acorns were as great as thoſe of the common Oak, but very bitter, ſtanding in a ſmoother Cup; and he ſays alſo, that on the Hills near the *Streights*, or *Hercules Pillars*, there are ſome growing that hold their green Leaves all the Winter; and *Dalechampius* ſays, the ſame are to be found on the *Appennine* Hills; and thoſe that are called *Andes*, bordering on *France*; as *Pliny* out of *Theophraſtus* ſpeaks of one, *In Thurino agro ubi Sybaris fluit*, that did not ſpring till Midſummer, and kept the green Leaves in the Winter.

HEMERIS ſive Robur, *The ſtrong or Gall-Oak.* The ſtrong or Gall-Oak, (call it which you will, for both Names fit it well, the one from the *Latin* Word *Robur*, that is Strength, and the other becauſe it eſpecially bears Galls,) grows not ſo high or great as the former, but ſhorter and more crooked, yet ſpreading fair Branches, ſet with long Leaves, like the former, but more cut in on the Edges, and hoary underneath. They flower and bear Acorns like the former, but not ſo plentiful, and are greater, ſtanding on longer Stalks, being ſweeter alſo: Beſides which Acorns, it bears alſo a round woody Subſtance, which is called a Gall. The Wood or Timber hereof is hardly to be bored.

Of this Kind there are ſeveral Sorts; ſome growing much lower than others, ſome having their Leaves leſs cut in, or jagged on the Edges, and ſome bearing more Galls, others no Acorns at all; ſome again bear great Galls, other ſmaller; ſome knobbed or bunched, others ſmooth; ſome of one Faſhion, others of another; and of Colour, ſome white, ſome reddiſh, others yellow, and ſome ſmall and green, which is the Omphacitis.

PHAGUS ſive Eſculus, *The ſweet Oak.* This ſweet Oak, call'd in *Latin Eſculus*, (*ab eſca, vel ab eſu*, becauſe the Acorn is the ſweeteſt in Taſte, and fitteſt to be eaten of any,) has a ſhort Trunk or Body, in compariſon of the firſt Oak, and like unto the Gall-Oak, growing with thicker and more buſhing Branches, full of Leaves, which are thicker and narrower, and with more ſeparate Gaſhes, of a dark-green Colour on the upper Side, and whiter underneath. The Acorns grow ſeldom two together on a ſhort thick Stalk, ſlenderer, more pointed, and ſticking faſter in the rough prickly Cups to the Middle of them; but as I ſaid, are the ſweeteſt of any other, to be compared with the Cheſnut when they are roaſted, or ſod, and in many Places in *Spain*, ſerve for the Poor to feed on as their daily Food, and the Rich for Junkets at their Table, as we uſe Fruit of all Sorts, according to the Time of the Year; and they will as much intoxcate the Brain as Darnel in Bread. There is another differing Sort hereof, whoſe Acorn is greater, and will more eaſily fall out of the Cup, by Reaſon of the Heavineſs of the Acorn. They have in *Virginia* a tall Oak, which they call the white Oak, becauſe the Bark is whiter than others, whoſe Leaf, becauſe it ſo nearly reſembles this ſweet Oak, I have joined with it. The Acorn likewiſe is not only ſweeter than others, but by boiling it long it gives an Oil, which they keep to ſupple their Joints.

ÆGILOPS, ſive Cerrus mas, *The male bitter Oak.* The Male Bitter Oak, ſo called from the extream Bitterneſs of the Acorns, ſeldom grows near any habitable Places, but moſt commonly in great Woods, and riſes up with a tall ſtrait Body, ſpreading large Arms and Branches, whereon grow thick long Leaves, with deeper Gaſhes therein than in any other. The Acorn is ſmall, ſhort, and blunt, and very bitter, almoſt wholly covered in the rough flat Husk, which is ſet with ſharp Prickles, of a greyiſh Colour. The Wood or Timber is ſtrong, if it ſtand upright, and durable being kept dry, but if that it is of a looſer Subſtance, it ſooner rotteth, yet is fit Fewel for Coals and the Fire, if it does not require any great Heat. Some, through Neceſſity eat of the Acorns, notwithſtanding the Bitterneſs, but they occaſion the Head-Ach. Dyers alſo uſe this to ſtrick a black Colour, but it will hold leſs than that which is made with Galls by much.

HALIPHLEOS, ſive Cerrus fæmina, *The female bitter Oak.* This other bitter

bitter Oak, (which from the *Greek* Name might be called the thick Bark Oak, or elſe from the Thickneſs of the Bark be reckoned a Kind of Cork-Tree, but that other Things do not agree thereunto,) has a reaſonable tall thick, but ſomewhat crooked Body, covered with a very thick aſh-coloured greyiſh Bark, having ſuch ſhort Branches, that it ſeems as continually kept lopp'd and poled. The Leaves are like to the male Kind, but narrower and longer, whoſe Cuts or Gaſhes are not ſo broad open, being hard, rough, and of a darker-green Colour. The Acorn hereof is ſmaller than in any other, except the Scarlet Holme-Oak, and is ſo ſhort, that it ſcarce ſhews it ſelf out of the ſharp and prickly Cup, like to the male Kind, and is almoſt as bitter. The Wood or Timber hereof is looſe, weak, and ſoft, neither firm nor ſtrong, whereby it is the more ſubject to Putrefaction, and unfit for Building, or any other but ſmall Work.

There is another Sort hereof obſerved in ſome Woods, whoſe Leaves are not ſo much gaſhed, and the Acorns being greater, grow three or four together, without any Stalk, whoſe Husk or Cup is as ſharp and prickly as the other of theſe Kinds.

Excressentia Quercuum, *The Excreſſences of theſe Oaks.* There are a great many Things that breed upon ſeveral of theſe Oaks, ſome of one Faſhion, ſome of another, and ſo in Subſtance likewiſe, ſoft or hard, beſide the Oak-Apple and the Gall, whereof I intend to ſpeak firſt. I have given the Deſcription of the Tree, and will now ſhew the Diverſities of the Galls, and the good Uſes they are put unto for Medicine or other Purpoſes. I cannot underſtand that any of the other former Kinds bear Galls, but thoſe that are here ſet down by the Name of *Robur*, which is the ſecond Sort; for although many of them have a Shew of Galls, which made *Pliny* ſay, that all Acorn-bearing Trees, bring Galls likewiſe, yet they are but ſpungy Balls for the moſt part, and none ſo good and hard Galls as they.

The Galls are of two Sorts, ſmooth and rugged, or knobbed, both of them round and hard almoſt as Wood, but all a little hollow within; and when they are dry, are either whitiſh or yellowiſh, but while they are green and freſh upon the Trees, they are ſomewhat ſoft and tender, and reddiſh towards the Sun-Side. All of them ſtand cloſe to the Branches and Stalks without Order, and ſometimes one joining cloſe to another, without any Stalk under them. There is alſo a black Gall as big as an Apple, ſometimes full of Roſin-like Fatneſs, which will flame being ſet on Fire.

The Oak-Apple grows upon ſeveral Sorts of theſe Trees, and not on any one alone; for although in our Country ours are for the moſt part round and ſoft, being freſh and full of wateriſh Subſtance, but being dried they ſhrink and are wrinkled, yet in other Places ſome are found ſticking to the Backs of the Leaves, and contain in them a clear Water, and flies therein, and are white, and as it were tranſparent before they are dry, and grow hard.

Others are called *Capillatæ*, becauſe they are all hairy, and contain within them a Honey-like Liquor in the Spring Time, yet not put to any Uſe.

One I had out of *Virginia* with round, hard, rough, or prickly Balls on the Leaves.

Others are called *Lanatæ*, for that within an hard Husk or Shell, they contain certain Flocks of Wool, which are fit for Lamps, but not without Oil or other unctuous Matter, as *Pliny* ſays.

They

They that are called Seſſiles grow under the Joints, at the ſetting to of the Leaves cloſe to them without any Stalk, the Navel being white, and a little ſwelling forth; and ſometimes of ſeveral Colours, and ſometimes black and ſhining red in the Middle, being hollow within, with a putrid Vacuity.

They are called *Foliaceæ*, or *Folioſæ*, that are made, as it were, of Scaly Leaves, like unto the Head of the Knapweed that grows wild abroad in the Fields.

Another Thing grows on the Branches under the Leaves, that is like unto the Cup or Husk that contains the Flower of the Pomegranet, or ſuch like.

Sometimes there hath been ſmall ſoft Stones found, like Pumice Stones, yet not often ſeen.

A round Thing alſo hath been found, which *Theophraſtus* calls *Sycaminodos*, and is ſomewhat like unto a Mulberry, differing only in the Colour, the Hardneſs to be broken, and the harſh Taſte.

The Acorns of *Eſculus* the ſweet Oak, and of *Cerrus Fœmina* the Female bitter Oak, have certain ſmall Stones ſometimes found in them, either at the End of the Acorn, or on the Shell, and ſometimes in the Nut itſelf.

The Oak alſo beareth a *Cachrys*, which *Theophaſtus* in his third Book, and ſeventh Chapter, expounds to be a round Conception, or gathering together of Leaves, growing between the laſt Year's Shoot, and the young Bud for the next to come. *Cachrys*, as alſo *Dioſcorides* ſhews, in the Chapter of *Libanotis*, is the Seed of the Fruit bearing *Libanotis*, which burns the Tongue, being chewed: But *Pliny* being deceived by his double Acceptation of the Word, confounds them both together, and makes them both but one Thing, ſaying the Oak bears a Cachrys, which is a ſmall Ball, that hath the Property of a Cauterial Medicine: But *Theophraſtus* ſhews in the Place before ſet down, that the Fir-Tree, Larch, Pitch, Line, Nut, and Plane Trees, do all bear a Cachrys after the Leaves are fallen, abiding on all the Winter.

There is growing on the Oaks in *Cilicia*, as *Dioſcorides* ſays, in the forty third Chapter of his fourth Book, a Coccus, or Grain, which the Women there gather with their Mouths, and is like unto ſmall Cockles or Snails. This ſeems not the ſame, which he in the ſame Chapter calls *Coccus Baphica*, and grows on a ſmall Shrub; and though ſome learned Writers have taken them to be both one, namely the Scarlet Grain, gathered from the leſſer Holm Oak: But ſurely, *Dioſcorides* means another Kind of Grain, which from the Uſe in dying was called Coccus, and may perhaps be the ſame that *Mathiolus* ſays he ſaw growing about the Bodies of great Oaks in *Bohemia*, not far from *Priggibrot*, in a Hare-Warren of the Emperor's, which was neglected there and loſt, but was carefully kept in *Polonia*, where it grows alſo; or elſe that which *Lobel* ſpeaks of in the End of the Chapter, of the Scarlet Grain, which he ſays grows in the Middle of the Leaves, and on the Bodies ſometimes of Oaks; which Grain is bigger than the other, and is round, reddiſh, or yellowiſh; and which he alſo ſays grows on the Oaks in the Woods by *Braſil* in *Germany*, and in many other Places of *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*.

There are ſeveral Moſſes alſo growing on theſe Oaks, ſome ſweet, and ſome not; whereof I have ſpoken already among the Moſſes: As alſo ſome Muſhrooms, mentioned among the Muſhrooms, whereof it is needleſs to ſpeak further here: But there grows at the Roots of old Oaks in

the Spring Time, and ſometimes alſo in the very Heat of Summer, a particular Kind of Muſhroom or Excreſſence, called *Uva quercina*, ſwelling out of the Earth, many growing one cloſe unto another, of the Faſhion of a Grape; and therefore took the Name, the Oak Grape, and is of a purpliſh Colour on the Out-Side, and within like Milk; and in the End of Summer becomes hard or woody.

There is a certain venemous Serpent, called *Drymus*, taking his Name from the Place of his breeding, and chief abiding, which is the Roots of Oaks. *Theophraſtus*, *Dioſcorides*, *Galen*, *Nicander*, and *Etius*, have all made mention of the wondrous venemous Quality of this Worm, or Serpent, and of the Cure of the Poiſon.

The Worms named *Rauca*, breed in the Roots of Oaks; and ſo do thoſe called *Galba*; but eſpecially on the *Eſculus*, or Sweet Oak.

There is laſtly found in our Country a brown Kind of Gum growing on Oaks, which Mr. *Edward Haſſelwood* found in *Nottinghamſhire*, and ſent ſome of it to me.

There are alſo found growing upon Oaks, Miſſelto, Pollipody, Agarick, Muſhrooms of ſeveral Forms and Subſtances, as Touch-Wood, *&c. Manna* alſo, or a Kind thereof, which we call in *Engliſh*, a *Hony-Dew*, found more plentifully on the Oaken Leaves than on any other Trees: But, becauſe they are not peculiar only to the Oaks, but grow upon other Trees alſo, and that I have ſpoken of moſt of them in other Places of this Work, I ſhall forbear further to mention them here, leaving the reſt that have not yet been treated of, to their fit Places.

Their Place and Time are ſufficiently expreſſed in their Deſcriptions, and ſo are their Names alſo, except that the Gall itſelf is called in *Greek* and in *Latin*, *Galla*; whereof one Kind for Medicines is called *Omphacitis*, both in *Greek* and *Latin*; not that it is an unripe Gall, but that it hath more Acerbity and Stipticity in it, than the greater and the yellower have. The Oak-Apple alſo is called by moſt Writers *Pilula Quercus*, *Galla Viridis* alſo, and *Mollis*.

Quince-Tree, in *Latin*, Malus Cydonia; which ſee.

Quinces, and the Kinds, Mala Cydonia, five Mala Cotonia; which ſee.

Quickly-gone Flower. See *Venice-Mallow*.

QUINQUE Nervium, *i. e.* Plantago Anguſtifolia.

Quick-Beam, is *The Wild-Aſh*, in *Latin*, Ornus, ſive Fraxinus ſylveſtris; which ſee.

Quick-Graſs, *i. e. Dog's Graſs*, in *Latin*, Gramen Caninum; which ſee.

QUINQUE Folium. *Vide* Pentaphyllum.

QUINQUE Petum, *i. e.* Quinque Folium.

Quinquefoil. See *Cinquefoil*.

QUINNA *i. e.* Amarán hus.

R.

RACEMUS, *a Cluſter of Grapes*.

Radiſh, Raphanus; which ſee.

Horſe-Radiſh, is Raphanus Ruſticanus, and Armoracia; which ſee.

RADIX, *a Root*. A general Term ſignifying that Part of a Plant, which firſt receives Nouriſhment from the Earth: Theſe are either fibrous, bulbous, tuberous, or apple-rooted; the firſt conſiſting only of ſlender Strings, ſuch as the Roots of Violets, and ſuch like; the ſecond are ſuch as have Roots like Onions, conſiſting of many Coats wrapped over one another, as

as the Tulip Narciſſus, Hyacinth, *&c.* The tuberous rooted are ſuch Plants as have knotted Roots, as the Anemony, Apios of *Virginia*, *&c.* The Apple-rooted are ſuch as have hard, ſolid, round Roots, ſuch as the Turnip, Cyclamen, and ſuch like; but all theſe are fed by Fibres. We may ſee further of theſe under their reſpective Names.

RADIX cava, in *Engliſh*, *Hollow Root*, is of two Kinds, the Major and the Minor: The Leaves of theſe Plants are ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of the Columbine. The Flowers are ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of the Larkſpur, being white in the large kind, and Bluſh-coloured in the ſmall Sort: Theſe Roots are round, and large, of yellowiſh brown Colour on the Outſide, and more yellow within, being hollow underneath, ſo that it ſeems but a Shell; but being broken every Part will grow; but this muſt be done when the Leaves do not appear above Ground. The Seed may be ſown in the natural Ground in *March*.

Ragg-wort, or *Seggrum*, or *St. James-wort*, is Jacobœa; which ſee.

Ram-Horn. See *Hart's-Horn*,

Rampions, is Rapunculus, and Rapuntium; which ſee.

Ramſons, is Allium urſinum; which ſee.

RAMUS, *A Bough or Branch.*

RANUNCULUS, in *Greek*, βατραχιον, in *Engliſh*, *Frogwort*, but more commonly *Crowfoot*, which laſt Name ſeems to be formed by thoſe Writers who took it to be the *Coronopus pes corvi* of *Dioſcorides*. 'Tis one of the moſt delightful Flowers of the Garden, principally proſpering in *Perſia*, and other Eaſtern Countries. We have vaſt Varieties now produced from Seeds every Year, chiefly from ſuch whoſe Flowers are ſemi-double; but I have alſo had very good ones from the Seeds of ſingle Flowers. We muſt take Care to gather the Seed in dry Weather, and ſow it in *Auguſt*, covering it with fine light Soil about the Thickneſs of Half a Crown; or if we miſs this Seaſon, we may ſow it the Beginning of *February*. Of all the Collections which I have yet ſeen, I eſteem that of Mr. *William Potter*, of *Mitcham* in *Surry*, to be the moſt complete for *Engliſh*-raiſed Flowers; and in the *Dutch* Gardens, we find the greateſt Number of the Oriental Sorts: But we ſhall trace this Flower through all its Branches, beginning with

RANUNCULUS montanus albus humilior, *The low white Mountain Crowfoot*. This low Crowfoot has three or four broad and thick Leaves, almoſt round, yet a little cut in, and notched about the Edges, of a green and ſhining Colour on the upper Side, and not ſo green undeneath; among which riſes a ſmall ſhort Stalk, bearing one white Flower on the Top, made of five round pointed Leaves, with divers yellow Threads in the Middle, ſtanding about a green Head, which in Time grows to be full of Seed, in Form like unto a ſmall green Strawberry. The Root is compoſed of many white Strings.

There is another of this low Kind, whoſe Leaves are ſomewhat more deeply cut in on the Edges, and the Flower larger, and ſometimes a little double, as it were, with two Rows of Leaves: In other Things not differing from the former.

RANUNCULUS montanus albus major, vel elatior, *The great ſingle white Mountain Crowfoot*. The Leaves of this Crowfoot are large and green, cut into three, and ſometimes into five ſpecial Diviſions, and each of them, beſides cut or notched about the Edges, ſomewhat reſembling the Leaves of the Globe Crowfoot, but larger. The Stalk is two Foot and an half high, having three ſmall Leaves ſet at the Joint of the

Stalk, where it branches out into Flowers, which ſtand four or five together upon long Foot-Stalks, made of five white Leaves a-piece, very ſweet, and pretty large, with ſome yellow Threads in the Middle, compaſſing a green Head, which brings Seed like unto other Wild Crowfeet. The Root has many long, thick, whitiſh Strings, coming from a thick Head.

Ranunculus montanus albus minor, *The leſſer ſingle white Crowfoot.* This Crowtoot has large ſpread Leaves cut into five Diviſions, and ſometimes notched about the Edges; green on the upper Side, and paler underneath, having many Veins running through the Leaves. The Stalk of this riſes not ſo high as the former, although this be reaſonably tall, as being near two Foot high, ſpread into many Branches, bearing ſuch like white Flowers as in the former, but ſmaller. The Seed of this is like the preceding, and ſo are the Roots likewiſe.

Ranunculus albus flore pleno, *The double white Crowfoot.* The double white Crowfoot is of the ſame Kind with the laſt ſingle white, having ſuch like Leaves in all Reſpects. The only Difference is in the Flowers, which in this are very thick and double. Some mention two Sorts of double white Crowfoot, one ſomewhat lower than another. The lower bearing more Flowers, and thoſe more double than the tall Sort,

Ranunculus præcox Rutæ folio, ſive Coriandri folio, *The early Coriander-leafed Crow-foot.* This Crowfoot has three or four very green Leaves, cut and divided into many ſmall Pieces, like unto the winged Leaves of Rue, or rather like the lower Leaves of the Coriander, each of them ſtanding upon a long purpliſh Stalk, at the Top whereof grows the Flower alone, being compoſed or made of twelve ſmall white Leaves, broad broad pointed, and a little indented at the Ends, ſomewhat purpliſh on the Outſide, and white on the Inſide, ſuſtained by divers ſmall green Leaves, which are inſtead of a Cup or Husk, and in the Middle of the Flower are many ſmall white Threads tipp'd with yellow Pendants, ſtanding about a ſmall green Head, which after grows to be full of ſmall blackiſh Seeds. The Root is white and fibrous.

Ranunculus aquilegiæ folio major. *The Great Columbine-leafed Crowfoot.* The lower Leaves of this Crowfoot have long Stalks, and are very like unto the ſmaller Leaves of Columbines, or the great *Spaniſh* Thalictrum, which has its Leaves very like unto a Columbine, four or five riſing from the Root. The Stalk riſes about a Foot and an half high, ſomewhat reddiſh, beſet here and there with like Leaves. At the Top ſtand divers ſmall white Flowers, made of five Leaves a-piece, with ſome pale white Threads in the Middle. The Seed is round and reddiſh, contained in ſmall Husks or Horns. The Root is made of a Buſh or Tuft of white Strings.

Ranunculus Thalictri folio minor Aſphodeli radice, *The ſmall white Columbine-leafed Crowfoot.* This ſmall Crowfoot has three or four winged Leaves ſpread upon the Ground, ſtanding upon long Stalks, and conſiſting of many ſmall Leaves ſet together, ſpreading from the middle Rib, every Leaf ſomewhat reſembling, both in Leaf and Colour, the ſmalleſt and youngeſt Leaves of Columbines. The Flowers are white, ſtanding at the Top of the Stalk, made of five round Leaves. The Root has three or four thick, ſhort, and round yellowiſh Cloggs hanging at the Head, like unto the Aſphodil Root. *Dalechampius* tells us, that Dr. *Miconus* found it in *Spain*, and ſent it under the Name *Oenanthe*; and therefore it is

ſet

ſet down by him among the umbelliferous Plants, becauſe the Oenanthes bear Umbells of Flowers and Seed, and have tuberous or cloggy Roots, but with little Judgement; as is plain, if we compare the Umbells of Flowers, and Seed of the Oenanthes, with the Flowers and Seed of this Plant.

RANUNCULUS Globoſus, *The Globe Crowfoot*. This *Crowfoot*, (which in the Northern Countries of *England*, where it grows plentifully, is called *Locker Goulons*) has many fair, broad, dark-green Leaves next the Ground, cut into five, ſix, or ſeven Diviſions, and jagged beſides at the Edges, among which riſes up a Stalk, whereon are ſet ſuch like Leaves as are below, but ſmaller, divided toward the Top into ſome Branches, on which ſtand ſeveral large yellow Flowers, always folded inward, or as a cloſe Flower, never blowing open as other Flowers do, conſiſting of eleven Leaves, for the moſt part, ſet or placed in three Rows, with many yellow Threads in the Middle, ſtanding about a green rough Head, which in Time contains black Seed. The Root is compoſed of many blackiſh Strings. This is increaſed by parting the Roots in *February*.

RANUNCULUS pratenſis flore multiplici, *The double yellow Field Crowfoot*. There is little or no Difference in the Leaves of this double Crowfoot, from thoſe of the ſingle Kinds that grow in every Meadow, it being larger, and divided into four or five Parts, and indented about the Edges, but they are ſomewhat ſmaller, and of a freſher green. The Flowers ſtand on many Branches much divided, or ſeparated, being not very great, but very thick and double. The Root runs and creeps under Ground as the ſingle does.

RANUNCULUS Anglicus maximus multiplex, *The Garden double yellow Crowfoot*, or *Batchellor's Buttons*. This Great Double Crowfoot, which is common in every Garden through *England*, has many great blackiſh green Leaves, jagged and cut into three Diviſions, each to the middle Rib. The Stalks have ſome ſmaller Leaves on them, and thoſe next under the Branches long and narrow. The Flowers are of a greeniſh-yellow Colour, very thick and double of Leaves; in the Middle whereof riſes up a ſmall Stalk, bearing another double Flower, like to the other, but ſmaller. The Root is round, like unto a ſmall white Turnip, with divers Fibres annexed to it.

RANUNCULUS Gramineus, *Graſs-leafed Crowfoot*. The Leaves of this Crowfoot are long and narrow, ſomewhat like unto Graſs, or rather like the Leaves of ſingle Gilliflowers or Pinks, being ſmall and ſharp pointed, a little hollow, and of a whitiſh-green Colour: Among theſe Leaves riſe up divers ſlender Stalks, bearing one ſmall Flower at the Top of each, conſiſting of yellow Leaves, with ſome Threads in the Middle. The Root is compoſed of many thick, long, round, white Strings.

There is another of this Kind that beareth Flowers with two Rows of Leaves, as if it were double, differing in nothing elſe.

RANUNCULUS Luſitanicus Autumnalis, *The Portugal Autumn Crowfoot*. This Autumn Crowfoot has ſeveral broad round Leaves lying on the Ground, ſet upon ſhort Foot-Stalks, of a fair-green Colour above, and greyiſh underneath, ſnipped all about the Edges, having many Veins in them, and ſometimes ſwelling as with Bliſters or Bladders on them; from among which riſe up two or three ſlender and hairy Stalks, bearing but one ſmall yellow Flower a-piece, conſiſting of five or ſix Leaves, and ſometimes of ſeven or eight, having a few Threads in the Middle, ſet about a

ſmall green Head, like unto many of the former Crowfeet, which brings ſmall black Seed. The Root is made of many thick, ſhort, white Strings, which ſeem to be grumous or kernelly Roots, but that they are ſomewhat ſmaller and longer than any other of that Kind.

RANUNCULUS Creticus latiſolius, *The Broad-leafed Candy Crowfoot*. This Crowfoot of *Candy* has the greateſt and broadeſt Leaves of all the Sorts of Crowfeet, being almoſt round, and without any great Diviſions, but only a few Notches about the Edges here and there as large or larger ſometimes than the Palm of a Man's Hand; among which riſes up the Stalk, not very high when it firſt flowers, but afterwards, as the other Flowers open themſelves, the Stalk grows to be a Foot and a half high, or thereabouts, having ſome Leaves on it deeply cut in or divided, and bearing many fair yellow Flowers, conſiſting of five Leaves a-piece, being ſomewhat whitiſh in the Middle, when the Flower has ſtood blown a little Time. The Root is compoſed of a Number of ſmall kernelly Knobs, or long Grains, ſet thick together. This flowers very early, being uſually in Flower before the End of *March*, and ſometimes about the Middle of that Month.

RANUNCULUS Creticus albus, *The white Candy Crowfoot*. The Leaves of this Crowfoot are very like unto the Leaves of the red Crowfoot of *Tripoli* or *Aſia*, being ſomewhat broad, and indented about the Edges, ſome of the Leaves being alſo cut in or gaſhed, thereby making it, as it were, three Diviſions of a pale-green Colour, with many white Spots in them. The Stalk riſes up a Foot high, with ſome Leaves on it, more divided than the lower, and divided at the Top into two, and ſometimes into three Branches, each of them bearing a fair white Flower, ſomewhat large, included at the firſt in a browniſh Husk or Cup of Leaves, which afterwards ſtand under the Flowers, conſiſting of five white, large, round-pointed Leaves; in the Middle whereof are many blackiſh-purple Thrums compaſſing a ſmall, long, green Head, compoſed of many Scales, or chaffy whitiſh Husks when they are ripe, which are the Seed. The Roots are many ſmall Grains or Kernels, ſet together, as in the former, and much about the ſame Colour, that is, of a dark or dusky greyiſh Colour, but much ſmaller.

There is another of this Kind, whoſe Flowers have purple Edges, and ſometimes ſome Veins of the ſame Purple in the Leaves of the Flowers, not differing in any other Thing from the former.

There is another, whoſe Edges of the Flowers are of a bright red Colour.

RANUNCULUS Creticus flore argenteo, *The Argentine, or Cloath of Silver Crowfoot*. The green Leaves of this Crowfoot are as ſmall and thin cut in or divided on the Edges, as the laſt two Sorts. The Stalk riſes up ſomewhat higher, and is divided into ſome Branches, bearing at the Top of each of them one Flower, ſomewhat ſmaller than the former, compoſed of ſix, ſeven, and ſometimes of eight ſmall round-pointed Leaves, of a whitiſh-yellow bluſh Colour on the Inſide, except ſometimes a little ſtriped about the Edges: But the Outſide of every Leaf is finely ſtriped with Crimſon Stripes, very thick, ſomewhat like unto a Gilliflower. In the Middle riſes up a ſmall black Head, compaſſed about with blackiſh-blew Threads or Thrums. This Flower has no ſuch green Leaves under it, or to encloſe it before it is blown open, as the former. The

Roots

Roots are in all Things like the preceding.

Ranunculus Aſiaticus five Tripolitanus flore rubro, *The ſingle red Crowfoot of Aſia or Tripoli.* The lower Leaves of this Red Crowfoot are always whole without Diviſions, being only ſomewhat deeply indented about the Edges: But the other that riſe after them are more cut in, ſometimes into three, and ſometimes into five Diviſions, and notched alſo about the Edges. The Stalk riſes higher than any of the former, and has on it two or three ſmaller Leaves, more cut in and divided than thoſe below; at the Top whereof ſtands one large Flower, made of five Leaves, every one being narrower at the Bottom than at the Top, and not ſtanding cloſe and round one to another, but with a certain Diſtance between. Theſe are of a dusky yellowiſh-red Colour on the Outſide, and of a deep red on the Inſide, the Middle being ſet with many Thrums of a dark-purple Colour. The Head for Seed is long, ſcaly, or chaffy like the reſt. The Root is made of many Grains or ſmall Kernels ſet together, and cloſing at the Head, but ſpreading itſelf, if it likes the Ground, under the upper Cruſt of the Earth into many Roots, increaſing from long Strings that run from the Middle of the ſmall Head of Grains, as well as at the Head itſelf.

Ranunculus Aſiaticus flore amplo rubro, *The large ſingle red Crowfoot of Aſia.* There has come to us out of *Turky*, together with the the former, among many other Roots under the ſame Title, a different Sort of this Crowfoot, whoſe Leaves were broader, and much more flouriſhing; the Flower alſo larger, and the Leaves thereof broader, ſometimes eight in a Flower, ſtanding round and cloſe one to another, which makes the fairer Shew. In all other Things it is like the former.

Ranunculus Aſiaticus flore rubro vario ſimplici. *The red ſtriped ſingle Crowfoot, of Aſia.* This party-coloured Crowfoot differs not either in Root or Leaf from the foregoing. The chief Difference is in the Flower, which being red, ſomewhat like the former, hath yet ſome yellow Stripes or Veins through every Leaf, ſometimes but little, and ſometimes ſo much, that it ſeemeth to be party-coloured, Red and Yellow.

Ranunculus Aſiaticus flore luteo vario ſimplici, *The yellow ſtriped ſingle Crowfoot of Aſia.* There is little Difference in the Root of this Crowfoot from the laſt deſcribed, but the Leaves are very different, being very much divided; and the Flower is large, of a fine, pale, greeniſh-yellow Colour, conſiſting of ſix or ſeven, and ſometimes of eight or nine round Leaves, whoſe Tops are marked with reddiſh Spots. Theſe Flowers have ſuch purpliſh Thrums in the Middle, as the others, which are before mentioned.

Ranunculus Aſiaticus flore rubro pleno, *The double red Crowfoot of Aſia.* The double red Crowfoot has its Roots and Leaves ſo like the ſingle red Kind, that we cannot perceive any Difference, or know the one from the other, till the Bud of the Flower appears, which, after it is any Thing forward, may be perceived to be greater and fuller than the Bud of the ſingle Kind. This Sort beareth uſually but one large double Flower on the Top of the Stalk, compoſed of many Leaves, ſet cloſe together in three or four Rows, of a bright crimſon Colour, a little inclining to Scarlet, the outer Leaves being larger than the inner; and inſtead of Thrums hath many ſmall Leaves ſet together in the Centre: It hath likewiſe ſix ſmall, narrow, green Leaves on the

Backside of the Flower, where the Stalk is faſten'd to the Flower.

There is of this double Kind another Sort, whoſe Flower is of the ſame Colour with the former; but out of the Middle of the Flower riſes another double Flower, but ſmaller: This is called, *Ranunculus Polyfero flore*.

Theſe were ſome of the firſt which were noted in our Gardens; but within a few Years we have increaſed the Varieties of thoſe Kinds from *Perſia* and *Turky*, in which Countries they are growing wild in great Abundance; and it is ſurpriſing to ſee the Production from the Seed of them, eſpecially at Mr. *William Potter's*, at *Mitcham* in *Surry*, where we find ſuch Diverſity of Figures and Colours in the Flowers of the ſeedling Plants, that one could ſcarce believe them to be Ranuncula's, if we had not known the Original of the Seed. Among them are ſome which reſemble for Size and Colour the Flower of the Pæony; others which imitate Roſes of all Sorts; others, Carnations; others, Marygolds of all the Colours that can be thought on; and others, again, which are neither like Ranuncula's, nor any other Flower whatever. And to add ſtill to their Excellence, the Flowering-time of theſe Ranuncula's laſts near ten Weeks, and their principal Flower-Stems are above two Foot high, when they like the Ground, which muſt be light and rich,: But the Seeds of theſe fine Sorts are continually bringing new Varieties, ſo that one cannot eaſily find Names for all that deſerve diſtinguiſhing Characters, but muſt be content to know them by Numbers only. But as for the good old Sorts which came originally from *Turky* and *Perſia*, and have been named Abroad, we find them in *Mynheer Cardoe's* Catalogue, Floweriſt at *Harlem*, for the Year 1722. which I ſhall here inſert with the ſeveral Prices, which will ſhew which are in moſt Eſteem.

Guild. ſtands for Guilders, *St.* for Stivers.

Aleppo and *Conſtantinople Ranunculus*.

Yellows.

	Guil.	*St.*
Ardenilla pickoteed with Black,	05	00
Bizard Marcelline,	00	08
Bizard Solpherkroon, ſtrip'd with Red,	00	05
Bizard Phaeton,	00	10
Bizard Grand Tartar,	02	10
Bizard Klio,	02	10
Flammeola, Gevlamd,	02	10
Flambojant,	00	08
Groote Chamillon,	00	12
Gekroonde geel picoté,	00	04
Gouden appel, geel,	00	06
Goude Scepter,	01	00
Goudgeel rojal picoté,	01	00
Grand Triumph rojal,	00	12
Guldekroon, geel,	01	10
La Pucelle rojal	00	12

Yellows.

	Guil.	*St.*
La Triumphante,	00	08
Licoris, gevlamd,	02	10
Lion d'Or geel,	00	08
Mercuriusbruyn gevlam'd,	00	15
Merveillieuſe, Orangie en geel,	00	02
Non plus belle, gevlam'd,	05	00
Piramus,	00	10
Perfecta Goudgeel, gevlamd,	00	06
Primo Vizier ligt rood gevlamd,	00	05
Phidias picoté,	00	12
Stella Aurea,	01	00
Salmander,	00	08
Topas. geel,	00	04
Vergulde Mercuruis,	01	05
Uliſſes:	00	12

Fleſh-

Fleſh-colour'd ſtrip'd.

	Guild.	St.
Amaranda gevlamd,	01	10
Agaat Mignon,	00	10
Argelia, gevlam'd,	01	10
Alteſſe Royalle,	02	10
Bizard Vulcanus,	00	08
Belle Pomona,	02	00
Belle Africa, gevlamd,	00	10
Bathſeba, in't gridelein,	00	15
Camilla picoté,	01	05
Comiſſaris Welly,	01	00
Delila,	00	15
De bruy'd, gevlamd,	02	00
Don Rodrigo,	01	00
Daphne, gevlamd,	00	05
Fauconnier de Pennace,	05	00
Florentina gevlamd,	00	10
Grand Soliman,	02	00
Groot Xerxes,	04	00
Imperatrice, gevlamd,	00	02
Koninglyke parel, gevlamd,	02	00
Kroon van Flora, gevlamd,	03	00
La Nobleſſe, gevlamd,	01	10
Neptunus, gevlamd,	00	10
Pour en rire gevlamd,	02	00
Prius Cardinal parelkleur,	00	10
Reis Effendi parelkleur,	02	00
Roſe tête lavé,	00	06
Rooze Muſcat,	00	10
Saphire, gevlamd,	00	15
Sarrafrank,	00	08
Uſan Baſſa, gevlamd,	01	00

Rozecouleur en in't bruyn Violet.

Arthuſa, gevlamd,	02	00
Alphonſus,	00	10
Anias, gevlamd,	01	00
Blyhof, gevlamd,	01	00
Belle Grideline,	00	03
Belle Charmante, picoté,	00	06
Carmine Roos, picoté,	00	06
Dardanelle,	00	06
Elegantiſſima,	06	00
Grand Rooze Rojal, le crip,	00	10
Grand Gredeline,	00	05
Hecuba metgeel, gevlamd,	01	00

Rozecouleur en in't bruyn Violet.

	Guild.	St.
Konings kroon of Rooze van Conſtantinople,	00	03
La Nymphe royalle, gevlam'd,	00	15
Miniatura,	00	12
Ormena, gevlamd,	01	10
Proſenna, gevlamd,	03	00
Princes van Wallis, gevlamd,	01	00
Reipermonde, gevlamd,	01	10
Roſe de Hollande,	04	00
Roſe major,	02	00
Roſe princeſſe,	01	00
Roſe van Aleppo,	00	15
Roſe de printemps,	01	00
Rozaura,	00	03
Subtane d'Ægypte,	00	03

Wit en Wit gevlamd.

Agrepina,	01	05
Arend picoté,	00	06
Andronicus,	01	00
Arius,	01	00
Artemiſia, picoté,	01	00
Bizard hoepens picoté,	00	08
Bizard Groote Admiral, picoté,	01	00
Belle Galathé in't Carmozyn,	06	00
Buſtangi baſſa, gevlamd,	01	10
Belle petite gevlam'd,	01	10
Cratus,	01	00
Conſtantia, picoté,	00	06
Capigi Bachi, picoté,	00	05
Citronati, picoté,	00	06
Crous Veldher, gevlamd,	01	00
Corypheus, carmozyn, gevlam'd,	10	00
Calomba,	00	08
Dictator,	01	10
De faam, picoté,	10	00
Dammaſſé, picoté,	00	03
Diana,	01	10
Grand Seigneur, bruyn picoté,	00	08
Grand Muphtie, picoté,	00	04
Incomparable Extraburne, picoté, de beſteſoort,	01	10
Infante D'Eſpague gevlamd,	00	03
Imperator, gevlamd,	01	05

In't Wit en Wit gevland.

	Guild.	St.
La Mecque of Pennachere, picoté,	00	04
L'Orgucilleux,	04	00
Merveille du Monde	08	00
Muftaria pagi, picoté	00	10
Oreſterus, gevlamd	06	00
Polycratus, picoté,	01	00
Plus d'Anemones, gevlamd,	00	03
Ponkert, gevlamd,	00	03
Princeſſe Royalle, picoté,	00	10
Placilla, picoté,	01	10
Roy Guilleaume, picoté,	00	06
Rouge, verd & blanc,	00	04
Roſette, picoté,	00	06
Soufre, picoté,	00	06
Thalia, picoté.	00	15

Witte.

Grand Blanc,	00	03
Grand Nonpareille Blanc,	00	04
Sciatique Wit,	00	02

Afgezonderde Couleuren.

Bizard Aimable,	01	00
Bizard Merveillieuſe,	10	00
Bizard pantelon,	01	00

Afgezonderde Couleuren.

	Guild.	St.
Bizard Royalle,	06	00
Bizard Hortenſis,	04	00

Rood en Geel gevlamd.

Aleppo,	00	03
Aleppo gevlamd,	00	03
Admiral, v. Conſtantinople,	00	01
Belle Merveille nova,	00	04
Bruyn purper,	00	03
Grand Turban d'Or gevlamd,	00	04
Grand Pivano,	00	02
Gevlamd van Houghten,	00	02
Gevlamd Turk,	00	03
La Madame,	00	03
Monſtrum,	00	01
Monſtrum, gevlamd,	00	02
Merveillioſa,	00	01
Mervellioſa, gevlamd,	00	03
Oſſebloed,	00	01
Paſſe Oſſebloed,	00	03
Romanus,	00	02
Romanus, gevlamd,	00	03
Servik mion, gevlamd,	00	03
Phæricus, gevlamd,	00	03
Trebellius, gevlamd,	00	04
Turkſe Tulband.	00	01

'Tis to be noted that all in this *Dutch* Liſt, as well as all thoſe which are raiſed from their Seeds, or ſuch as come from *Perſia*, are Claw-rooted, and ſhould be taken out of the Ground in our Climate, as ſoon as the Stalks and Leaves are periſhed, and then kept dry till the End of *Auguſt*; at which Time we may again put them into the Ground, and divide the Off-ſets from them. But as for the firſt ten Sorts, under the Word *Ranunculus*, they muſt remain all the Year in the Ground, and be increaſed by dividing the Roots in the Spring or Autumn.

RANUNCULUS nemoroſus albus ſimplex, *The ſingle white Wood Crow-foot*. The ſingle white Wood, or wild Crowfoot, riſes up with two or three Stalks, about four Inches high, about the Middle of which come forth uſually three Stalks of Leaves, being ſomewhat broad, hard, and cut in on the Edges into three Parts, of a ſad-green Colour, and dented. The Stalk riſes up two or more Inches high, bearing at the Top one ſingle Flower, hanging down the Head, for the moſt part, made of five Leaves, ſomewhat broad, and almoſt round-pointed, of a light-blewiſh Colour on the Outſide before it be blown, but white afterwards, and more white on the Inſide, having a few white Threads in the Middle, tipp'd with

with yellow, ſtanding about a green Head, which in Time growing ripe, is ſomewhat like other Heads of Crow-feet, compoſed of many ſmall Seeds ſet together. The Root is uſually of the Bigneſs of a Wheat-Straw, not growing down deep, but creeping long wiſe, under the upper Cruſt of the Ground, ſpreading out into divers ſmall Knobs like Branches, of a dark-brown Colour on the Outſide, and white within, and of a ſharp biting Taſte.

Ranunculus nemoroſus minimus albus, *The leaſt white Wood Crowfoot.* This ſmall Wood Crowfoot has Leaves like the former, divided into three Parts, and each of them into others, ſtanding upon little long Foot-Stalks; but they are much leſſer than the former, ſo that the whole Leaf hereof is not much bigger than one of the Diviſions or Parts of the other. The Stalk is very ſmall, with few Leaves thereon, in two Places more divided, the lower a little more than two Inches high. At the Top ſtands a white Flower, conſiſting of ſix white Leaves, with a few yellowiſh Threads in the Middle. The Root is ſmall and long, like the other.

Ranunculus nemoroſus flore Carneo, *The ſingle bluſh Wood Crowfoot.* The ſingle bluſh wild Crowfoot is both for Form of growing in Stalks, Leaves, Flowers, and Roots, like the former, ſo that until it be in Flower, there can hardly be any Difference diſcerned; but when the Flower appeareth, it ſhews it ſelf much more reddiſh on the Outſide, and of a fair pale-purple or bluſh Colour on the Inſide.

Ranunculus nemoroſus flore purpureo Cæruleo, *The ſingle purple Wood Crowfoot.* This purple Kind is alſo like the other, and differs from them chiefly in the Stalk, which is ſomewhat browner, and in the Flower, which is of a blewiſh-purple Colour, like a pale-violet Flower. None of theſe have any great Scent, but yet more than the yellow Kind, which next follows.

Ranunculus nemoroſus luteus, *The yellow Wood Crowfoot.* The yellow Wood Crowfoot grows in the ſame Manner as the former, and with ſuch like Stalks of Leaves; but they are not ſo broad, nor ſo hard in handling, and are more deeply cut into longer and narrower Parts, yet each is alſo dented about the Edges, eſpecially towards the Ends of the Leaves, and of a darker-green Colour. From between theſe Stalks of Leaves ſhoot forth ſometimes but one, and ſometimes two or three Stalks, bearing every one a Flower, ſomewhat ſmaller than the former, conſiſting uſually of ſix or ſeven, and ſometimes of eight Petals, which are of a pale-yellow Colour, with many yellow Threads in the Middle. The Seed and Roots are like the former.

Ranunculus nemoroſus moſchatella dictus, *The Musk Wood Crowfoot.* The Musk Crowfoot has three or four ſlender, pale, green Stalks of Leaves, ſomewhat divided at the Edges, not half a Foot high, but much ſhorter in ſome Places, very like unto thoſe of the *Hollow Root*, but ſmaller, and of a paler ſhining green Colour; from among which riſe up one or two ſmall Stalks, with two ſuch like Leaves thereon, but ſmaller, and a little above them a ſmall, round, greeniſh-yellow Head, which ſpreads not into Petals, but into four or five little moſſy Heads of Threads, and ſo remains a while, having no other Flower, and they paſs away into many ſmall kernelly Seed. The Root is ſmall, and is ſomewhat long, compoſed, as it were, of many ſmall, very ſhining, white, thick Scales, growing upwards, and having many white Fibres at the Head of them, of a ſweetiſh, ſharp, and binding Taſte. The Leaves have a little ſweet Scent, ſome-

ſomewhat like Musk, yet more in the natural Places than in Gardens, when it is tranſplanted into them.

Ranunculus nemoroſus dulcis ſecundus Tragi. *Sweet Wood Crowfoot.* The firſt Leaves of this Kind of Crowfoot are round, ſomewhat like Violet-Leaves, and not divided at all; but thoſe that riſe next after them, are more divided, ſomewhat like the the Leaves of the laſt; and ſo thoſe that grow laſt, and upon the Stalks, are more divided than theſe. The Flowers are ſmall, and of a fair ſhining gold-yellow Colour, ſtanding at the Tops of the Stalks, like the other common Kinds of Crowfeet, after which come the Seed, many ſet together in a Head, like a ſmall Strawberry, as divers other Crowfeet have. The Root is compoſed of many white Strings and Fibres, like the others. Neither Root or Leaf of this Kind hath any ſharp or biting Taſte in them, but are almoſt inſipid.

Ranunculus Virginienſis albus, *The white Virginia Crowfoot.* The white *Virginia* Crowfoot ſhoots forth from a reddiſh, thick, tuberous Root, with ſome ſmall Fibres. This brings three or four ſomewhat broad whitiſh-green Leaves upon long Foot-Stalks, cut on the Edges for the moſt Part, among which riſes up a ſlender, round, naked Stalk, five or ſix Inches high, bearing one white Flower at the Top, made of ten or twelve ſmall, narrow, and pointed Petals, with a few yellowiſh Threads in the Middle, ſet about a greeniſh Umbone, which in Time groweth to be a long ſlender Pod, wherein is contained round whitiſh Seed.

Ranunculus pratenſis dulcis, *Sweet Meadow Crowfoot.* This Meadow Crowfoot is not only ſweet to the Smell, but is alſo ſweet and pleaſant to the Taſte, ſo that many in *Germany*, and other Places, ſtew the Leaves, when they are young among other Herbs for the Table. It has many, great, broad, dark-green Leaves, a little hairy, ſpread upon the Ground, cut on the Edges into five Diviſions, and of a paler yellowiſh Green on the Underſide, among which riſe up divers hairy Stalks, with ſome Leaves upon them, much more divided, and into ſmaller and narrower Parts than the lower Leaves; at the Tops of which ſtand many fair yellow Flowers, ſo like the next Field Crowfoot, which is violent ſharp and exulcerating, that it can hardly be known from it. The Seed likewiſe that follows is like it, and the Root conſiſts of many white Strings. Of this Sort there is one that bears double Flowers, and is planted in Gardens only for the Beauty of the Flowers.

Ranunculus pratenſis erectus acris vulgaris, *The common upright Field Crowfoot.* The common Field Crowfoot, (whoſe Branches ſtand upright, and bend not down again to the Ground, or ſpread by taking Root again in divers Places, as the next doth,) has many large dark-green Leaves cut into divers Parts, ſomewhat like the laſt, ſo that many might judge it of the ſame Kind; but the Taſte ſhews the Difference, which is very violent, ſharp, and heating upon the Tongue, and bliſtering the Skin, if it be laid thereon, no leſs than any exulcerating or coroding Herb can do. The Leaves of this will have ſome black Spots upon them now and then, but it is not ſo in all. The Flowers are many, and of a gold-yellow Colour, after which come ſmall Heads of Seeds. The Root is fibrous, like other Field Crowfeet. Of this Kind alſo there is one with double Flowers, worthy our Gardens.

RANUNCULUS pratenſis repens, *The common creeping Field Crowfoot*. This creeping Crowfoot which grows commonly in Fields, and ſometimes in Gardens, is very like the laſt deſcribed Crowfoot, both for Leaf, Flower, Seed, and Root, but that it is more hairy, and creeps with its Branches upon the Ground, taking hold by ſmall white Fibres, which it ſhoots forth at the Joints, its Branches alſo rather leaning than ſtanding upright. The yellow Flower, and the ſharp biting Taſte of the Leaves, is almoſt equal with the former of this Kind. There is alſo one with double Flowers nurſed up in Gardens.

RANUNCULUS arvorum, *Crowfoot of the plowed Fields*. This Crowfoot has ſmaller Leaves than any of the former, divided into many narrow Parts, of a fading-green Colour. The Stalk is above a Foot high or more, bearing ſome Leaves thereon, more jagged than the lower, and more divided at the Top into other Branches, bearing pale-yellow Flowers, after which come rough-pointed Seeds, ſet in Heads many together. The Root is compoſed of many white Fibres or Strings.

RANUNCULUS bulboſus, five tuberoſus, *Knobbed Crowfoot*. The knobbed or round-rooted Crowfoot has divers Leaves riſing from the Root, much more cut in and divided than any of the former, except the laſt, every one ſtanding on a ſhort Foot-Stalk, of a fading-green Colour, among which riſe up ſeveral ſlender Stalks, a Foot or half a Yard high, with ſome Leaves thereon, at the Joints more divided, and cut into longer and narrower Parts than thoſe below. At the Tops whereof ſtand ſeveral gold-yellow ſhining Flowers, made of five Leaves like the former Sorts, with many Threads in the Middle, ſtanding about a green Head, which after the Flowers are paſt, grows to be more rough or prickly than the former. The Root is white and round, of the Bigneſs ſometimes of a Wallnut, and often much leſs, being no bigger than a Bean, or ſometimes and Hazzlenut, with ſome long Fibres at the Ends of it. It is of a more ſharp biting Taſte than any of he former.

RANUNCULUS echinatus creticus, *Small prickly-headed, or Crowfoot of Candy*. This ſmall Crowfoot has many Stalks, riſing from a ſtringy Root, round and ſmooth, full of Branches, hardly riſing a Foot high. At every Joint ſtands one broad, dark-green crumpled Leaf, upon a very long Foot-Stalk. The Flowers at the Tops are ſmall, and of a pale-yellow Colour, and the Heads compoſed of many ſmall brown Seeds ſet together, which are ſomewhat ſharp and prickly.

RANUNCULUS Apuleii, *The ſmall early Crowfoot of Apuleius*. This ſmall early Crowfoot which ſome take to be the *Batrachium* of *Apuleius*, has divers ſmall and ſhort Leaves lying upon the Ground, not ſo much notch'd as the laſt, but cut into three Diviſions, each of them dented at the Ends, and ſtanding upon ſhort Foot-Stalks, of an Inch or two long, compaſſing one another at the Bottoms. From among theſe Leaves riſe up ſeveral weak Stalks, bowing and leaning down to the Ground again; at the Joints whereof grow ſuch like Leaves as are found below, ſtanding each of them upon a ſhort Foot-Stalk, and with them alſo comes forth at each Joint, a ſmall ſhort Stalk, bearing a Flower, conſiſting of five Petals, of a pale-yellow Colour, with divers yellow Threads in the Middle. After the Flowers are paſt, there follow five or ſix ſmall Cods or Horns, pointed and crooked at the Ends, wherein

wherein lie ſmall browniſh Seed, ſomewhat like thoſe of the Winter Aconite, or Wolf's Bane. From the Root of this Sort ſhoot forth many white Fibres, whereby it takes faſt hold on the Ground, increaſing into ſeveral Heads. Both Root and Leaves are no leſs ſharp and biting than any of the former.

RANUNCULUS pratenſis rotundis foliis Bononienſis, *Meadow Crowfoot of Bononia*. The Leaves which riſe from this blackiſh thready-rooted Crowfoot are round, ſoft, and hairy, dented about the Edges, of a ſad-green Colour, and about an Inch broad, ſtanding upon very long Foot-Stalks; but thoſe that grow upon the Flower-Stalk are larger, and for the moſt part round, a little cut and divided, but not to the Middle. The Stalk is about a Foot high, bending a little down to the Ground, and, as it were, creeping, divided into ſmall Branches, with large Leaves at the Joints, ſtanding upon long Foot-Stalks, and ſmall pale-yellow Flowers ſet on the Tops of them, with a few yellow Threads in the Middle about a green Head, which growing to be ripe, has many ſharp or prickly brown Seeds ſet together.

RANUNCULUS minimus Apula, *The ſmall Crowfoot of Naples*. This ſmall Crowfoot being the leaſt of all the reſt, has a few ſmall Leaves growing near the Root, divided into three Parts, ſomewhat like an Ivy-Leaf, but no bigger than the Nails of one's Finger, each of them upon a ſmall, long, hairy Foot Stalk. The Stalk is about a Foot high, ſmall, and ſlender, and a little hairy, with ſome Leaves upon it, and ſmall yellow Flowers at the Top. The Seed is ſmall in Heads, like the other Kinds, and the Roots ſmall and fibrous.

RANUNCULUS Pannonicus maximus, *The great Crowfoot of Hungary*. The great Crowfoot of *Hungary* is the greateſt of all theſe Sorts of Crowfeet, having divers very large, broad, thick, and ſappy, pale-green ſhining Leaves, not much leſſer than Fig Leaves, cut into five Parts or Diviſions, each of them indented about the Edges, being ſomewhat hairy withal, and a little ſharp and biting upon the Tongue, but not ſo much as moſt of the former ſharp Sorts. The Stalks are great, ſtrong, and ſomewhat hairy, two Foot high, ſpread at the Tops into divers Branches, whereon ſtand gold-yellow Flowers, like other Crowfeet, and ſuch like Heads of Seed following them. The Roots are compoſed of many white Fibres or Strings, ſhooting down from a Head into the Ground. Very like to this is the great Crowfoot of *Candy*, but that the Roots are compoſed of long kernelly Knots.

RANUNCULUS Illyricus minor, *The leſſer Crowfoot of Sclavonia*. The leſſer Crowfoot of *Illyria*, or *Sclavonia*, has but three or four narrow greyiſh-green Leaves, divided into four, or five, or more Parts, ſtanding upon long Foot-Stalks, and of a ſhining Colour underneath. The Stalks are firm and round, but ſmall, about a Foot high, or more, having upon them ſome ſuch like Leaves about the Middle, and ſpreading into three or four Branches, every one bearing a ſmall, ſhining, pale-yellow Flower, conſiſting of five Petals, and ſometimes two Flowers together upon a Stalk: The Root is compoſed of many ſmall, round, greyiſh Kernels, ſet very cloſe and hard together in a Bunch, with ſome Fibres.

RANUNCULUS Illyricus major, *The greater Crowfoot of Sclavonia*. This Kind is both in Leaf, Stalk, and Flower larger than the former, the Leaves being broader and greener on the Upperſide, and not fully of ſo ſilver a white

Colour underneath. The Flowers are of a deep-yellow Colour, and larger, but the Root has not ſo many ſmall Grains or Kernels ſet together in any that I have obſerved, but ſhoots forth white Strings, whereby it is nouriſhed and maintained.

Of this Kind ſome have been found growing in *Apulia*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a white Flower, and another with a reddiſh Flower.

RANUNCULUS Luſitanicus Autumnalis ſimplex, *The ſingle Portugal Crowfoot*. This *Portugal* Crowfoot has many broad Leaves lying upon the Ground, almoſt round, yet pointed, and finely dented about the Edges, not divided at all, but ſomewhat hairy, full of Veins, and of a dark-green Colour on the Upperſide, and of a yellowiſh Green underneath, which continue all the Winter, not falling away till freſh ones ſpring up. From among theſe Leaves ſhoot forth two or three ſmall, ſlender, hairy, ſhort Stalks, not a Foot high, bare, without Leaves, bearing each of them one ſmall yellow Flower, compoſed of five, and ſometimes of ſix Petals, with ſome yellow Threads in the Middle, which fall away moſt commonly with us, without bearing any Seed, in regard it flowers ſo late in Autumn; but in the natural Places, and ſometimes with us, if the Year be very hot, and fitting for it, it bears a ſmall Head of ſuch like Seed as the Field Crowfoot. The Root is made of ſmall round, whitiſh, long Kernels, or Claws, many ſet together, ſomewhat like the *Illyrian* Sort, but greater and longer. This Kind *Cluſius* obſerved in the Olive-Yards about *Lisbon* to grow with larger crumpled or ſwoln Leaves, like, as it were, Bliſters upon them, and bearing the Flower with eight or ten Petals, ſometimes as if it were double.

RANUNCULUS autumnalis flore multiplici, *Double flowered Autumn Crowfoot*. This is ſo like the laſt in the Manner of the growing and flowering, that only the double yellow Flowers make the Difference.

RANUNCULUS grumoſa radice Bononienſis, *Meadow Crowfoot of Bononia with claw'd Roots*. This Crowfoot hath a Root made of many ſmall, long, and round white Claws, or Grains, ſet cloſe together, with divers long Fibres growing at them, from whence riſe up roundiſh Leaves, but deeply cut in on the Edges in three Parts, ſomewhat like thoſe of the round-rooted Crowfoot, ſuſtained by long Foot-Stalks, and ſomewhat hairy, from among which riſe up the Stalks, which are alſo hairy, and about a Foot high, having Leaves upon them at two ſeveral Diſtances, much more cut in and jagged than thoſe below, not divided into many Branches. The Flowers at the Tops of them are yellow, like other Field Crowfeet. The ſmall Head of rough Seed which follows, is ſharp-pointed, and ſhorter than the others.

RANUNCULUS Geranii tuberoſi folio, *Jagged Field Crowfoot of Pudoa*. The Roots of this Crowfoot conſiſt of long whitiſh Strings, ſending forth many dark-green ſmooth Leaves, very much jagged or cut, ſomewhat like the Leaves of the knobbed Cranes Bill, but larger, each of the Cuts being larger and broader than they, which are cut in again, ſo that the whole Leaf being almoſt round, is half a Foot long, and near as broad, ſet upon a Foot-Stalk, about four Inches long, from among which riſe up divers ſmooth green-creſted Stalks, about two Foot high, ſpread into Branches, having finer cut Leaves on them, and ſmall pale-yellow Flowers at the Tops, with many Threads in the Middle, like the others; after the Flowers come a ſmall round Head of Seed.

RANUNCULUS montanus maximus albus, *The greateſt white Mountain Crowfoot.* This white Mountain Crowfoot differs from the leſſer ſingle white Mountain Crowfoot which is mentioned before under the Name *Ranunculus montanus albus major*, chiefly in theſe Things; that the Leaves of this Crowfoot being ſomewhat hairy and very large, are divided to the Stalk into five Parts, and each of them deeper indented about the Edges, reſembling the Leaves of the Globe Crowfoot, but larger, and ſtanding upon Foot-Stalks, which are hairy, and almoſt a Foot long. The main Stalk is ſomewhat great and hairy, bare almoſt of Leaves to the Top, where it branches out into Flowers, under which ſtand at the Joints three large Leaves, much more divided than thoſe below. The Flowers are many, each ſtanding on a long Foot-Stalk, very large and white, conſiſting of five Petals, ſo large, that the Flower is as large as a ſingle purple-ringed Daffodil, and very ſweet ſcented, having many yellow Threads ſtanding about a green Head, conſiſting of many Seeds ſet together. The Root is ſomewhat large and long, but, as it were, cut off in the Middle, with many long blackiſh Strings hanging at it.

RANUNCULUS montanus Pennæi, *The great purple Mountain Crowfoot.* This great Crowfoot has four or five very large hairy Leaves riſing from the Root, ſet upon long hairy Foot-Stalks, each of which Leaves is divided into five or more Parts, deeply cut into the Middle, and dented likewiſe about the Edges, of a dark-green Colour on the Upperſide, and greyiſh and ſomewhat hoary underneath. Among which riſes up a ſtrong, round, hollow Stalk, which is alſo hairy, about a Yard high, bearing a Leaf only at the Top much divided, and from thence ſpreads into three, or four, or more ſmall Branches, each ſuſtaining a ſmall Leaf or two, which ſtand about the Flower, which conſiſts of five round Petals, of a purpliſh Colour on the Outſide, but of a pure white on the Inſide, having many yellow Threads in the Middle, about a green Head, which bears many flat, and blackiſh ſharp-pointed Seed. The Root is compoſed of many long Fibres or Strings, and is ſomewhat hairy at the Head.

RANUNCULUS plantaginis folio, *Plantain-leafed Crowfoot.* This Pyrenean Crowfoot has three or four Leaves riſing from the Root, ſet on pretty long Foot-Stalks, being ſomewhat long and broad, like Plantain-Leaves, with Ribs therein, but more pointed at the Ends, not divided or dented about the Edges, of a whitiſh-green Colour, circled as it were with a white Down. The Stalk is round, firm, and green, about a Foot and a half high, bearing two or three long-iſh Leaves, broad at the Bottom, and compaſſing the Stalk, which divides it ſelf at the Top into two or three ſmall Branches, having each of them a ſmall long Leaf at the Foot, and a pretty large Flower at the Head without any Scent, conſiſting of five white round-pointed Petals, with many yellowiſh Threads ſet about a round green Head, which afterwards growing ripe, contains many Seeds ſet together, like as many other Sorts of Crowfeet. The Root is compoſed of many white Strings or Fibres, faſtned to a Head, which is ſomewhat hairy, and laſts many Years, but the Leaves periſh quite in the End of Summer, and are renewed in the Spring.

RANUNCULUS Pyrenæus albus duplex, *Double white Crowfoot of the Pyrenean Hills.* This Crowfoot differs little from the laſt, but in the Flowers, which are not ſo many together, and conſiſt of two Rows of white Petals.

RANUNCULUS montanus Betonicæ foliis, *Mountain Crowfoot with Betony-like Leaves.* This ſmall Crowfoot has many Leaves riſing from the Root, ſomewhat broad and long, full of ſmall Veins, which make them ſeem rugged, every one upon a little ſhort Foot-Stalk, dented about the Edges, and round at the Point or End, very like the Leaves of Betony, but that they are ſmaller, of a browniſh-green Colour on the Upperſide, and of a ſilver-ſhining Colour underneath. The ſlender hairy Stalk which riſes up in the Middle of thoſe Leaves, is about ſix Inches high, bare or naked, without any Leaves to the Top, where it bears one Flower, like the laſt deſcribed ſingle Crowfoot, but ſmaller, conſiſting of five ſmall white Petals pointed at the Ends, with ſome yellow Threads in the Middle, having five ſmall green Leaves under it, like a Husk, wherein it is ſet. The Seed is contained in a ſmall rough Head, like other Crowfeet. The Root is a ſmall Tuft of white Fibres, ſomewhat like the Root of Betony. The whole Plant, both Leaves and Roots are bitter, with an aſtringent Taſte, whereby it is judged not to be hurtful or offenſive, but rather acceptable to the Stomach.

RANUNCULUS gramineus bulboſus, *The bulbed graſs-leafed Crowfoot.* This bulbed graſs-leafed Crowfoot has many long and narrow, ſmooth, greyiſh-green Leaves, ſomewhat hairy at the Bottom, and with ſome long Veins therein, from among which riſes up a ſlender Stalk about a Foot high, with two ſmall long Leaves thereon, not branched at all, but bearing out of a ſmall green Husk, one ſhining yellow Flower, like to other Crowfeet, as is the Seed alſo, being many ſet together on a long Head, and every one pointed with a crooked End. The Root is ſomewhat round at the Bottom, with a long Neck upward, covered with a blackiſh hairy Coat or Covering, with divers thick and round Fibres growing underneath, thicker at the Points than at the Heads, with ſome ſmall hairy Fibres at the End of them. Within the outward hairy Coat is found a round bulbous Root, like that of the Gladiolus, or Corn-Flag.

RANUNCULUS gramineus perfoliatus, *Thorough-leafed Graſs Crowfoot.* This ſmall Graſs Crowfoot ſends forth, from a ſmall fibrous Root, many narrow, greyiſh, graſſy Leaves, about two Inches long, yet ſomewhat broader than the laſt, from the Middle of which riſes up the Stalk, hardly higher than the Leaves, having two long Leaves about the Middle, broad at the Bottom, and compaſſing the Stalk, which branches it ſelf at the Top, bearing two or three very ſmall greeniſh-yellow Flowers, conſiſting of five broad Petals, ſomewhat folded inward, and not laid fully open. The Head of the Seed is ſmall, but like the graſs-leafed Crowfoot firſt deſcribed.

Of this Kind there is another, whoſe Leaves are ſomewhat broader, and the Flowers more ſpread open, and with ſharper Ends.

RANUNCULUS pumilus alter anguſtifolius, *Another ſmall narrow-leafed Crowfoot.* There is another of this laſt Kind, which grows a little bigger and higher, and bears but one yellow Flower upon the Top of the Stalk, larger than in any other of theſe three laſt Graſs Crowfeet.

RANUNCULUS Aſphodeli radice flore luteo, *Yellow Crowfoot with Aſphodil Roots.* We have already mentioned one Sort of this Crowfoot which reſembles this both in Form of Flowers and Roots; but this differs from the firſt in the Leaves, the former being ſomewhat broader than this, which are very ſmall, narrow, and much divided, like the Leaves of the

greater Bulbocaſtanum or Earth Cheſnut, ſome lying upon the Ground, and others more upright, each ſtanding upon a reddiſh hairy Footſtalk, which, with the Leaves, is very nigh half a Foot long. In the Middle of which appears a green Head before the Stalk is riſen, and bears it at the Top as it riſes, which when it is ready to blow, ſhews to be but one ſhining yellow Flower, conſiſting of five round-pointed Petals, with many yellow Threads ſtanding about a green Head, which, in Time, grows ſomewhat longer than in other Sorts of Crowfeet, having many crooked Seeds ſet together, but much ſmaller than in many of the other. The Stalk is ſingular, hairy, and reddiſh, ſeldom branched, but bearing two or three divided Leaves towards the Tops, ſomewhat broader than thoſe below. The Root is compoſed of divers tuberous, round, and ſomewhat long Clogs, ending in long Fibres, very like the other.

Ranunculus alter ſaxatilis Aſphodeli radice, *The pale Crowfoot of Naples, with Aſphodil Roots.* This Crowfoot of *Naples* has many thick cloggy Roots, greater above, and ſmaller downwards, about three Inches long, with many ſmall Fibres among them, from whence the firſt Leaves that riſe up are broad, ſomewhat deeply cut in on the Edges on both Sides, but thoſe that follow next are much more divided, and into many Parts, each Part cut in alſo, and dented beſides on the Edges, and ſtanding upon long Foot-Stalks, which are broader at the Bottom than above, and compaſs one another at the Foot, for a little Way upwards, being ſomewhat hairy, green on the Upperſide, and whiter underneath. The Stalk is round and hairy, about a Foot and an half high, ſet with ſeveral Leaves, much more divided than thoſe below; and at the Joints with the Leaves, towards the Top's, come forth long Branches with ſmall jagged Leaves on them, under a ſmall Tuft of three or four large pale Flowers, which conſiſt of five broad or round-pointed Petals, each of the Breadth of half an Inch, with many yellow Threads in the Middle. The Seed is ſmall, round, flat, and pointed, many ſet together on a long Head.

Ranunculus montanus hirſutus latifolius, *Great hairy Mountain Crowfoot.* The firſt Leaves of this Crowfoot are round, like thoſe of Dovesfoot, very hairy, and of a blackiſh-green Colour, and ſoft, divided or cut into three Parts, each of them alſo parted into three ſmaller Diviſions, ſtanding upon long hairy Foot-Stalks; yet thoſe that follow are broader, more divided and hairy, among which riſes up a ſtreaked hollow Stalk, above two Foot high, with divers Leaves ſet on it, and parted toward the Top, into many Branches, having ſmall pale-yellow Flowers on them, like others of this Kind, and Seed alſo in the like Manner. The Root is long, made of many Fibres.

Ranunculus montanus lanuginoſus foliis Ranunculi pratenſis repentis, *Woody Mountain Crowfoot.* The Root of this Crowfoot has reddiſh Strings or Fibres, ſending forth a ſmall ſoft woolly Stalk, about a Foot high, divided into many Branches, with pale-green Leaves ſet thereon, being ſoft and woolly, and ſtanding on woolly long Foot-Stalks, about four Inches long, divided into three principal Parts, and each of them into others, and dented about the Edges, very like thoſe of the Meadow-creeping Crowfoot. The Flowers hereof, that ſtand at the Tops of the Branches, are yellow, but larger than the laſt.

Ranunculus ſaxatilis magno flore, *Rock Crowfoot with large Flowers.* This Crowfoot has many ſmall Leaves riſing from a long fibrous Root, ſet upon

upon long Foot-Stalks, ſcarce ſo broad as half an Inch, parted into three ſmall Jags, and they again into two or three others, ſomewhat ſoft and woolly. The Stalk that riſes up among theſe is ſcarce four Inches high, ſomewhat woolly alſo, bearing but one large Flower at the Top, of a ſhining-yellow Colour, made of five Leaves, with many deeper-yellow Threads in the Middle.

RANUNCULUS ſaxatilis foliis ſubrotundis, *Rock Crowfoot with roundiſh Leaves.* This ſmall Rock Crowfoot has a few roundiſh Leaves ſpread upon the Ground, thick and hairy, ſcarce half an Inch over, yet divided into ſmall Pieces, which alſo are cut in on the Edges, ſtanding upon ſhort Foot-Stalks, ſcarce an Inch long. The ſlender woolly Stalk that branches itſelf from the Bottom, riſes not above half a Foot high, with ſome Leaves at the Foot of the Branches, and many yellow Flowers of five ſmall Petals apiece at the Tops. The Root is ſmall and fibrous.

RANUNCULUS minimus ſaxatilis hirſutus, *The ſmalleſt hairy Rock Crowfoot.* This ſmalleſt Crowfoot has very ſmall, roundiſh, hairy Leaves, cut into three round Parts, and dented about the Edges, ſtanding upon ſmall, long, hairy Foot-Stalks, in the Middle of which riſes up a ſmall, ſlender, hairy, branched Stalk, not above two or three Inches high, with ſmall yellow Flowers at the Tops, like the others, and ſo is the Seed that follows. The Root likewiſe is ſmall and fibrous.

RANUNCULUS villoſiſſimus Monſpeliacus, *Small red hairy Crowfoot of Montpelier.* This red hairy Crowfoot of *Montpelier*, has a ſmall Root made of many reddiſh Fibres, from whence ſpring up divers thick, ſmall, and hairy Leaves, at the firſt being divided into divers Pieces; ſome whereof are round, and others ſharp-pointed; but thoſe that riſe up with the hairy Stalks are divided into long and pointed Parts, and, as it were, prickly at the Ends, but of an uneven Length, ſome being longer and ſhorter than others; which Stalk being about four Inches high, and branched at the Top, has a ſmall divided Leaf at the Foot of every one of the ſmall Branches: Theſe bear yellow Flowers, like the others of this Sort. The whole Plant is covered with reddiſh ſoft Hairs, that it ſeems as if the Leaves were red.

RANUNCULUS paluſtris flammeus major, *The greater or Marſh Spearwort.* This greater Marſh Spearwort has a long jointed Root, ſtored with many blackiſh Fibres, from whence riſes up a thick jointed ſmooth Stalk, two Foot high, furniſhed with large and long ſhining and ſmooth thinner Leaves than in the next, ſome being more than half a Foot long, and two or three Inches broad, but ſmaller up to the Top, where ſtand a few pale-yellow Crowfoot like Flowers, but larger than in others. This alſo is call'd *Flammula*, and is exceſſive hot in its Juices. As it is an Inhabitant of Marſhes or Bogs, we muſt cultivate this and the others following in Water-Tubs and Caſes, if we introduce them in the Gardens. See *Water-Tubs.*

RANUNCULUS paluſtris flammeus minor, ſive anguſtifolius, *The leſſer Spearwort.* The leſſer Spearwort grows up with more ſappy green Stalks, with longer, thicker, and narrower Leaves, and more pale-yellow Flowers than other Sorts of Crowfeet. The Seed is like other Sorts of Crowfeet. The Root is nothing but a Buſh of Threads or Fibres, which grows deep in the Mud.

RANUNCULUS flammeus ſerratus, *Dented Spearwort.* This other Spearwort is altogether like the laſt, but

that the Leaves of this are dented about the Edges.

Ranunculus flammeus Bayonenſis, *The French Spearwort*. This Sort of Spearwort comes to us from *Bayonne*, growing in their Marſhes near the Sea-Coaſts. Its Leaves are long and narrow, ſharp-pointed at the Ends. The Stalk is branched, and bears larger yellow Flowers than the laſt, but the Roots are like it.

Ranunculus flammeus flore albo minor, *Small white flowered Spearwort*. This little Spearwort has long Leaves, but the Stalk is bare without Leaves, except at the Top, where the Flowers break forth, it has two ſmall long Leaves. The Flowers are ſmaller than the common ſmall Sort, but very white. The Seed and Root are like the former.

Ranunculus paluſtris ſardonius lævis, *Round-leafed Marſh Crowfoot*. This Kind of Crowfoot ſhoots forth a round hollow Stalk, near half a Yard high, branching forth into ſundry Parts, the lower Leaves whereof are rounder than thoſe above, and are divided, ſome into three, which are the firſt and loweſt, others into five Diviſions, and each of them dented about the Edges, ſomewhat like Coriander Leaves, of a pale-green Colour, and ſmooth, but thoſe up higher on the Stalks and Branches, are ſtill more and more divided, ſo that ſome of the higheſt have no Diviſion or Dent in them. At the Top ſtand ſmall yellow Flowers, after which comes a ſmall, long, round Head of many crooked Seeds ſet together, as in other Sorts. The Roots are a Buſh of ſmall white Strings. The whole Plant is as ſharp and virulent as any of the other Sorts.

Ranunculus paluſtris Sardonius Lanuginoſus, *The true Sardinian Crowfoot*. The true *Sardinian* Crowfoot grows very like the laſt, but ſomewhat higher, with ſuch like Leaves, but more divided and hairy, like a ſmall Cotton upon them. In other Things there is little or no Difference.

Ranunculus aquaticus Hepaticæ facie, *Water Crowfoot*. The Water Crowfoot ſhoots forth from a ſmall thready Root, a long, trailing, tender Stalk, with ſeveral Stalks thereat; at every one whereof that are under the the Water, ſtand divers fine jagged or feathered Leaves, almoſt like as if they were Fibres, but that they are green; but towards the Top, thoſe that grow above the Water, have none of thoſe fine Leaves at the Joints, or very few, but only round Leaves upon ſhort Foot-Stalks, cut in a little, and dented about the Edges, and with them come forth likewiſe ſmall Milk white Flowers, of five round Petals apiece, with ſome Yellowneſs in the Middle, after which come ſmall rough Heads, like a Crowfoot.

Ranunculus hederacius aquaticus, *Water Crowfoot with Ivy Leaves*. This ſmall Crowfoot grows up with divers triangular Leaves upon ſlender trailing Stalks, ſhooting out Fibres at the lower Joints; and with the Leaves, which are ſometimes marked with a black Spot, come forth ſmall Knots of yellow Flowers, likewiſe upon ſhort Foot-Stalks.

Ranunculus hederulæ folio aquaticus, *Water Crowfoot with Alecoſt Leaves*. This Water Crowfoot creeps likewiſe, and ſhoots Fibres at ſeveral Joints of the Stalks, whereon ſtand pretty roundiſh indented Leaves, ſomewhat like unto thoſe of Alehoof, or Ground-Ivy, having paliſh Flowers, made of five pointed Petals, with roundiſh Heads of Seed after them.

Ranunculi: Remarks upon them. The Wood Kinds flower generally in *March* and *April*, and the Meadow and Field Kinds from *April* to the End of *June*, and in *July*. So we ſee

ſee moſt of the Marſh and Water Kinds flowering all Summer. As to the Culture of the Wood and Meadow Kinds, we may part the Roots as ſoon as the Flower is over, and the Seed is ripe, and alſo raiſe them from Seed in the Spring; and as for the Marſh and Water Sorts, we may tranſplant them all Summer long into our Water-Tubs, as we may ſee under the Word *Water-tub*.

RANUNCULUS Orientalis Aconiti Jycoctoni folio flore magno Albo, *Tournefort. Coroll. Inſt. Rei Herb. The White-truſs'd Oriental Crowfoot*. This Plant Mr. *Tournefort* found upon ſome of the higheſt Mountains in the *Eaſt*, where he ſays, that the Snow does not melt till *Auguſt*. The Leaves of this Plant are three or four Inches broad, deeply cut on the Edges, ſomewhat reſembling the Leaves of Woolfbane. They are of bright Green, ſhining, and finely vein'd, ſet with fine Hairs on the Edges, the Leaves ſtand upon Pedicles of four or five Inches long, of a pale green Colour, and hairy. The Flower-Stalk is about a Foot high, hollow, of a pale Green, and hairy, being void of Leaves, except on the Top, where it ſupports a Truſs or Cluſter of ſeven or eight Flowers, ſurrounded with Leaves, which are about two Inches and half long, and cut on the Edges; tho' the Cluſter is pretty cloſe, yet the Foot-ſtalks of the Flowers are about three Quarters of an Inch long. Theſe Flowers are about two Inches Diameter, conſiſting of five or ſix white Petals, about an Inch long, and half an Inch broad, rounding at the Point. In the Centre of the Flower, ſtands a Button, ſuch as is generally found in other Crowfeet, which is ſurrounded with white Stamina, whoſe Apices are of a greeniſh Yellow; neither the Flowers nor the Plant has any Scent. Some of the Flowers of this Kind are a little touch'd with Purple, the Root is not deſcribed. This Plant, however, may be propagated by ſowing the Seed about *September*, as is directed for ſowing the *Perſian* and *Turky* Ranunculus. This Mr. *Tournefort* obſerv'd in Flower about the Beginning of *June*.

RAPEIUM, *i. e.* Leontopetalon, which ſee.

Rape, or *Turnep*, is Rapum; which ſee.

Broom Rape, is Orobanche; which ſee.

Wild Rape, or *Charlock*, is Rapiſtrum; which ſee.

RAPHANOS, *i. e.* Braſſica, as appears by *Pliny* and *Theophraſtus*, where their ῥάφανος is the Cabbage, and the ῥάφανις, or Raphanus, is the Radiſh, as is plain by their Deſcription of four Sorts, *viz.* the Corinthia, which *Theophraſtus* ſays is the largeſt, and has its Root bare above Ground, growing upwards, and not ſhooting downwards, in the Earth, as the reſt do. The Liothalaſia, by ſome call'd Thracia, he tells us is hardy, and capable of reſiſting the Cold. The Bœotia is the ſweeteſt, the Form of its Root being round, and is ſmall; but the Cleonæa has a longiſh Root. By this Account it is plain, that the ῥάφανις means the Radiſh, for the Cabbage has not ſuch Roots as are here mentioned; ſee therefore the Radiſh, and its Culture, under the Word Raphanus.

RAPHANUS, in *Greek* ῥάφανις, in *Engliſh* Radiſh, a Root of good Eſteem, in the Kitchen-Garden, and much admir'd among the Sallads of the Spring, and in the Winter likewiſe, if they are diſcreetly managed. The Sorts are call'd among the Gardeners, the *London* Radiſh, *Sandwich* Radiſh, black *Spaniſh* Radiſh, white *Spaniſh* Radiſh. The two firſt are proper to ſow in the Spring, among any Crops, for they are fit to draw in forty Days, and we may alſo ſow

them at *Michaelmas*, and in *October*, to ſtand the Winter, and to have ſome fit to draw at that Time; but the white *Spaniſh* will then be very good, if we ſow it the End of *September*. Theſe all love a light open Soil, the young tender Leaves which are called Ear-leaves, are eaten among the ſmall ſallad Herbs.

RAPHANUS AQUATICUS, in *Engliſh* the *Water-Radiſh*, is a Plant of no great Shew, it grows in running Streams, and ſuch Places as never want Water. Its Root is creeping, putting forth many Fibres, as it runs along. *Lobel* has given us a good Cut of it. We may increaſe this by ſowing the Seeds in our Water-Tubs, as ſoon as they are ripe, or by dividing the Roots in the Spring.

RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS, in *Engliſh Horſe-Radiſh*, muſt by no means be wanting in a Kitchen-Garden, tho' I cannot adviſe the Gardener to propagate it any where but in ſuch Places as he does not Deſign for other Uſes, for it is almoſt impoſſible, to get it out of a Ground, where it has once taken Root. The Way of propagating it, is by cutting ſome of the moſt knotted Roots in Pieces, of an Inch or two in Length, and digging a Trench about ſixteen or eighteen Inches deep; ſow theſe Bits of the Roots at the Bottom, and fling the Earth in upon it, after it is made very fine; this may be done in *February*, and you will have a good Crop of ſtrait even Roots fit for Uſe.

RAPISTRUM, ſo call'd, as ſome think, a Similitudine Rapi foliorum, and therefore ſuppos'd to be a Species of wild Turnep, in *Engliſh* we call it *Charlock*, *Chadlock*, and *Kedlock*; and ſome have made it a wild Muſtard, from its Reſemblance of that Plant; the Seed which is very hot, is often uſed inſtead of the manured Muſtard, and yields good Oil. 'Tis alſo call'd *Wild Rape*, and is a meer Weed in moſt Clay Grounds, and will generally appear upon ſuch Clay as has been dug more than ten or twenty Foot deep in *Eſſex*, which has given ſome People room to give into equivocal Generation; but I am perſuaded, that ſuch Seeds as are bury'd deep in Earth, of ſo cloſe a Texture as Clay, where they are excluded from the Air, will laſt many Years.

RAPUM GENISTÆ, in *Engliſh Broom Rape*, is a Plant which grows from the Roots of Broom, as the Miſleto grows from the Branches of Trees. 'Tis very different from the Plant it grows from, in every Reſpect, tho' it has by ſome been thought to be a ſort of Metamorphoſis. We cannot tranſplant it without the Plant it grows upon, no more than the Miſleto. There is a good Cut of it in *Parkinſon*.

RAPUM SYLVESTRE, in *Engliſh*, is *Wild Rape*, or *Turnep*; ſee Rapiſtrum.

RAPUM Hortenſe, in *Engliſh*, *The Garden Turnep*. An excellent Root for the Kitchen, is of ſeveral Sorts; one with a very large round Root, called the Cow-Turnep; a Second with a ſmaller round Root, which is generally the moſt cultivated; and a Third Sort, which has a yellow round Root, very ſweet. This laſt Sort is common in *France*, but has very lately been brought into *England*. To theſe we may add the Napus or Navew, which is a long-rooted Turnep, and is very ſweet: Of this there is the greater and the ſmaller. All theſe, beſides their Uſe in the Kitchen are of great Service in feeding of Cattle, either Kine or Sheep. We may ſow them in *February*, or in *July*; and after they have got three or four Leaves they muſt be hough'd, ſo as to leave them eight or ten Inches a part.

RAPUNCULUS, *or* Campanula Glabra, in *Engliſh*, *Rampion*, or *Wild Bell-Flower*. The Garden Kind is called *Rapunculus Eſculus Vulgaris*, which

is

is the edible Sort; the Root of which makes a very agreeable Meſs, boiled and eaten with Butter and Pepper; but ſeldom found in our *Engliſh* Gardens: Theſe Plants bear Bell-Flowers, like the Throat-Worts: The Roots of ſome of which may alſo be eaten. The Seed is generally named in all the Seed-Mens Bills; but I do not find it with one in ten. It muſt be ſown in *February or March*, in a light Soil. Theſe Roots may alſo be eaten cold with Oyl and Vinegar. They are very wholeſome, and cauſe a good Digeſtion. We may ſee a Cut of them in *Parkinſon*.

RAPUNTIUM, *i. e.* Rapunculus.

Raſpis, or *Raſpberry*, or *Frambois* is, Rubus Idæus; which ſee.

Rattle, *Yellow* and *Red*, *i. e.* Pedicularis, ſive Criſta Galli lutea vel rubra; which ſee.

Ray, or *Darnel*, is Lolium; which ſee.

Red-Weed, or *Wild Poppy*, Papaver Rhæas; which ſee.

Red-Weed of *Virginia*, is Solanum magnum Viginianum rubrum.

Reed, is Arundo; which ſee.

Bur-Reed, is Sparganium; which ſee.

Sugar-Reed, Arundo Saccharifera; which ſee.

Reed-Mace, or *Cats-Tail*, is Typha; which ſee.

REGINA Prati, *i, e.* Ulmaria; which ſee.

REMORA Aratri, or *Reſta Bovis*, is *Reſt-Harrow*, *i. e.* Anonis; which ſee.

RESEDA, in *Engliſh*, *The Baſe Wild Rocket*, has no *Greek* Name that I can find, is of various Kinds; but the larger Sort with yellow Flowers makes the beſt Shew in my Opinion, though not enough to deſerve a Place in our Garden. It is a wild Plant with us, and encreaſes itſelf by Seed. There is a Cut of it in *Gerrard*'s Herbal.

RESINA, *Roſin*, is a fat oleaginous Liquor, which diſtils from a Plant either of its own Accord, or by wounding. This will not diſſolve in Water, but in Oil only. It is eaſily inflamed.

RESENVALE, *i. e.* Myrobalanus Indicus; which ſee.

Reſt-Harrow, or *Cammock*, is Anonis; which ſee.

RESTA Bovis, *i. e.* Anonis; which ſee.

RHABARBARUM Monachorum, & Pſeudo-rhabarbarum, in *Engliſh*, *Monk's Rhubarb*, is a Plant very common in our Garden, growing freely to a large Size, and increaſing its Root in Bigneſs very quickly. This is very eaſily encreaſed by Seed ſown in *March*. It delights extremely in a ſandy Loam.

RHABARBARUM, Off. which we call in *Engliſh*, *Rhubarb*, is a Plant, whoſe Root is of an extraordinary Uſe in Phyſick. This Root is brought to us in great Quantities from *China*; but, as yet, the Plant is not known to us, notwithſtanding the Induſtry that has been uſed by the curious to procure it. Some Years ago, I remember, Mr. *Jacob Roberts* ſhewed me a Plant in the Phyſick Garden at *Oxford*, which, in his Opinion, was the true Sort, he having received it from the Eaſtern Part of the World. But Dr. *Sherrard*, Conſul at *Smyrna*, who, for many Years contemplated the Plants of the Eaſtern Countries, and ſpared no Expence in diſcovering of natural Curioſities, could not by any Means procure a Root of it that would grow; nor was Mr. *Bobart's* in reality the true Sort; ſo that we may be pretty ſure that it is not growing any where in *Europe*. It is ſuppoſed to be a Native of *Tartary*, and of the North Parts of *China*, from whence it is brought by the Caravans to *Aleppo*. Some Botanick Writers believe this Plant to be the *Rha-*

ponticum of the Antients: But *Matthiolus*, who has deſcribed and figured the Plant, makes it to be another Thing, calling it *Rhabarbarum Lanuginoſum, ſive Lapathum Chinenſe longifolium*. This, he ſays, has ſeveral large Flowers of five Leaves each; and affirms, that it was unknown to *Dioſcorides* and *Galen*, who never attributed any purgative Quality to their Rhubarb, which they ſay had a blackiſh Outſide, whereas this is yellow.

RHAPONTICUM, Off. in *Engliſh*, *Rhapontic*, or *Rhubarb of Pontus*, has a large Root, thick at the Head, and divided into many Branches, of a dark Brown on the Outſide, and within of a deep-yellow Colour. This brings ſeveral large green Leaves ſomewhat crumpled, enclining to be round, but pointed at the End, having Foot-Stalks of a reddiſh Colour. From among theſe Leaves riſes the Flower-Stalk, about four or five Foot high, bearing a great Number of Staminous Flowers, with ſix Leaves apiece, which are followed by large triangular ſhining Seeds; from whence we may propagate it, by ſowing them in *February*, in an open Soil, thinning the Plants when they come up ſo as to ſet them a Foot aſunder, or elſe we may cut ſome of the moſt knotted Roots to Pieces of two Inches in length, and opening the Ground a Spit deep, ſow them as I have directed the Horſe-Raddiſh, and we ſhall have a good Crop in two or three Years, if we are careful to keep our Plants weeded. The Root of this, when it is well dried, is very like the true Rhubarb, which is called the *Turkiſh* Rhubarb, becauſe we receive it from thence. 'Tis of a deep Yellow, interſperſed with reddiſh Veins. This has a purgative Quality, but is not near ſo ſtrong as the true Rhubarb, though it is too often ſold for it.

RHAGADIOLUS, of *Cæſalpinus*, is Hieracium folio Hedypnoidis, in *Engliſh*, *Yellow Succory, like Hawkweed*. See Hieracium for its Culture.

RHAMBOLINUS, ſive opulus Cordi, *i. e.* Acerminus; which ſee.

RAMNUS, or Rhamnus, in *Greek* Ῥάμνος, in *Engliſh*, *Buckthorn*, is of various Kinds: The Chief of which is that uſed in Phyſick, called in the Shops *Rhamnus Catharticus*, which is alſo named *Purging-Thorn*. This makes a ſmall Buſh, bringing long ſtiff Thorns and Cluſters of ſmall yellow Flowers, of four Leaves apiece, which are followed by ſmall black Berries, which yield a purpliſh bitter Juice. It is found in Hedges and in Woods, and may be propagated by ſowing the Seeds in *February*. When *Theophraſtus* mentions the Rhamnus as a thorny Plant, we are not to ſuppoſe that he has any Regard to the *Paliurus*, as ſome think; for he mentions that Plant in another Place. We have lively Figures of them in *Parkinſon*'s Herbal.

RHODIA Radix, in *Greek*, Ῥοδαρίζα, not from the Iſland *Rhodes*, but from the Roſe, whoſe Scent it imitates; in *Engliſh*, it is called *Roſewort*. It grows wild upon *Ingleborough* Hills. It reſembles the Orpine in its Leaves, and Manner of its Growth. Being a little bruiz'd, it yields a Scent very like a Roſe. It may be increaſed by Seeds ſown in *March* on light Soil, or propogated by Cuttings in any of the Summer Months.

RHODODENDRON, *i. e.* Oleander; which ſee.

RHODODAPHNE & Rhododendron, *i. e.* Oleander; which ſee.

RHUS, *i. e.* Sumach, in *Greek*, ῥοῦς & ῥόος. 'Tis alſo called *Fluida* by *Gaza*, who ſuppoſes it to be derived from ῥέω, Fluo; but is much rather called *Rhus a Rubore, vel Colore Coccineo acinorum*; from whence the *Latin Ruſſus*, and the *French Roux*; in *Engliſh* we call it *Sumach*. There are ſeveral Sorts of it which are in Uſe; as,

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1ſt, The *Rhus Obſoniorum*, & *Coriorum*, or *Coriars Sumach*, which in Stiff Soil comes to be a large Plant, but in dry Ground makes a Shrub about four Foot high. At the End of the Branches it bears Spikes of white Flowers. The Wood of this is whitiſh but being ground ſerves to dye Black.

The next is the *Virginian Sumach*, or *Rhus Virginianum*, which makes a large Shrub, with winged Leaves, bringing Spikes of ſmall Flowers at the End of the Branches, of a deep red Colour. This Plant, when 'tis cut yields a yellow Juice. This Sort ſpreads its Roots very much under Ground, and flings out Suckers for a great Diſtance from the Body of the Tree. 3dly, The *Rhus Myrtifolia*, or *Myrtle-leaved Sumach*, is a Plant making a pretty Figure in a Garden; and, if it be ſheltered in the Winter, will grow to be ſix Foot high, bearing reddiſh Flowers, but not ſeeding with us. 4thly, The *Venice Sumach*, or *Coggygria, ſive Colinus Coriaria*. This grows to be a reaſonable large Tree, whoſe Branches are of a reddiſh Colour, with roundiſh Leaves, veined with Red: It is of a Roſin-like Scent. At the End of Summer the Heads of Tufts appear at the End of the Branches, having whitiſh-green Flowers, ſtanding upon red Foot-Stalks. Theſe Tufts look like Feathers, when they are full-blown, and are followed by black flat Seed. The Wood of the Root ſerves to dye yellow, but the young Shoots and Leaves to dye a black Colour, and the Bark is good for tanning of Leather. We may ſee good Figures of theſe in *Parkinſon*. They all grow eaſily from Seed ſown in the Spring.

Rice, is Oriza; which ſee.

Ribwort Plantain. See *Plantago*.

Rie, is Secale; which ſee.

Ribes, in *Engliſh*, *The Curran*, is of ſeveral Sorts, every Sort making an handſome Buſh about three or four Foot high commonly; but if they are planted againſt Walls, they will grow ten or twelve Foot high: Of theſe we have two principal Sorts, which are the white and the red *Dutch* Kinds, as they are called; but they are both *Engliſh* rais'd Plants from Seed. Theſe bring very large Fruit upon Branches, which almoſt equal Bunches of Grapes; and it is from theſe alone that we ſhould gather our Stock for planting; for the other red and white Kinds are ſo ſmall that they are not worth raiſing. Beſides we have a Sort which bears Fruit of a Brick Colour, but its Fruit is not well taſted: We have likewiſe one Sort, which bears black Berries which taſtes phyſically; however I think them not ungrateful, and eſpecially in Brandy. They make a rich Cordial, and an agreeable Wine. So the white and red Currans make a Kind of Wine which has an excellent Flavour. To preſerve the Fruit upon the Trees till *November*, or later, we ſhould cover the Buſhes cloſe with Matts when they are very dry; and as ſoon as they are ripe. Theſe may be budded or inoculated upon one another; and alſo upon the Goosberry, and may be raiſed of Cuttings or Suckers in *October*, or *November*. They love a light Soil. There is one Sort with a Goosberry Leaf, but the Fruit is not worth our Notice.

Ricinus, is alſo called Palma Chriſti, and in *Engliſh*, is called the *Great Spurge*, by ſome old Authors; but in our Times the Gardners name it *Palma Chriſti*, without any *Engliſh* Name. *Dioſcorides* calls it in *Greek*, κικι, and alſo κρότων. I have ſeen about ten Sorts of it; ſome of which are annual, others perennial; but the latter require a very warm Houſe in the Winter to keep them, as being brought to us from the warmeſt Parts of *America*. 'Tis remarkable that theſe Plants bring their Flowers, not like the Generality of Plants; for here we ſee the Male Parts of the Flowers

ſeparate from the Female Parts, that is, the ſtaminous Parts, which hold the Male Duſt, or *Farina fecundans*, are placed by themſelves, and the Parts which contain the Seed-Veſſels with the Styles are by themſelves. The Leaves of the Plant are like thoſe of the Horſe-Cheſſnut; and, indeed, the Thorny Caſes which hold the Seeds, have ſome Likeneſs to thoſe of the Cheſſnut. Theſe grow to be great Trees in their native Countries. We give their Seeds the Aſſiſtance of an Hot-Bed, when we ſow them in the Spring.

Rima & Rinca Mariæ, *i. e.* Alliaria; which ſee.

Ritro, ſive Rutro Theophraſti, *i. e.* Carduus globoſus, or *Globe-Thiſtle*. See *Carduus* for its Culture.

Robus. *i. e.* Quercus Species, is the *Gall-Tree*. See Quercus.

Robus, *i. e.* Triticum Spica mutica. See Triticum.

Wake Robin, or *Cuckowpint*, is Arum; which ſee.

Rocket, is Eruca; which ſee.

Water-Rocket, is Eruca marina; which ſee.

Water-Rocket, is Eruca Aquatica.

Roccella, *i. e.* Muſcus Marinus. See Muſcus.

Shepherd's Rod, is *Wild Tanſey*, *i. e.* Potentilla; which ſee.

Rogation Flowers, or *Croſſwort*, or *Milkwort*, is Polygala; which ſee.

Rosa Rubie, is Flos Adonis; which ſee.

Rogga, *i. e.* Secale, or *Rye*; which ſee.

Rorastrum, *i. e.* Bryonia; which ſee.

Rorella & Rorida, *i. e.* Ros Solis; which ſee.

The Roſe, Roſa.

Roſe-Bay, or *Oleander*, is Nerium; which ſee.

Apple-Roſe. See Roſa.

Corn-Roſe, or *Poppy*, is Papaver; which ſee.

Holly Roſe, or *Sage-Roſe*, is Ciſtus.

Roſe-Elder, or *Gelder Roſe*, is Sambucus Roſea. See Sambucus.

Roſe-Willow, is Salix Roſea. See Salix.

Roſa ſolis, is Ros Solis; which ſee.

Roſewort, or *Roſe-Root*, is Rhodia radix; which ſee.

Roſe-Campion, is Lychnis Coronarias. See Lychnis.

Winter-Roſe, is *the Hollyoak*, *i. e.* Malva Hortenſis.

Water Roſe, is *The white Water Lilly*, *i. e.* Nymphæa; which ſee.

Roſemary, is Roſmarinus; which ſee.

Dogg's Roſe, or *Wild Bryars*, or *Hep*, is Cynos batos & Cynorrhodos; which ſee.

Rodia Radix, *i. e.* Roſe Radix; which ſee.

Rosa, in *Greek*, ῥόδον, which *Plutarch* tells us is ſo called, *quod largum odoris effluvium emittat*, from the ſtrong Odour of its Flowers; in *Engliſh*, *The Roſe*. It is obſervable that the Roſe and the Lilly were celebrated by the Antients more than other Flowers; and I am apt to think, that theſe Names have been uſed as Generals: The Roſets denote any ſweet-ſcented Flower,; and the Lilly to ſignify any Flower of ſuperior Beauty: However at preſent the Roſe is a Name appointed for one Sort of Flower, and the Lilly for another: Of the Roſe Kind there are great Varieties, which we ſhall mention in their Order; and, as to their Culture, they may all be increaſed the ſame Way, that is, by Layers, or by Offſets taken from about the Roots in *February*, or about *September*. Theſe have very few Roots, and muſt not be kept long out of the Ground; and at replanting we ſhould ſet them in a thin Mud, made of Earth and Water. We may alſo graft theſe upon one another. They love a moiſt Situation.

Rosa Anglica alba, *The Engliſh White Roſe.* This white Roſe is of two Kinds, the one more thick and double than the other: The one riſes up in ſome ſhady Places, unto eight or ten Foot high, with a Stock of a great Bigneſs for a Roſe: The other growing ſeldom higher than a Damask Roſe. Some judge both theſe to be but one Kind; the Diverſity happening by the Air or Ground, or both. Both theſe Roſes have ſomewhat ſmaller and whiter-green Leaves than in many other Roſes, five moſt uſually ſet on a Stalk, and more white underneath; as alſo a whiter-green Bark, armed with ſharp Thorns or Prickles, whereby they are ſoon known from other Roſes, although the one not ſo eaſily from the other. The Flowers in the one are whitiſh, with an Eye or Shew of a Bluſh, eſpecially towards the Ground or Bottom of the Flower, very thick and double, and cloſe ſet together, and for the moſt Part not opening itſelf ſo largely and fully as either the red or Damask Roſe. The other more white, leſs thick and double, and opening itſelf more, and ſome ſo little double as but of two or three Rows, that they might be held to be ſingle; yet all of little or no Smell at all. To deſcribe you all the ſeveral Parts of the Roſe, as the Bud, the Beards, the Threads, *&c.* were needleſs; they are ſo converſant in every one's Hand, that I ſhall not need but to touch the moſt ſpecial Parts of the Varieties of them.

Rosa incarnata *The Carnation Roſe.* The Carnation Roſe is in moſt Things like unto the leſſer white Roſe, both for the Growing of the Stock, and Bigneſs of Flower, but that it is more ſpread when it is blown than the white is, and is of a pale bluſh Colour, all the Flower throughout, of as ſmall a Scent as the white one is, almoſt.

Rosa Belgica, ſive vitrea. *The Belgick Roſe.* This Kind of Roſe is not large, but very thick and double, and is very variable in the Flowers. They will be different one from another, ſome being paler than others, and ſome as it were blaſted, which comes not caſually, but naturally to this Roſe; but the beſt Flowers (whereof there will be ſtill ſome) will be of a bright pale murrey Colour near unto the Velvet Roſe.

Rosa Anglica Rubra, *The Engliſh Red Roſe.* The Red Roſe (which I call *Engliſh*, becauſe it is more frequently uſed in *England* than in other Places) never grows ſo high as the Damask Roſe Buſh, but uſually abides low, and ſhoots forth many Branches from the Root, and is but ſeldom ſuffered to grow up as the Damask-Roſe into Standards. The Branches have a green Bark, thinner ſet with Prickles, and larger and greener Leaves on the upper Side than in the white; yet with an Eye of white upon them, five likewiſe uſually ſet upon a Stalk, and greyiſh or whitiſh underneath. The Roſes and Flowers very much vary, according to their Situation and Age; for ſome are of an orient, red, or deep-crimſon Colour, and very double, (although never ſo double as the white;) and when it is full blown it hath the largeſt Leaves of any other Roſe. Some of them again are paler, tending ſomewhat to a Damask; and ſome are of ſo pale a Red, as that it is rather of the Colour of a Canker Roſe; yet all for the moſt part with larger Leaves than the Damask, and with many more yellow Threads in the Middle. The Scent hereof is much better than in the white, but not comparable to the Excellency of the Damask Roſe; yet this Roſe being well dried, and well kept, will hold both Colour and Scent longer than the Damask, be it never ſo well kept.

Rosa Damaſcena, *The Damask Roſe.* The Damask-Roſe Buſh is more commonly nurſed up to a competent Height to ſtand alone, than any other Roſe: The Bark both of the Stock and Branches, is not fully ſo green as the red or white Roſe. The Leaves are green, with an Eye of white upon them, ſo like unto the red Roſe, that there is no great Difference between them, but that the Leaves of the red Roſe ſeem to be of a darker Green. The Flowers are of a fine deep-bluſh Colour, with ſome pale yellow Threads in the Middle, and are not ſo thick and double as the White; nor, being blown, with ſo large and great Leaves as the Red; but of a moſt excellent pleaſant Scent, far ſurpaſſing all other Roſes or Flowers, being neither heady nor too ſtrong, as many other Flowers are.

Rosa Provincialis, ſive Hollandica Damaſcena, *The great double Damask Province or Holland Roſe.* This Roſe (that ſome call *Centifolia Batavica incarnata*) has its Bark of a reddiſh or brown Colour, whereby it is ſoon diſcerned from other Roſes. The Leaves are likewiſe more reddiſh than in others, and ſomewhat larger. It uſually grows very like the Damask Roſe, and much about the ſame Height. The Flowers or Roſes are of the ſame deep Bluſh Colour that the Damask Roſes are, or rather ſomewhat deeper, but much thicker, broader, and more double, or fuller of Leaves by three Parts almoſt, the outer Leaves turning themſelves back, when the Flower has ſtood long blown, the middle Part itſelf (which in all other Roſes almoſt have ſome yellow Threads in them to be ſeen) being folded hard with ſmall Leaves, without any Yellow almoſt at all to be ſeen; the Scent whereof comes neareſt to the Damask Roſe; but yet is ſhort of it by much: Howſoever many eſteem it before the Damask; and to that End have cauſed their Damask Stocks to be grafted with Province Roſes, hoping to diſtil as good Water from them, as from Damask Roſes: But, in my Opinion, it is not of half ſo good Scent as the Water of Damask Roſes.

Rosa Provincialis rubra, *The red Province Roſe.* As the former was called *Incarnata*, ſo this is called *Batavica centifolia rubra*, the Difference not being very great. The Stem or Stock, and the Branches alſo in this, ſeeming not to be ſo great, but greener, the Bark being not ſo red, the Leaves of the ſame Largeneſs with the former Damask Province Roſe. The Flowers are not altogether ſo large, thick, and double, and of a little deeper damask or bluſh Colour, turning to a red Roſe, but not coming near the full Colour of the beſt red Roſe, of a Scent not ſo ſweet as the Damask Province, but coming ſomewhat near the Scent of the ordinary red Roſe, yet exceeding it. This roſe is not ſo plentiful in bearing as the Damask Province.

Rosa verſicolor, *The party-cloured Roſe, or York and Lancaſter Roſe.* This Roſe in the Form and Order of the growing, is neareſt to the ordinary Damask Roſe, both for Stem, Branch, Leaf, and Flower; the Difference conſiſting in this, that the Flower (being of the ſame Largeneſs and Doubleneſs as the Damask Roſe) hath the one Half of it ſometimes of a pale whitiſh Colour, and the other Half, of a paler damask Colour than the ordinary; this happens ſo many Times, and ſometimes alſo the Flower has divers Stripes and Marks in it, as one Leaf white, or ſtriped with white, and the other Bluſh or ſtriped with Bluſh; ſometimes alſo all ſtriped, or ſpotted over, and other Times little or no Stripes or Marks at all. And it is obſervable, that the longer it abides blown open in the Sun, the paler and the fewer Stripes, Marks, or Spots,

will

will be ſeen in it. The Smell of it is like a weak Damask Roſe Scent.

Rosa Chryſtallina, *The Cryſtal Roſe.* This Roſe is very like the laſt deſcribed, both for Stock, Branch, and Leaf: The Flower hereof is not much different from it, being but of a mean Size, ſtriped and marked with a deeper Bluſh or Red, upon the pale-coloured Leaf: This, even like the former, ſoon fades, not yielding any great Store of Flowers any Year.

Rosa Rubra humilis, ſive pumilio, *The Dwarf Red Roſe, or Gilliflower Roſe.* This Roſe grows always low and ſmall, otherwiſe in moſt Reſpects like unto the ordinary red Roſe, and with few or no Thorns upon it. The Flowers or Roſes are double, thick, ſmall and cloſe, not ſo much ſpread open as the ordinary Red, but ſomewhat like the firſt double white Roſe before expreſſed; yet in ſome Places I have ſeen them more laid open than theſe being ſo even at the Tops of the Leaves, as if they had been clipped off with a pair of Shears, and are not fully of ſo red a Colour as the red Province Roſe, and of as ſmall or weak Scent as the ordinary red Roſe, or not ſo much.

Rosa Francofurtenſis, *The Frankfort Roſe.* The young Shoots of this Roſe are covered with a pale purpliſh Bark, ſet with a Number of ſmall Pricks like Hairs, and the elder Shoots have but very few Thorns; the Flower or Roſe of it hath a very great Bud or Button under it, more than in any other Roſe, and is thick and double as a red Roſe, but ſo ſtrongly ſwelling in the Bud, that many of them break before they can be full blown, and then they are of a pale red Roſe Colour, that is, between a Red and a Damask; with a very thick broad and hard Umbone of ſhort yellow Threds, or Thrums in the Middle, the Huſk of the Flower having long Ends, which are called the Beards of the Roſe, which in all other are jagged, but this hath no Jag at all. The Smell is neareſt unto a red Roſe.

Rosa Hungarica, *the Hungarian Roſe.* The *Hungarian* Roſe has green Shoots ſlenderly ſet with Thorns, and ſeldom grows higher then the red Roſe; the Stem or Stock being much about that Bigneſs: The Flower or Roſe is as great, thick and double as the ordinary red Roſe, and of the ſame Faſhion, but of a paler-red Colour, and being nearly looked upon, is finely ſpotted with faint Spots, as it were, ſpread over the Red; the Smell whereof is ſomewhat better then the Smell of the ordinary red Roſe of the beſt Kind.

Rosa Holoſerica ſimplex & multiplex, *the Velvet Roſe ſingle and double.* The old Stem or Stock of the Velvet Roſe is covered with a dark coloured Bark, and the young Shoots of a ſad green, with very few or no Thorns at all upon them. The Leaves are of a ſadder-green Colour than in moſt Sorts of Roſes, and very often ſeven on a Stalk, many of the reſt having but five: This Roſe is either ſingle or double: The ſingle is of a broad ſpread Flower, conſiſting of five or ſix broad Leaves, with many yellow Threds in the Middle; the double hath two Rows of Leaves, the one large, which are outermoſt, the other ſmaller within, of a very deep-crimſon Colour, like unto crimſon Velvet, with many yellow Threds alſo in the Middle; and yet for all the double Row of Leaves, theſe Roſes ſtand but like ſingle Flowers: But there is another double Kind that is more double than this laſt, conſiſting oftentimes of ſixteen Leaves or more in a Flower, and moſt of them of an equal Bigneſs, of the Colour of the firſt ſingle Roſe of this Kind, or ſomewhat freſher, but all of them of a ſmaller Scent then the ordinary red Roſe.

Rosa ſine ſpinis ſimplex & multiplex, *the Roſe without Thorns ſingle and double*. The Roſe without Thorns has divers green ſmooth Shoots, riſing from the Root, without any Thorn at all upon them, either young or old; the Leaves are not quite ſo large as thoſe of the red Roſe; and the Flowers not much bigger then thoſe of the double Cinnamon Roſe, thick ſet together and ſhort, of a pale red Roſe Colour, with divers pale coloured Veins running through every Leaf of the Flower, which has cauſed ſome to call it, the *marbled Roſe*. It is of a ſmall Scent, not fully equal to the red Roſe. The ſingle of this Kind is not different in any other Thing from the former, than in the Doubleneſs or Singleneſs of the Flowers, which in this are not half ſo double, nor yet fully ſingle, and are of a paler red Colour.

Rosa Cinamomea ſimplex & multiplex, *the Cinamon Roſe ſingle and double*. The ſingle Cinamon Roſe has its Shoots ſomewhat red, yet not ſo red as the double Kind, armed with great Thorns, almoſt like the Eglantine Buſh, thereby ſhewing, as well by the Multiplicity of its Shoots, as the Quickneſs and Heighth of its ſhooting, its wild Nature; on the Stem and Branches ſtand winged Leaves ſometimes ſeven or more together, which are ſmall and green, yet like unto other Roſes. The Roſes are ſingle, of five Leaves a piece, ſomewhat large, and of a pale red Colour, like unto the double Kind, which is in Shoots redder, and in all other Things like unto the ſingle, but bearing ſmall ſhort, thick, and double Roſes, ſomewhat like unto the Roſe without Thorns, but a little leſſer, of a paler red Colour at the End of the Leaves, and ſomewhat redder and brighter toward the Middle of them, with many yellow ſhort Thrums; the ſmall Scent of Cinamon, that is found in the Flowers, has cauſed it to bear the Name.

Rosa lutea ſimplex, *the ſingle yellow Roſe*. This ſingle yellow Roſe is planted rather for Variety; than any other good Uſe; it often grows to a good Height, its Stem being great and woody, with few or no Thorns upon the old Wood, but with a Number of ſmall Pricks, like Hairs, thick ſet upon the younger Branches, of a dark Colour, ſomewhat reddiſh, the Bark of the young Shoots being of a ſad green reddiſh Colour; the Leaves of this Roſe Buſh are ſmaller, rounder pointed, of a paler green Colour, yet finely ſnipped about the Edges, and more in Number than in any other Garden Kind, that is ſeven or nine on a Stalk or Rib, except the double of the ſame Kind, which I ſhall mention hereafter. The Flower is a ſmall ſingle Roſe, conſiſting of five Leaves, not ſo large as the ſingle *Spaniſh* Musk Roſe, but ſomewhat bigger than the Eglantine or Sweet-Briar Roſe, of a fine pale yellow Colour, without any great Scent at all while it is freſh, but a little more when it is dry'd.

Rosa lutea multiplex ſive flore pleno, *the double yellow Roſe*. The double yellow Roſe is of great Account, both for the Rarity and Doubleneſs of the Flower, and had it Scent equal to the reſt, would of all others be of the higheſt Eſteem; the Stem or Stock, the young Shoots or Branches, the ſmall hairy Spines, and the ſmall winged Leaves, are in all Parts like unto the former ſingle Kind, the chiefeſt Difference conſiſting in the Doubleneſs of the Flower, which is ſo thick and double, that very often it breaks out on one Side or another, and but few of them abiding whole and fair in our Country, the Cauſe whereof is imagined to be the extraordinary Moiſture of our Climate, and the Time of flowering being

ſubject

ſubject to much Rain and Showers, many therefore either plant it againſt a *South* Wall, or otherways defend it by Covering: Again, it is ſo plentiful in young Shoots or Branches, as alſo in Flowers at the Top of every Branch, which are ſmall and weak for the moſt Part, that they are not able to bring all the Flowers to Perfection; and therefore moſt of them fall, and wither away without coming to Perfection. The Remedy that many uſe for this Inconvenience laſt recited, is, that they nip away moſt of the Buds, leaving but ſome few upon it, that ſo the Vigour of the Plant may be collected into a few Flowers, whereby they may the better come to Perfection, and yet even thus it is hardly effected. The Flowers are of a yellowiſh green Colour in the Bud, and before they are blown open; but then are of a fair yellow Colour, very full of Leaves, with many ſhort Hairs rather than Leaves in the Middle, and having ſhort round green ſmooth Buttons, almoſt flat under them, and being fully blown, ſcarce give place for Largeneſs, Thickneſs, and Doubleneſs, to the great *Province* or *Holland* Roſe. This Roſe Buſh or Plant, is very tender with us here about *London*, and will require ſome more Care and Keeping then the ſingle of the ſame Colour, which is hardy enough. This double Sort is very hardly preſerved, but in the warmeſt Parts of *England*, where it bloſſoms freely; but about *London*, or more *North* than that, it is rare to keep it, and make it bloſſom without good Shelter, and even when it ſhews us many Buds for Bloſſom, it is ſo ſubject to be infeſted with Worms, that the Flowers rarely come to Perfection.

Rosa moſchata ſimplex & multiplex, *the Musk Roſe ſingle and double.* The Musk Roſe both ſingle and double, riſes up oftentimes to a very great Height, that is, over grows any Arbour in a Garden, or being ſet by an Houſe-Side, comes to be ten or twelve Foot high or more, but more eſpecially the ſingle Kind, with many green far-ſpread Branches, armed with a few ſharp great Thorns, as the wilder Sorts of Roſes are, whereof theſe are accounted to be Kinds, having ſmall dark-green Leaves on them, not much bigger then the Leaves of Eglantine: The Flowers come forth at the Tops of the Branches many together, as it were, in an Umbell or Tuft, which for the moſt part flower all at a Time, or not long one after another, every one ſtanding on a pretty long Stalk, and are of a pale whitiſh or cream Colour, both the ſingle and the double; the ſingle bearing ſmall Flowers, conſiſting of five Leaves, with many yellow Threads in the Middle; and the double bearing more double Flowers, as if they were once or twice more double then the ſingle, with yellow Thrums alſo in the Middle; both of them of a very ſweet and pleaſing Smell, reſembling Musk. Some there are, who tell us, that the chiefeſt Scent of theſe Roſes conſiſt not in the Leaves, but in the Apices of the Flowers.

Rosa moſchata multiplex altera, aliis damaſcena alba vel veriſimilior Cinamomea flore pleno albo, *the double white damask Musk Roſe.* This other Kind of Musk Roſe (which by ſome is called the white damask Musk, but more truly the double white Cinnamon Roſe) has its Stem and Branches alſo ſhorter then the former, but as green: The Leaves are ſomewhat larger, and of a whiter green Colour; the Flowers alſo are ſomewhat larger then the former double Kind, but ſtanding in Umbells after the ſame Manner, or ſomewhat thicker, and of the ſame whitiſh Colour, or a little whiter, and ſomewhat, although but a little, near the Smell of the other.

ther: This flowers at the Time of other Roſes, or ſomewhat later, yet much before the former two Sorts of Musk Roſes, which flower not until the End of the Summer, and in Autumn; both which Things, that is, the Time of the Flowering, and the Scent being both different, ſhew plainly it cannot be of the Tribe of Musk Roſes.

Rosa Pomifera major, *the great Apple Roſe.* The Stem or Stock of this Roſe is great, covered with a dark-greyiſh Bark, but the younger Branches are ſomewhat reddiſh, armed here and there with great and ſharp Thorns, but nothing ſo great or plentiful as in the Eglantine, although it be a wild Kind: The Leaves are of a whitiſh-green Colour, almoſt like unto the firſt white Roſe, and five always ſet together, but ſeldom ſeven: The Flowers are ſmall and ſingle, conſiſting of five Leaves, without any Scent, or very little, and little bigger then thoſe of the Eglantine Buſh, and of the very ſame deep-bluſh Colour, every one ſtanding upon a rough or prickly Button, bearded in the Manner of other Roſes, which when the Flowers are fallen, grow great, ſomewhat long and round, Pear-faſhion, bearing the Beards on the Tops of them, and being full ripe, are very red, keeping the ſmall Prickles ſtill on them, wherein are many white hard and roundiſh Seeds, very like unto the Seed of the Hops or Eglantine Berries, lying in a ſoft Pulpe, like unto the Hawthorn-Berries, or Hawes: The whole Beauty of this Plant conſiſts more in the graceful Aſpect of the red Apples, or Fruit hanging upon the Buſhes, then the Flowers, or any other Thing. It ſeems to be the ſame that *Cluſius* calls Roſa Pumula.

Rosa Hiſpanica Moſchata ſimplex, *the* Spaniſh *Musk Roſe.* This *Spaniſh* Roſe riſes to the Height of the Eglantine, and ſometimes higher, with ſeveral great green Branches, the Leaves whereof are larger and greener than of the former Kinds: The Flowers are ſingle Roſes, conſiſting of five whiter Leaves than in any of the former Musk Roſes, and much larger, having ſometimes an Eye of a Bluſh in the White, of a very ſweet Smell, coming neareſt to the laſt recited Musk Roſe, as alſo for the Time of the Flowering.

Rosa ſilveſtris odora ſive Eglenteria ſimplex, *the ſingle Eglantine or Sweet-Briar Buſh.* The Sweet-Briar or Eglantine Roſe is well known, being not only planted in Gardens, for the Sweetneſs of the Leaves, but growing wild in many Woods and Hedges; it has exceeding long green Shoots, armed with the cruelleſt ſharp and ſtrong Thorns, and thicker ſet than in any Roſe, either wild or tame: The Leaves are ſmaller than in moſt of thoſe that are nurſed up in Gardens, ſeven or nine uſually ſet together on a Rib or Stalk, very green, and ſweet in Smell, above the Leaves of any other Kind of Roſe: The Flowers are ſmall ſingle bluſh Roſes, of little or no Scent at all, which turn into reddiſh Berries, ſtuffed within with a downy or flocky Matter or Subſtance, wherein lies white hard Seed.

Rosa ſylveſtris odora ſive Eglenteria flore duplici, *the double Eglantine.* The double Eglantine is generally grafted, and I queſtion whether it has yet been propagated any other Way; however, if we are diſpoſed to increaſe it by Layers, our Shoots muſt be taken above the Graft, and may be drawn through a Garden Pot, as I have mentioned of the Vine. This Roſe grows and ſpreads very well, with a great Head of Branches, whereon ſtand ſuch like Leaves as are in the ſingle Kind, but a little larger, not ſmelling fully ſo ſweet as it:

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The Flowers are ſomewhat bigger then the ſingle, having but one other Row of Leaves only more than the former, which are ſmaller, and the outer Leaves larger, but of the ſame pale-reddiſh Purple Colour, and ſmells ſomewhat better than the ſingle.

Rosa ſemper virens, *The ever-green Roſe Buſh.* This Roſe or Buſh is very like unto a wild ſingle Eglantine Buſh, in many Reſpects, having many very long green Branches, but more ſlender and weak, ſo that many Times they bend down again, not able to ſuſtain themſelves without ſome Help, and armed with hooked Thorns, as other Roſes be. The winged Leaves conſiſt of ſeven, for the moſt part, whereof ſome two that are loweſt and oppoſite are ſmalleſt, the next two bigger than they, the third Couple bigger than any of the reſt below, and the End-Leaf biggeſt of all. This Proportion it generally holds in every winged Leaf through the whole Plant, which at the firſt coming forth are ſomewhat reddiſh, with the young Branch that ſhoots out with them; but being full grown, are of a deep-green Colour, and ſomewhat ſhining, dented about the Edges, and fall not away from the Branches, as other Roſes do, but abide thereon, for the moſt part, all the Winter: The Flowers ſtand four or five together, at the Tops of the Branches, being ſingle Roſes made of five Leaves a-piece, of a pure white Colour, much larger then the ordinary Musk Roſe, and of a fine Scent, coming neareſt thereunto, with many yellow Chives, or Threads in the Middle.

Rosa menſalis, *or Monthly Roſe, otherwiſe,* Roſa Damaſcena Polyanthos, *The Cluſter Damask Roſe.* This Plant, in the Manner of its Growth, is in every Reſpect like the Damask Roſe-Tree, but differs in the Manner of producing its Flowers, this bearing its Roſes in Cluſters, ſometimes bringing fifteen, eighteen, or twenty Flowers in a Bunch. It is moſt commonly known by the Name of the monthly Roſe, from its continued Diſpoſition to bloſſom, even in the moſt violent Winter-Seaſon, and by a little Aſſiſtance of Shelter, I have ſeen good Flower-Buds upon it at *Chriſtmas*, when the Seaſon has not been extreme Cold. This does very well for Forcing, either by Means of Fire or Dung, and is that which Mr. *Millett*, Nurſery-Man at *North-End* uſes upon that Occaſion. The Flowers are of the ſame Colour, and as double as the Damask Roſe, and is as agreeable to the Smell.

Rosa alba muſcata ſine ſpinis, *&c. The white Cluſter Roſe without Spines.* This grows in moſt Reſpects like the Roſa muſcata multiplex, but the Umbels of Flowers which this brings are ſurpriſing, I having ſeen one Truſs or Cluſter of Flowers of this Sort at Mr. *Topham's*, at *Windſor*, which had above a thouſand Buds upon it, as I compured, by counting thoſe upon one of its Sprigs, which had ſeventy ſeven Buds; the Cluſter had above twenty Sprigs of flower Buds, which were very diſtinct, and I believe amounted to more than I mention. The Flowers are indifferently double, and the Tree continues flowering from *July* to the End of *November*.

Rosa Alpina, *i. e.* Ledum Alpinum.

Rosa Junonis, *i. e.* Lilium Album; which ſee.

Rosa Sativa, *i. e.* Pæonia; which ſee.

Rosa Montana, *i. e.* Roſa Alpina, or the Alpine Roſe.

Rosa Ultramarina, *i. e.* Malva Roſa, or *Holy Oak*.

Rosa ſinenſis, *The Chineſe Roſe.* This riſes to be a Tree, about eighteen or twenty Foot, as I am inform'd from

ſome Gentlemen, who have ſeen it growing abroad. However, we make it a Greenhouſe, or rather a Stove Plant with us. I have ſeldom ſeen it higher than ſix Foot, but I am perſwaded that as it is a Native of *China*, we need not nurſe it ſo tenderly as we do, but after a Year or two, when it begins to grow woody, we may venture it abroad; but however this bears the Name of a Roſe, the Flowers plainly denote it to be of the Alcea or Mallow Kind. There is the ſingle and double Kinds, bearing beautiful red Flowers, which make a fine Appearance in *September*. We raiſe this Plant from Seeds ſown in *March*, giving them the Aſſiſtance of a Hot-Bed; and it is my Opinion, that it may be grafted upon ſome of the ſhrub Kinds of Alcea's. There is a good Cut of this Plant in *Fararius's* Book of Flowers.

Rosetta, a Name given to the richeſt Cochineal.

Rosmarinus, by ſome, & Roſmarinum, in *Engliſh Roſemary*, otherwiſe call'd Libanotis Coronaria, from the *Greek* λίβανωλις ςαφανομαλικὴ, which diſtinguiſhes it from the Libanotides, which are umbelliferous Plants. Of this we have many Sorts, every one of which may be increaſed by Cuttings, or Layers, from *April* till the End of *May*, or from *Auguſt* to the End of *September*; and we may alſo raiſe it from Seeds ſown in *April*. The Sort which is common in our Gardens, and we may ſay the others alſo, require Places of Shelter to be planted in, if the Soil be ſtiff where they grow, for elſe the Cold of our Climate is apt to pinch it. The Sorts are, *viz.*

Rosmarinum Vulgare, ſive Libanotis coronaria, *Ordinary Roſemary*. Our ordinary Garden Roſemary, is ſo well known, I think, to all Manner of Perſons, being continually in their Hands, that I ſhall ſcarce need to deſcribe it. It is well obſerved in our Country, in ſeveral Places, as Noblemen's Gardens, *&c.* where it has ſtood long, as well as in the natural Places, that it groweth in Time to a great Height, with a great and woody Stem, of a cloſe firm Subſtance, and whitiſh, fit to make Inſtruments of, being cut into long thin Boards for the Purpoſe, branching forth into ſundry Arms, and from them again into many other ſmaller Branches, at the Joints whereof are ſet at ſeveral Diſtances, many long and very narrow Leaves, green above, and greyiſh underneath, and with them all along the Stalks towards the Tops, divers ſmall gaping Flowers, of a pale blueiſh Colour, ſtanding in whitiſh Husks. The Seed is ſmall and rediſh, and may be ſown in *April* on Beds of fine Earth, but muſt be a little ſhelter'd in the Winter from the Froſts; but it is more uſually increaſed by Slipping, or Cuttings, or Layers. The whole Plant ſmells exceeding ſweet. In *Devonſhire*, I have ſeen a Plant of this Sort cover the Side of a Wall, upward of twenty Foot high. It ſhould be always found in our Kitchen Garden.

Rosmarinum latifolium, *broad-leafed Roſemary*. This alſo grows like the former, but does not riſe to ſo great a Height in our Country, nor with ſuch woody Branches, and is more tender to keep. The Leaves are larger, and of a more deep ſhining green Colour on the upper Side, and little or nothing whitiſh underneath, more thinly ſet on the Stalks: The Flowers likewiſe differ not from the foregoing.

Rosmarinum flore duplici, *Double-flowered Roſemary*. The Double-flowered Roſemary thus far differs from the former, that it has ſtronger Stalks while it is young than the laſt, or not ſo eaſy to brake, and larger Leaves than

than the firſt, and the Flowers double like as the Lark's Heel or Spur.

Rosmarinum ſylveſtre Bohemicum Matthioli, ſive Ledum Sileſiacum Cluſii, *Wild ſweet Sileſia Roſemary*. The wild ſweet Roſemary of *Sileſia* riſes with woody Aſh-coloured Branches, two Foot high or more, which ſhoot forth other Branches of a purpliſh Colour, covered with a browniſh-yellow Hoarineſs, on which are ſet many narrow long green Leaves, like unto thoſe of Roſemary, but covered with the like Hoarineſs as the Stalks are, eſpecially in the natural Place; but not ſo much being tranſplanted, and folding their Sides together ſo cloſe, that they ſeem nothing but Ribs or Stalks, of an excellent pleaſant Scent. At the Ends of the Branches grow certain browniſh ſcaly Leaves, out of which ſpreads a Tuft of many Flowers, conſiſting of five white Leaves a-piece, with ten white Chives or Threads in the Middle, and in ſome Plants with ſix Leaves, and twelve Threads or Chives; after which follow long and five-ſquare Heads, ſpotted with ſilver-like white Spots, while they are green, but grow browniſh when they are ripe, and turn down their Tops, opening their Huſks at the Stalks, leſt the Seed which is as ſmall as Duſt, ſhould ſuddenly fall out. The Root is woody with ſhort Sprays.

Rosmarinum ſylveſtre, *Unſavoury wild Roſemary*, *Park*. This Plant, tho' it has no Scent, yet in other Particulars is like enough to Roſemary, to be rank'd with it. It grows above four Foot high, having ſeveral reddiſh Branches, which divide themſelves into other ſmaller, of a whitiſh Colour, ſet confuſedly with long and narrow Leaves, green on the upper Side, and hoary underneath, like thoſe of the Dwarf Willow, of no pleaſant Scent at all, but of an aſtringent Taſte. At the Tops of the Branches ſtand divers Heads, compoſed of many ſhort Scales, out of which thruſt forth ſundry Flowers, ſtanding on long Foot-Stalks made of five Leaves a-piece, of a fine delayed reddiſh or fleſh Colour, after which riſe ſhort five-ſquare Heads, with blunt Points, containing ſmall pale-coloured Seed.

Rosmarinum ſylveſtre minus noſtras, *Our wild Roſemary*. Our wild North Country Roſemary grows not ſo high, and has Leaves, not ſo long as Roſemary Leaves, but thicker and ſhorter, of a dark-green ſhining Colour above, and ſomewhat yelloviſh-green underneath, ſet very thinly on very ſlender and pliant blackiſh-green Twigs, at the Top whereof grow the Flowers, not out of ſcaly Heads, as in the former, of a reddiſh Colour. The whole Plant has as little Scent as the laſt. This Sort is found upon Hills near the Sea.

Rostrum Ciconia & Gruinum, *i. e.* Granium; which ſee.

Rostrum Porcinum, *i. e.* Deus Leonis; which ſee.

White Rot, a *Yorkſhire* Name for *Butterwort*, or *Butter-root*, which is call'd in *Latin*, by *Bauhinus*, Sanicula montana flore calcari donata.

Red Rot, ſo call'd in *Yorkſhire* for *Red Rattle*, *i. e.* Pedicularis; which ſee. This and the foregoing Plant are ſaid to be ſo call'd, becauſe the Sheep that eat of them are ſubject to the Rot.

Rubeola, *i. e.* Rubia minor.

Rubarb is Rhubarbarum; which ſee.

Rue is Ruta; which ſee.

Goat's Rue is Galega & Ruta Capraria; which ſee.

Wall Rue is Ruta Muraria.

Meadow Rue is Thalictrum.

Rubia, and alſo Erythrodanum, from the *Greek* Ερυθροδανον, in *Engliſh Madder*, is of various Kinds; the principal of which is the Rubia Tinctorum, or that which is uſed by the Dyers, for dying the ſtrongeſt red Colour. This brings great Profit to

the Planter and Preparer of it. The Time of Setting it is in *March*, as ſoon as it has ſhot about an Inch out of the Ground. 'Tis then we ſlip off the Off-ſets, or Suckers, and laying them immediately in fine Earth, remove them to the Place deſign'd for planting them; for they will not bear to lie out of the Ground. The Soil ſhould be in Strength, and made very fine, and ſhould be digged very deep, and the Plants ſet in it at a Foot Diſtance, watering them plentifully till they ſprout, and mind to keep the Ground clear of great Weeds, however, the firſt Year. The ſame Ground may be ſow'd with Onions, or ſuch like, which do not caſt a great Shade. In three Years Time your Crop is in Perfection. For the Deſcription of the Plant, and others which are made to be of its Tribe, we ſhall ſee as follows, *viz.*

RUBIA major Sativa, ſive Hortenſis, *Garden Madder*. Beſides the manured and wild Madder, which were both known to the Ancients, there are at this Time many other Sorts diſcover'd, which were not known to them, as well of the greater as leſſer Kind, ſome growing on Mountains, ſome in Meadows and Paſtures, and ſome by the Sea-Side. The Garden Madder ſhoots forth many very long, weak, four-ſquare reddiſh Stalks, trailing on the Ground a great Way, very rough or hairy, which therefore *Pliny* calls *ſpinoſus*, prickly, and full of Joints. At each of theſe Joints come forth ſeveral long, and ſomewhat narrow Leaves, ſtanding like a Star, or the Rowel of a Spur, about the Stalks, rough alſo and hairy; towards the Tops whereof, come forth many ſmall pale-yellow Flowers; after which come ſmall round Heads, green at the firſt, and reddiſh afterwards; but black when they are thorough ripe, wherein are contained the Seed. The Root is not very great, but exceeding long, running down half a Man's Depth into the Ground, red, and very clear, while it is freſh, ſpreading ſeveral Ways.

RUBIA ſylveſtris, *Wild Madder*. The wild Madder is in all Things like the manured Sort, but that the Stalks are ſmaller, not ſpreading ſo far, nor yet ſo rough or hairy; the Leaves are leſs, the Flowers are white, and the Root grows greater, but not fully ſo red nor clear as the Garden Kind.

RUBIA ſylveſtris longioribus foliis, *Wild Madder with long Leaves*. This wild Madder has ſeveral round joined Stalks, two or three Foot long, or thereabouts, ſomewhat ſmooth, or at leaſt not ſo rough, as the other wild Sort. The Leaves that ſtand at the Joints are ſomewhat rough, narrow and longer than the other, ſeven or eight at a Diſtance. At the Tops of the Stalks ſtand many white Flowers, made of four ſmall Petals apiece, which turn into ſmall round Seed like the other. The Root is ſmaller, but red like the former.

RUBIA lævis Taurinenſium, *Smooth, leafed Madder*. This ſmooth Madder has ſeveral round ſmooth Stalks, two or three Foot long, pointed in like Manner as the other, but not ſo frequent, whereat ſtand four Leaves uſually, not rough at all, but ſmooth, larger and broader than the Garden Madder. Towards the Tops of the Branches, and at the Joints with the Leaves, come forth ſeveral Flowers, ſtanding round about the Stalk, which conſiſts of five or ſix ſmall pure white Leaves. The Roots are ſmaller than the other, and run not far in the Ground.

RUBIA lævis arboreſcens Cretica, *The great ſmooth Candy Madder*. This Madder has a thick ſhort Stalk, about a Finger's Thickneſs, from whence iſſue ſeveral ſtrait ſmooth Branches, with ſmall ſhort Leaves, ſet

ſet at Diſtances like the former Sorts. At the Tops of the Branches come forth two or three ſlender Sprigs, bearing whitiſh Flowers, not unlike to the ordinary Madder. The Root is long, and ſomewhat reddiſh. There is no Roughneſs in any Part of this Plant, but the Root is ſomewhat bitter.

Rubia Marina, *Sea Madder.* The Sea Madder ſpreads many ſquare hard ſomewhat rough Stalks, round about the Root, upon the Ground, and full of Joints; from whence grow many ſmall long Leaves, ſomewhat rough, broadeſt at the Bottom, and pointed at the End, more white in the natural Places, than being tranſplanted; from among which, growing leſſer towards the Tops, come forth ſmall whitiſh Flowers, Star-faſhion, like the other, but longer. The Root is more red on the Outſide than within, harder and more woody than the other.

Rubia ſpicata Cretica latiore folio, *Candy Madder, with a ſpiked Head, and larger Leaves.* This ſmall Madder ſhoots forth ſeveral ſquare rough ſlender Stalks, full of Joints, from whence grow many Branches, and where alſo ſtand four or five ſmall Leaves encompaſſing them, and ſomewhat rough. The Top Branches end in ſmall long ſpiked Heads, four ſquare, compoſed of many ſhort rough Husks, ſet cloſe together one above another, from whence come forth ſmall whitiſh green Flowers, ſcarce to be ſeen, after which come forth ſmall greeniſh Seeds. The Root is compoſed of many ſmall Fibres, proceeding from a reddiſh Root, ſomewhat woody, and periſhing every Year.

Rubia ſpicata anguſtifolia, *Spiked Madder, with ſmaller Leaves.* This ſpiked Madder is a Kind of the former, differing in this only, that it is leſs both in Stalks, Branches, and Leaves, not growing above four Inches high, and with as ſmall Leaves as *Knawell*, periſhing every Year.

Rubia pratenſis lævis acuto folio, *Small ſmooth Madder, with ſharp pointed Leaves.* This ſmooth Madder ſhoots forth one ſmooth ſquare jointed Stalk, for the moſt part half a Yard in Length, from the Joints whereof grow other ſmaller Branches, whereat are ſet four ſmall long Leaves uſually, and no more, ending in a ſmall Point. The Flowers that come forth at the Tops are ſmall, and yellow at the firſt, and of a pale-white Colour afterwards, made of four Leaves.

Rubia quadrifolia rotunda lævis, *Small ſmooth Madder, with round pointed Leaves.* This other ſmall ſmooth Madder has many ſquare Stalks, half a Foot long, ſending forth other ſmaller Branches, and at every Joint four ſmall round pointed Leaves, that are not altogether ſo ſmooth as the laſt, but rather a little rough; at the Tops whereof ſtand ſmall white Flowers, upon ſmall thready Foot-Stalks, made of four Leaves apiece. The Root is ſmall thready and reddiſh.

Rubia minor pratenſis cœrulea, *Small creeping Madder with purpliſh blue Flowers.* This ſmall Madder creeps upon the Ground, with many ſmall ſquare ſmooth Branches, much divided or ſeperated into other ſmall ones, full of Joints, and at each of them five or ſix ſmall round and very freſh green Leaves, but very little rough. From theſe Joints of Leaves, as well as from the Tops of the Branches, come ſeveral ſmall Flowers, made of five blueiſh purple round pointed Leaves, with ſome ſmall Threds in the Middle. The Seeds are ſmall and long pointed, two for the moſt part ſtanding together. The Root is ſmall, and of a reddiſh-yellow Colour, abiding all the Winter with green Leaves thereon, and will

increaſe plentifully from the Seed it ſheds every Year.

Rubia minima ſaxatilis, *The ſmall rock Madder.* This ſmalleſt Madder grows not much above four Inches high, with a ſquare Stalk, ſpreading ſmall Branches from the Joints, at which grow ſeven or eight narrow long pointed Leaves, even the ſmalleſt and narroweſt of any before-mentioned, being ſomewhat rough alſo. The Flowers are very ſmall, and of a pale-red or bluſh Colour, ſtanding in Tufts, or Umbels, at the Tops of the Branches. The Roots are ſmall and reddiſh, as all the other Sorts are.

Rubia Echinata ſaxatilis, *Small rock Madder with prickly Heads.* This ſmalleſt Madder ſhoots forth from a ſmall whitiſh thready Root, many tender ſquare Branches, ſmall and ſlender below, next unto the Root, and thicker up higher, diſtinguiſhed by many thick and hairy Joints, whereat grow four ſmall Leaves leſſer than thoſe of Rue. Between the Leaves and the Branches come forth ſmall greeniſh Flowers, for the moſt part ſtanding together upon a Foot-Stalk, each of them conſiſting of four Leaves, with certain ſmall Threads in the Middle; after which riſe ſmall Heads ſomewhat rough, which when they are thorough ripe and dry are more ſharp and prickly, divided into four Parts, as Arms, or Wings, on each Side of the Head, the middle Part alſo being prickly, wherein is contained ſmall yellow Seed. It flowers by Degrees, the loweſt Joints firſt, and the higher afterwards.

Rubia Argentea Cretica, *Candy ſilver-leafed Madder.* This ſmall Madder is like the former ſmall Madder, but that the Leaves are longer and whiter, and the Flowers yellow.

Rubus Idæus, in *Engliſh*, *Raſpis* or *Raſpberry*, is of four or five Sorts, whoſe Manner of Propagation is by taking off the Suckers or Off-ſets in *February*, and ſetting them a Foot apart in a Line, after having cut the Sets to about a Foot high. The Sorts are,

Rubus, and Scutis, by ſome, is in *Greek* βατὸς, in *Engliſh* the *Bramble* or *Blackberry-Buſh*. All the Sorts of which increaſe by Layers very readily, taking Root at every Joint or Knot that happens to lie upon the Ground. The Sorts are as follows:

Rubus Idæus fructu rubro, *The common red Raſpis*, which is moſt frequently cultivated in our Gardens. This has its Leaves and Stalks thorney, ſhooting about four or five Foot in a Summer. The Fruit is round and red, of an agreeable Flavour, and making a moſt excellent ſweet Meat. There is likewiſe one Sort like this in every Reſpect, except the Figure of its Fruit, which is of a longiſh Make, both which put forth Plenty of Suckers every Year.

Rubus Idæus fructu albo, *The white Raſpberry*, is in moſt Reſpects like the foregoing, with round red Fruit, differing only in the Colour of the Fruit. It is not very plentiful, and is met with but in few Gardens.

Rubus Idæus fructu rubro maximo, *The largeſt red Raſpis.* This Sort is pretty ſcarce, and does not only bring Fruit near as large again as the foregoing Sorts, but brings its Fruit alſo in Cluſters, of forty or fifty in a Bunch. Mr. *Whitmill*, a curious Nurſery-Man at *Hoxton*, is the only Perſon that I know of, who has it in any Quantity. There is alſo another Sort of Species.

Rubus vulgaris major, *The common Bramble* or *Blackberry Buſh* The common Bramble or Blackberry Buſh is ſo well known, that it needs little Deſcription. It ſhoots forth many very long-ribbed or ſtreaked Branches, which although a great

Part

Part ſtand upright, yet by reaſon of the Length and Weakneſs they bend again down to the Ground, and there many Times take Root. All of them are thick ſet, with ſhort and crooked Thorns, and Leaves likewiſe, at ſeveral Places upon long prickly Foot-Stalks, three, and ſometimes five ſet together, hard, and, as it were, crumpled with ſmall Spines on the Middle under Rib. The Leaves are of a dark-green Colour, and greyiſh underneath, which ſeldom fall away all the Winter, till all the ſharp Froſts are paſt, as is obſerv'd by the Country People, who believe the Extremity of the Winter is over when they fall off, and new Leaves ſhortly after begin to ſhoot forth again. The Flowers are many ſet together at the Ends of the Branches, which conſiſt of five whitiſh Leaves, like thoſe of the wild Brier-Buſh, and ſometimes daſhed with a little Carnation, with ſmall Threads in the Middle, after which come the Fruit every one by itſelf, but conſiſting of many Grains or Berries, as it were, ſet together in a round Head, like a Mulberry, green at the firſt, reddiſh afterwards, and black and ſweet when they are ripe, which elſe are harſh and unpleaſant. The Root grows great and knotty.

Rubus minor, ſive Chamærubus, ſive Humirubus, *The ſmall low or ground Bramble.* The Branches hereof are very ſlender, always lying and trailing upon the Ground, never raiſing it ſelf up, as the former does, and often rooting as it creeps, ſet with crooked Thorns, but much ſmaller than the other, and with the like Leaves and Flowers, of a pale-roſe Colour. The Fruit, when they are ripe, are black, and covered with a blue Duſt, like a Damſon, and as ſweet as the other Blackberry almoſt, but have much leſs Sap or Juice in them. The Root hereof creeps about, and from the knotty Joints ſends forth new Branches. Of this Kind there is another Sort.

Rubus montanus odoratus, *Sweet Mountain Bramble, or Raſpis.* This Mountain Bramble or Raſpis, (for to either it may be referred,) has ſeveral long Stalks riſing from the Root, without any Thorns on them, but ſet thick with ſoft Hairs; from whence ſhoot forth the broad and large Leaves, without Order, ſet upon long hairy Foot-Stalks, divided into five Parts, almoſt to the middle Rib, and ſometimes into three or more, each a little dented about the Edges, of a very ſweet Scent, but falling away in the Winter. The Flowers are ſomewhat large, like the Eglantine, of a delay'd purpliſh-violet Colour, with ſeveral yellow Threads in the Middle, ſtanding at the Tops of the Branches, after which come the Fruit, very like Bramble-Berries, but reddiſh as Raſpis, but not ſo well reliſhed. The Root ſpreads much under Ground.

Rubus tricoccos, *The Dew Berry or Wind Berry.* The Dew Berry has ſlender weak Branches, like the laſt, oftner lying down, than being raiſed up, with fewer Prickles and Thorns thereon than in the laſt. The Leaves likewiſe uſually are but three ſet together, more ſeperate on the Branches, yet almoſt as large as it, and nearer ſet together on long Foot-Stalks. The Flowers are white and ſmall, the Berries uſually conſiſting but of three ſmall Berries or Grains ſet together in one, yet many Times four or five leſs ſappy, but not leſs ſweet or blue, than the other. The Root hereof creeps under Ground more than the laſt.

Rubus ſaxatilis alpinus, *The ſtony Bramble or Rock Raſpis.* This ſmall low Plant, which by *Cluſius* is referred to the Raſpis, rather than the Bramble, has ſeveral ſlender, reddiſh, hairy Branches, little more than a Foot high, without any Thorn at all

on them, ſet here and there with rough Leaves upon Foot-Stalks, three always join'd together, and dented about the Edges, of a very harſh and binding Taſte. The Flowers ſtand at the Tops of the Branches, three or four together, conſiſting of four, and ſome of five Leaves apiece, of a pale or whitiſh-roſe Colour, which afterwards turn into ſmall Fruit, compoſed of three, four, or five Grains or Berries ſet together, greater than either in the Raſpis or Bramble, of a reddiſh Colour when they are ripe, almoſt tranſparent, full of a moſt pleaſant ſweet and acid Juice, grateful to the Palate, having in each of them a white rough Kernel or Stone. The Root creeps, and ſhoots forth many Branches from the Joints, as they creep along.

RUCULA marina major Tragi, *i. e.* Scriapi ſylveſtre minus; which ſee.

RUMEX, *i. e.* Lapathum; which ſee.

RUPICAPRARIA Cluſii, *i. e.* Doronicum; which ſee.

Rupturewort, or *All-Seed*, is Herniaria; which ſee.

Ruſh, is Juncus; which ſee.

Ruſh-Nut, is Cyperus eſculentus and alſo Traſi.

Ruſh-Graſs, is Gramen junceum & ſchænogroſtis.

RUSCUS, vel Ruſcum, and alſo *Oxymyrſine*, from the *Greek* 'οξυμυρσινη, in *Engliſh*, *Butcher's-Broom* or *Wild Mirtle*, is alſo called μυρτακανθα, *i. e.* Myrtus ſpinoſa, or *Prickly Mirtle*. It is generally found growing wild in Coppices; 'tis ever green, and not improper for a Garden. The Time of moving or tranſplanting it is in *February* or *September*. Its Deſcription is as follows:

The firſt Shoots that ſprout from the Root of Butcher's Broom are thick, whitiſh, and ſhort, ſomewhat like unto thoſe of Aſparagus, but greater, which in ſome Places are eaten in the ſame Manner that Aſparagus Shoots are. Theſe riſing up to be a Foot and a half high, are ſpread into divers Branches, green, and ſomewhat creſted, tough, pliant, and flexible, whereon are ſet ſomewhat broad hard Leaves, pointed at the Ends, of a dark-green Colour, and ſomewhat like unto Mirtle-Leaves, two for the moſt part ſet at a Place, very cloſe together. About the Middle of the Leaf, on the Back, or lower Side from the middle Rib, breaks forth a ſmall whitiſh-green Flower, conſiſting of four ſmall round-pointed Leaves, ſtanding upon a very ſhort or no Foot-Stalk; and in the Place whereof comes a ſmall round Berry, green at the firſt, and red, like an Aſparagus Berry when it is ripe, but greater, wherein are two or three white, hard, round Seeds. The Root is thick, white, and great at the Head; and from thence ſhoot ſeveral thick, long, tough, white Fibres into the Ground. I have ſeen a Plant of this Sort finely variegated with white, but it was loſt by tranſplanting it at a wrong Seaſon through the Fear of loſing it. It was found growing in a publick Wood in *Northamptonſhire*.

RUTA, in *Greek*, πήγανον, *i. e.* Peganum, in *Engliſh*, *Rue*, or *Herb-Grace*, is of various Kinds, which may all be either propagated by Seeds, or by Cuttings, or Slips in *April*. See the Sorts.

RUTA hortenſis major, *The greater ordinary Garden Rue*, or *Herb of Grace*. This ordinary Garden Rue grows up with hard, whitiſh, woody Stalks, branching forth on all Sides, and bearing thereon ſeveral long Leaves, divided into many ſmall ones, being ſomewhat thick and round-pointed, and of a dark blueiſh-green Colour. The Flowers ſtand at the Tops, conſiſting of four ſmall yellow Petals, with a green Button in the

the Midſt, compaſſed about with ſmall yellow Threads, which growing ripe, contains within it ſmall black Seed. The Root is white and woody, ſpreading far in the Ground, and abiding many Years. The Leaves of this Sort being laid in Water to rot, will produce a blueiſh Mud, ſomewhat like Indigo.

RUTA hortenſis minor, *The leſſer Garden Rue.* This Rue is very like the ordinary Garden Kind. It riſes not up ſo high, neither bears ſo great Stalks. The Leaves are very like the common Garden Kind, but that they are ſmaller, and of a blacker or darker-green Colour. It ſeldom gives any Flower with us; and the Smell thereof is not ſo ſtrong, nor the Taſte altogether ſo bitter as the other; and herein conſiſts the Difference between them.

RUTA ſylveſtris major, *The great wild Rue.* This wild Rue is in all Things like unto the Garden Rue, but that the Leaves are ſomewhat longer and narrower, and the Colour of them are darker, more tending to green. The Stalk is long and woody in the natural Places, much more than in the colder Climates, but riſes not fully ſo high as the Garden Kind, where it ſcarce attains to any Woodineſs. The Flowers alſo are yellow, compoſed of four yellow Petals like it, and ſmall Seed in four-ſquare Heads (and ſometimes in three-ſquare Heads) like the other. This is of a more ſtrong and virulent Scent and Taſte than the Garden Kind.

RUTA ſylveſtris minor, *ſmall wild Rue.* This ſmall Rue is alſo like the former, but that the Leaves of this are much more finer cut than it, both ſhorter and ſmaller, but as ſtrong, or rather more than the other, both in Scent, Taſte, and Quality: The Stalk hereof riſes not ſo high as the other, but branches at the Top, bearing yellowiſh ſmall Flowers, and ſmall Seed in four ſquare Heads, like it: The Root is long and woody.

RUTA montana, *Mountain Rue.* This Rue is the ſmalleſt of all the reſt; its Leaves are the fineſt cut, and divided of any, ſo that it hath ſcarce the Face or Form of any Leaf of Rue. They are alſo much whiter in Colour than any of the Rues, and the moſt virulent and pernicious of all the reſt, both in Scent and Taſte: The Flowers and Seeds are like the other Sorts, but are the ſmalleſt of them.

RUTA ſylveſtris Syriaca, *wild Aſſyrian Rue.* The *Aſſyrian* wild Rue riſes up with many dark round green Stalks, about a Foot high or more, whereon are ſet divers long Leaves, divided into many Parts, each whereof is longer, thicker, and greener, than the ſmall wild Rue, but not of ſo ſtrong a Savour as it, yet ſomewhat ſtrong, and a little ſharp and bitter: At the Tops of the Stalks ſtand many Flowers, conſiſting of five white Petals, larger than in any of the other Sorts of Rue, in the Middle whereof riſes up a green three-ſquare Head, compaſſed about with many yellow Threads: In which three-ſquare Head, when it is ripe, is contained ſmall browniſh cornered Seed: The Root is thick, and ſomewhat yellowiſh, with ſeveral ſmall Fibres annexed to it.

RUTA Capraria ſive Galega vulgaris, *Common Goat's Rue.* The common Goat's Rue ſends forth many round hard Stalks, four or five Foot high, whereon grow one above another, at ſeveral Joints, long winged Leaves, that is, many Leaves ſet on each Side of the middle Rib, which are ſmall, yet ſomewhat broad and long, and pointed at the End, ſmooth on the Edges, without any Dents, ſomewhat like unto the Leaves of Vetches, and of a faint-green Colour; at the Tops of the Stalks ſtand many

ſmall

ſmall leguminous Flowers, one above another, of a bleuiſh purple Colour, and in ſome Plants pure white; after which come ſmall round Pods, about an Inch and half long, a little bunched out in ſome Places, but not ſo much as the Orobus, or Bitter Vetch, wherein lie three or four or five ſmall pale Seed like the Vetch: The Root is white and woody, ſpreading well in the Ground, and abiding ſeveral Years.

Ruta Capraria ſive Galega montana Dalechampii, *Mountain Goat's Rue*. This other Goat's Rue ſhoots forth divers round hard Stalks, leſs vigorous than the former, whereon grows ſuch a like winged Leaf at every Joint, but broader and thicker ſet together, ſmooth alſo on the Edges, but having the middle Rib of every Leaf raiſed up a little high: At the Top of the Stalks ſtand ſeveral ſuch like Flowers as the former, but all on one Side, of a pale Colour, tending to yellow, which afterward yield ſmall, long, blackiſh Pods, wherein lie ſmall flattiſh Seed, like Lentiles: The Root is ſomewhat great and black, ſending forth very long Strings, whereby it faſtens it ſelf deep in the Ground.

Ruta Paluſtris, vel Pratenſis, *i. e.* Thalictrum.

Ruthros & Ruthro, of *Theophraſtus*, is ſuppoſed to be by, ſome, the *Spina Alba* of *Dioſcorides*.

Ruttan, *Indian Reed*, or *Walking-Cane*. On the Weſtern Side of *Sumatra*, and in other Places of thoſe *Indies*, grow Canes or Reeds, called by them *Ruttan*, of an incredible Length, for riſing from the Ground, they will mount up to the Top of the higheſt Tree in Growth there next unto them, and deſcending to the Grouud again, they will run thereon a great Way, and ſometimes divide themſelves to ſeveral Ways; and afterwards coil themſelves like a Cable, to the Length of thirty Fathom, as is reported, and then run again over a Tree ſometimes, or elſe coil themſelves again, as formerly that neither Beginning or End of them is to be found. It has not been obſerved that they have any Leaves on them, but they are very pliant, and bending, while they are freſh and green, and would ſerve in Stead of Ropes: but when they are old and dry they ſerve inſtead of Walking-Sticks, for which Purpoſe they are much uſed with us. They are ſo hard that one may ſtrike Fire from them, by ſtriking one againſt another, and, nevertheleſs, are porous and hollow, as it were, in the Middle, ſo that one may blow Wind through them, at never ſo great a length, and at a reaſonable Staff's Length, almoſt ſo ſtrongly, to blow out a Candle, ſet at the further End, at the leaſt, ſenſibly to be felt, yet no Appearance of Holes therein: It ſeems to be the ſame which is called *Funcus Poroſus*, by *Cluſius*.

Rutula, *i. e.* Ruta Montana; which ſee.

Ryce, or *Rice*, is Oriza; which ſee.

Rye, is Secale; which ſee.

Rye-Graſs, is Gramen Secalinum.

S.

Sabdarifa, *i. e.* Alcea Americana Cluſii.

Sabina vel Savina baccifera major, in *Engliſh*, *The Savine Tree or Buſh*.

Sactolaaquebir Avicennæ, *i. e.* Cardamomum majus.

Sacra Herba, *i. e.* Verbena.

Saffaf Syrorum, *i. e.* Salix Egyptia.

Saffron, *i. e.* Crocus; which ſee.

Meadow Saffron, is Colchicum; which ſee.

Baſtard Saffron, in *Latin*, Civicus; which ſee.

Wild Baſtard Saffron, in *Latin*, Atractylis; which ſee.

SAGAPENUM, in *Engliſh*, *The Gum-Sagapen*.

Sage is Salvia.

Sage of *Jeruſalem*, or Cowſlips of *Jeruſalem*, *i. e.* Pulmonaria Maculoſa, *French Sage*, in *Latin*, Verbaſcum ſilveſtre ſive quartum Matthioli; which ſee.

Wood Sage, or Garlick Sage, in *Latin*, Scorodonia; which ſee.

SAGITTA, is the Top of a ſmall Twig.

SAGITARIA major latifolia, in *Engliſh*, *The great arrow-headed Water-Plant*. This is to be found in Ditches, and Waters in *England* where it grows: It flowers about *Midſummer*, its Burs being ripe in the Beginning or Middle of *Auguſt*.

SAGITARIA minor latifolia, *The leſſer broad Arrow-Head*. It is to be found in Ditches, and Waters in *England* where it grows: It Flowers about *Midſummer*, its Burs being ripe in the Beginning or Middle of *Auguſt*.

SAGITARIA minor anguſtifolia, *narrow-leafed broad Arrow-Head*. This grows in Ditches, and Waters in *England*. It Flowers about *Midſummer*, its Burs being ripe in the Beginning or Middle of *Auguſt*.

SAGMINALIS Herba, *i. e.* Verbena.

SAINTFOIN, is Medica; which ſee.

SAL alkali, *i. e.* Salkali.

SALICARIA Geſneri, *i. e.* Lyſimachia lutea major.

SALICORRINA, *i. e.* Kali geniculatum.

SALIGOT, or *Water-Caltrops*, in *Latin*, Tribulus aquaticus; which ſee.

SALIVARIS, *i. e.* Pyretrum.

SALIUNCA, *i. e.* Nardus Celtica.

SALIX, *The Sallow or Willow-Tree*.

SALIX arborea anguſtifolia alba vulgaris, *The ordinary great white Willow-Tree*. Our ordinary white Willow grows quickly to be a great and tall Tree, if it be not lopt as it is uſual in moſt Places, with a ſmooth and white Bark on the Body, and bigge Branches, the younger Sprigs being of a whitiſh Green, the Leaves are long and narrow, pale Green on the Upper-Side, and of a ſhining ſilver Colour underneath, without any Dent on the Edges. The Flowers come forth before the Leaves appear, and are ſmall, long and round, yellow moſſy Heads, ſmelling ſweet, for the moſt Part, ſeveral ſtanding one above another, on a long Stalk, which in Time turn into Down, that is blown away with the Wind, and the Seed with it, if it have any. The Wood is ſoft and white, and with the Branches hereof cut into long Sticks, are made Stakes for Hedges, or to uphold Vines, *&c.*

SALIX anguſtifolia purpurea ſeu nigra, *The ordinary black Willow*. The black Willow differs from the former white, not growing ſo great or high, and that the Back is more rough, and of a dark-reddiſh Colour, the Branches lithy and eaſy to bend, whereof Hoops are made to bind Casks: The Leaves likewiſe are narrow and blacker, and Wood not ſo white.

SALIX Roſea, *The Roſe Willow*. This Willow that bears a Tuft of ſmall pale-green Leaves, on the reddiſh Branches, ſet in Order together almoſt like a Roſe, is in Growth like unto the laſt, the Bark is rough, and dark, the Leaves not ſo long, nor the Branches quite ſo lithy and pliant.

SALIX fragilis, *The hard black Willow*. This differs from the ordinary black Willow, in that the Branches are hard and black, ſtrong, and not pliant as the former, *&c.*

SALIX Viminalis nigra, *The black Withy*. This Withy has more ſlender

Branches, and more fine to be wound, of a dark-red Colour: The Leaves are long and narrow, dented about the Edges, of a dark Green, and a little White underneath, having two ſmall round Leaves at the ſetting on of each of the long Leaves, which ſhews the Kind thereof.

SALIX Gallica nigra, *the* French *black Withy*. This differs from the laſt in this, that the Twigs are more yellowiſh Brown, the Leaves leſs dented, and it has no ſmall round Leaves at the Bottom of the longer.

SALIX latifolia rotunda, *The round-leafed Sallow*. This Sallow grows to a reaſonable Greatneſs, with a greyiſh white rugged Bark outermoſt, and another redder inward, the outermoſt being pliant, and ſtrong, fit to bind Things withal: The Leaves hereof are broad, and almoſt round, indented about the Edges, dark Green above, and Grey underneath, with two ſmall round Leaves join'd to the Foot of them: The Flowers or Catkins are not ſuch whole Heads or Tufts, as the former Kind, but conſiſt of many ſmall Heads, thick ſet together, which are blown away with the blackiſh Seed in them, as the others are. The Wood hereof is more looſe and ſpongy than the other.

SALIX latifolia oblongior, *The longer-leafed Sallow*. This other differs from the former only in the Leaves, which are not ſo round, but broad, and long withal, dented about the Edges, and in all Things elſe alike: On the Leaves of both theſe Sorts are found ſometimes certain Bladders, or Bliſters, and upon the Branches little rough Balls.

SALIX latifolia minor, *The leſſer broad Willow*. There is another Sort hereof, that grows not ſo high as the former, the Leaves being of a middle Size, between the two laſt, not ſo round nor ſo long, but of a darker-green Colour, and Grey underneath like unto them.

SALIX ſubrotundo argenteo folio, *The ſilver-leafed Sallow*. This ſilver-leafed Sallow, grows low, like the laſt, having a browniſh Bark to cover the Body, but eſpecially the Branches; the Leaves are longer than broad, and ſhining ſilver-like underneath, ſomewhat leſs than the laſt. The chiefeſt Difference in this from the laſt being in the Leaves and Bark.

SALIX aquatica humilis, *The Oſier*. The Oſier has a Stump, or Stock of a Tree, as big as one's Arm at the moſt, and not above a Foot high, with a large Head, being kept thus low on Purpoſe, becauſe the Shoots, or Wands, that riſe out of it, are cut every Year for Uſe; the Bark whereof in ſome is yellowiſh, or whitiſh, in others browniſh; the Leaves are long and narrow, yet broader than any of the reſt, for the moſt Part that follow, dented about the Edges, dark-green on the Upper-Side, and whitiſh underneath: This has not been obſerved to bear any Flowers, becauſe all the Shoots are yearly lopped off cloſe to the Head; but the Rods thruſt into the Ground, will ſpring to be young Trees, to be dreſſed in like Manner, and ſo will any Branch of the former greater Sorts.

SALIX pumila anguſtifolia recta, *The ſtraight Dwarf Willow, with narrow Leaves*. The Stems of this Willow are ſlender, yet upright, not above a Foot long, covered with a yellowiſh Bark: The Leaves are narrow and long, like unto thoſe of Lime, or Flax, Green above, and Grey below, the young Ones being wholly grey and whitiſh: The Bloomings, or Catkins, are ſoft and yellow, like the greater Kinds, and come forth before the Leaves, and paſs into Down, being ripe, that is blown away with the Wind; the Root is black, of a Finger's Bigneſs, with Fibres thereat, growing a-ſlope.

Salix humilis anguſtifolia repens, *Creeping low Willow, with narrow Leaves.* The Branches of this low Willow, grow to be a Foot or more long, but ſlender and leaning, and lying upon the Ground, where it will ſhoot forth Roots again, ſet with ſhorter and narrower Leaves, many coming forth together, Green above, and Grey below, in other Things not unlike the former.

Salix oblongo incano acuto folio, *The black low Willow.* The Stem hereof is covered with a dark-red Bark, parted into many ſhort Branches, with narrow long and ſharp-pointed dark-green Leaves upon them, and whitiſh underneath, the reſt agrees with the former.

Salix Helice Theophraſti, *Hungarian Willow.* The Branches of this Willow are very ſlender and pliant, though the Body be ſomewhat Green, covered with a pale-yellowiſh Bark; the Leaves grow by Couples, being long, narrow, and ſharp-pointed, Green, with a Whiteneſs above, and Grey underneath, with ſome ſmall Leaves at the Bottoms of them, and with ſmall reddiſh Balls, or Bliſters, ſometimes on them: The Flowers, *&c.* agree with the former; but this is proper hereunto, to have ſcaly Heads of Leaves at the Ends of the Branches.

Salix Alpina Pyrenæa, *Low Willow of the* Pyrenean *Hills.* This ſmall Willow riſes unto ſcarce half a Cubit's Height, with ſlender ſhort Branches, full of ſmall long Leaves, hairy all upon the Edges, and as ſoft as Velvet; the Stalk with the Catkins thereon are an Inch long, being ſoft and ſlender, but elſe like the reſt.

Salix Alpina repens anguſtifolia non incana, *The green creeping Willow.* The Branches hereof, although ſome of them riſe above the Ground, yet they take Root below, having ſomewhat narrow and broad Leaves on them wholly green, ſo that only the Flowers appear, like unto the reſt. No one would take it to be a Willow.

Salix anguſtiſſimis & longiſſimis foliis, *The longeſt-leafed Willow.* This low Willow has yellowiſh Rods, with the longeſt and narroweſt Leaves of any of the reſt, white on both Sides, but ſomewhat knobby underneath; this has ſcaly Heads of Leaves, at the Ends of the Branches.

Salix humilis latifolia erecta, *The upright low broad Willow.* The Branches of this low Willow are ſhort, not above a Cubit long, and ſtreaked, or as it were creſted all along: The Leaves are ſomewhat long, with the Roundneſs, and pointed at the Ends, a little wrinckled above, and ſoft and woolly underneath. This creeps not as the next does, which diſtinguiſhes it from that.

Salix latifolia repens, *Creeping broad-leafed Willow.* The Stalks, with the many Branches of this low Willow, having a rugged Bark, for the moſt Part ſpread on the Ground, and take Root again as they lie; the Leaves are ſmall, yet ſomewhat broad and long, pointed at the Ends, Green above, and Grey underneath, and ſhining. The Catkins hereof are thicker and ſhorter than in any other of theſe lower Sorts; the Roots hereof ſpread much in the Ground.

Salix latifolia Alpina repens, *Creeping Mountain Broad-leafed Willow.* This other Sort differs little from the laſt, having a little ſmoother Bark, a few rounder Leaves, and ſmaller Catkins, which abide until *Auguſt*, and then ſhew their ſmall black Seed within them, and great Roots much ſpread.

Salix ſaxatilis minima, *The leaſt Red or Stone Willow.* The Stock hereof is thick at the Bottom, but ſhort, ſending forth two or three ſlender ſhort Branches, lying on the Ground, having

Branches, and more fine to be wound, of a dark-red Colour: The Leaves are long and narrow, dented about the Edges, of a dark Green, and a little White underneath, having two ſmall round Leaves at the ſetting on of each of the long Leaves, which ſhews the Kind thereof.

SALIX Gallica nigra, *the* French *black Withy*. This differs from the laſt in this, that the Twigs are more yellowiſh Brown, the Leaves leſs dented, and it has no ſmall round Leaves at the Bottom of the longer.

SALIX latifolia rotunda, *The round-leafed Sallow*. This Sallow grows to a reaſonable Greatneſs, with a greyiſh white rugged Bark outermoſt, and another redder inward, the outermoſt being pliant, and ſtrong, fit to bind Things withal: The Leaves hereof are broad, and almoſt round, indented about the Edges, dark Green above, and Grey underneath, with two ſmall round Leaves join'd to the Foot of them: The Flowers or Catkins are not ſuch whole Heads or Tufts, as the former Kind, but conſiſt of many ſmall Heads, thick ſet together, which are blown away with the blackiſh Seed in them, as the others are. The Wood hereof is more looſe and ſpongy than the other.

SALIX latifolia oblongior, *The longer-leafed Sallow*. This other differs from the former only in the Leaves, which are not ſo round, but broad, and long withal, dented about the Edges, and in all Things elſe alike: On the Leaves of both theſe Sorts are found ſometimes certain Bladders, or Bliſters, and upon the Branches little rough Balls.

SALIX latifolia minor, *The leſſer broad Willow*. There is another Sort hereof, that grows not ſo high as the former, the Leaves being of a middle Size, between the two laſt, not ſo round nor ſo long, but of a darker-green Colour, and Grey underneath like unto them.

SALIX ſubrotundo argenteo folio, *The ſilver-leafed Sallow*. This ſilver-leafed Sallow, grows low, like the laſt, having a browniſh Bark to cover the Body, but eſpecially the Branches; the Leaves are longer than broad, and ſhining ſilver-like underneath, ſomewhat leſs than the laſt. The chiefeſt Difference in this from the laſt being in the Leaves and Bark.

SALIX aquatica humilis, *The Oſier*. The Oſier has a Stump, or Stock of a Tree, as big as one's Arm at the moſt, and not above a Foot high, with a large Head, being kept thus low on Purpoſe, becauſe the Shoots, or Wands, that riſe out of it, are cut every Year for Uſe; the Bark whereof in ſome is yellowiſh, or whitiſh, in others browniſh; the Leaves are long and narrow, yet broader than any of the reſt, for the moſt Part that follow, dented about the Edges, dark-green on the Upper-Side, and whitiſh underneath: This has not been obſerved to bear any Flowers, becauſe all the Shoots are yearly lopped off cloſe to the Head; but the Rods thruſt into the Ground, will ſpring to be young Trees, to be dreſſed in like Manner, and ſo will any Branch of the former greater Sorts.

SALIX pumila anguſtifolia recta, *The ſtraight Dwarf Willow, with narrow Leaves*. The Stems of this Willow are ſlender, yet upright, not above a Foot long, covered with a yellowiſh Bark: The Leaves are narrow and long, like unto thoſe of Lime, or Flax, Green above, and Grey below, the young Ones being wholly grey and whitiſh: The Bloomings, or Catkins, are ſoft and yellow, like the greater Kinds, and come forth before the Leaves, and paſs into Down, being ripe, that is blown away with the Wind; the Root is black, of a Finger's Bigneſs, with Fibres thereat, growing a-ſlope.

SALIX humilis anguſtifolia repens, *Creeping low Willow, with narrow Leaves.* The Branches of this low Willow, grow to be a Foot or more long, but ſlender and leaning, and lying upon the Ground, where it will ſhoot forth Roots again, ſet with ſhorter and narrower Leaves, many coming forth together, Green above, and Grey below, in other Things not unlike the former.

SALIX oblongo incano acuto folio, *The black low Willow.* The Stem hereof is covered with a dark-red Bark, parted into many ſhort Branches, with narrow long and ſharp-pointed dark-green Leaves upon them, and whitiſh underneath, the reſt agrees with the former.

SALIX Helice Theophraſti, *Hungarian Willow.* The Branches of this Willow are very ſlender and pliant, though the Body be ſomewhat Green, covered with a pale-yellowiſh Bark; the Leaves grow by Couples, being long, narrow, and ſharp-pointed, Green, with a Whiteneſs above, and Grey underneath, with ſome ſmall Leaves at the Bottoms of them, and with ſmall reddiſh Balls, or Bliſters, ſometimes on them: The Flowers, *&c.* agree with the former; but this is proper hereunto, to have ſcaly Heads of Leaves at the Ends of the Branches.

SALIX Alpina Pyrenæa, *Low Willow of the* Pyrenean *Hills.* This ſmall Willow riſes unto ſcarce half a Cubit's Height, with ſlender ſhort Branches, full of ſmall long Leaves, hairy all upon the Edges, and as ſoft as Velvet; the Stalk with the Catkins thereon are an Inch long, being ſoft and ſlender, but elſe like the reſt.

SALIX Alpina repens anguſtifolia non incana, *The green creeping Willow.* The Branches hereof, although ſome of them riſe above the Ground, yet they take Root below, having ſomewhat narrow and broad Leaves on them wholly green, ſo that only the Flowers appear, like unto the reſt. No one would take it to be a Willow.

SALIX anguſtiſſimis & longiſſimis foliis, *The longeſt-leafed Willow.* This low Willow has yellowiſh Rods, with the longeſt and narroweſt Leaves of any of the reſt, white on both Sides, but ſomewhat knobby underneath; this has ſcaly Heads of Leaves, at the Ends of the Branches.

SALIX humilis latifolia erecta, *The upright low broad Willow.* The Branches of this low Willow are ſhort, not above a Cubit long, and ſtreaked, or as it were creſted all along: The Leaves are ſomewhat long, with the Roundneſs, and pointed at the Ends, a little wrinckled above, and ſoft and woolly underneath. This creeps not as the next does, which diſtinguiſhes it from that.

SALIX latifolia repens, *Creeping broad-leafed Willow.* The Stalks, with the many Branches of this low Willow, having a rugged Bark, for the moſt Part ſpread on the Ground, and take Root again as they lie; the Leaves are ſmall, yet ſomewhat broad and long, pointed at the Ends, Green above, and Grey underneath, and ſhining. The Catkins hereof are thicker and ſhorter than in any other of theſe lower Sorts; the Roots hereof ſpread much in the Ground.

SALIX latifolia Alpina repens, *Creeping Mountain Broad-leafed Willow.* This other Sort differs little from the laſt, having a little ſmoother Bark, a few rounder Leaves, and ſmaller Catkins, which abide until *Auguſt*, and then ſhew their ſmall black Seed within them, and great Roots much ſpread.

SALIX ſaxatilis minima, *The leaſt Red or Stone Willow.* The Stock hereof is thick at the Bottom, but ſhort, ſending forth two or three ſlender ſhort Branches, lying on the Ground, having

having long and ſomewhat round dark-green Leaves thereon, with many Veins therein; at the End whereof ſtands a ſmall round Head, made of many ſmall Grains, as it were, ſet together; which, when they are ripe, open themſelves and ſhew forth a ſhort, ſoft, white Down, out of a three-ſquare Husk, which is carried away with the Wind.

Salix pumila abortiva, *The leaſt Willow without Fruit*. This Willow grows not much higher than one's Head, with ſmall round Leaves thereon, white on both Sides, that they exceed not the Bigneſs of a Penny, ſtanding cloſe together, without either Flower or Seed, that it can ſcarce be taken for a Willow.

Salix Ægyptiaca & Syriaca. *The Egyptian Willow, or of Syria*. This Willow that grows familiarly both in *Egypt* and *Syria*, is nearer a Shrub than a Tree, ſpreading into many ſlender, flexible, and yellowiſh Branches and Stems from the Root, whereon are ſet fair, broad, and large Leaves on both Sides; yet but one at a Place, uſually, eſpecially on the younger Stems and Branches, but grow ſmaller on the elder, with ſome leſſer with them, green on the upper Side, and greyiſh underneath: At every Joint, with the Leaf, uſually comes forth a whitiſh Ball or Tuft, of a ſoft flocky Subſtance, which by Time is diſperſed into the Air, without bearing any Seed that has been obſerved, tho' there may be ſome in that flocky Matter, as is uſual in many other Plants that bear flocky Heads. The Flowers are very plentiful, and ſweet withal, and the Natives diſtil a Water from them, whereof they make a great Account, calling it *Machaleb*, uſing it as an eſpecial Remedy for all Sorts of Agues, Pains in the Head, and Faintings of the Heart.

Salix Arabica humilis foliis Atriplicis, *The Arabian Dwarf Willow*. This *Arabian* likewiſe grows low, with many pale-yellowiſh Branches, but thicker, more ſolid and ſtrong than the laſt, but ſet on all Sides with Leaves that are of a Hand-breadth long, and two Inches broad, ſomewhat jagged on the Edges, like unto a wild Arrack. What Flowers or Fruit it bore, was not obſerved; but of the Coles of this Sort of Willow, they make the beſt Gunpowder.

Salix Arborea anguſtifolia alba vulgaris, in *Engliſh*, *The ordinary great white Willow-Tree*. This grows in low Lands near Water-Courſes and Ditches. The Bloſſoms come forth before any Leaves appear, and are in their full Greatneſs before *Eaſter*.

Salix Anguſtifolia purpurea ſeu nigra, in *Engliſh*, *The ordinary black Willow*. This grows and flowers, &c. as the former.

Salix Roſea, in *Engliſh*, *The Roſe Willow*. This is commonly found in many Places of *Eſſex* and *Cambridgeſhire*, and flowers as the former,

Salix Fragilis, in *Engliſh*, *The Hard Black Willow*. This grows and flowers as the former.

Salix Latifolia rotunda, in *Engliſh*, *The Round-leafed Sallow*. This grows and flowers as the former.

Salix Latifolia oblongior, in *Engliſh*, *The Long-leafed Sallow*. This grows and flowers as the former.

Salix Latifolia minor, in *Engliſh*, *The leſſer Broad Willow*. This grows and flowers as the former.

Salix ſubrotunda argenteo folio, in *Engliſh*, *The Silver-leafed Willow*. This grows and flowers as the former.

Salix Latifolia alpina repens, in *Engliſh*, *Creeping Mountain Broad-leafed Willow*. This is found to grow in *Hampſted-Heath*, *Rumney-Marſhes*, &c.

Salix Saxatilis minima, in *Engliſh*, *The leaſt Red or Stone Willow*. This is found to grow as the laſt.

Salix Pumila abortiva, in *Engliſh, The leaſt Willow without Fruit.* This is found to grow as the laſt two.

Salix Ægyptia, in *Engliſh, The Egyptian Willow, or of Syria.* This grows in *Syria.*

Salix Arabia humilis foliis atriplicis, in *Engliſh, The Arabian Dwarf Willow.* This grow in *Arabia,*

Salix Aquatica humilis, in *Engliſh, The Oſier.* This is always planted in low Grounds that are often overflown, where only it will thrive.

Salix Pumila anguſtifolia recta, in *Engliſh, The Straight Dwarf Willow, with narrow Leaves.* This grows in moiſt and marſhy Grounds.

Salix humilis anguſtifolia repens, in *Engliſh, Creeping Willow, with narrow Leaves.* This grows, as the laſt.

Salix Oblongo incano acuto folio, in *Engliſh, The Black Low Willow.* This grows as the two laſt.

Salix helice Theophraſti, in *Engliſh, Hungarian low Willow.* This grows in *Hungary.*

Salix Alpina Pyrenæa, in *Engliſh, Iſh, Low Willow of the Pyrenean Hills.* This grows on the *Pyrennean Hills.*

Salix Alpina repens Anguſtifolia, non incana, in *Engliſh, The Green Creeping Willow.* This grows by Ditch-Sides and Rivulets.

Salix Anguſtiſſimis & Longiſſimis foliis, in *Engliſh, The longeſt-leafed Willow.* This grows as the laſt.

Salsa Parilla, *i. e.* Sarſaparilla.

Salsola Cæſalpin, *i. e.* Kali.

Salvia, *Sage.*

Salvia major vulgaris, *Ordinary Garden Sage.* Our ordinary Sage is reckoned by ſome to be of two Sorts, white and red, (yet I obſerve that they both riſe from one and the ſame Plant, ſlipped and ſet. Theſe bear four-ſquare woody Stalks, in ſome whiter-green, in others redder, as the Leaves happen to be, which ſtand by Couples at the Joints, being ſomewhat long and broad, rough and wrinkled, of a ſtrong ſweet Scent: At the Tops of the Stalks come forth the Flowers ſet at certain Spaces, one above another, which are long and gaping, like the Flowers of Clary or Dead Nettle; but of a blueiſh-purple Colour, after which come ſmall round Seed in the Husk that bore the Flower. The Root is woody, with many Strings at it. It is more uſually propagated by Slips ſet in the Ground in the Spring Time, than of the Seed. Of this Kind are two Sorts of variegated Sage, the one white and green; the other whitiſh-red and green, in moſt of the Leaves.

Salvia maxima ſive latifolia, *Great White Sage.* This great Sage differs little from the common or ordinary great Sage in the Manner of the growing, or the Colour of the Leaves, or Sweetneſs of the whole Plant; the chief Difference conſiſts, firſt, in the Leaves, which are much larger, and a little dented about the Edges, making them ſeem curled, ſeveral of the Leaves being four Inches long, and three Inches broad and in the Flowers, ſome Plants bearing Flowers, like the ordinary; and others Milk-white Flowers, which are the more rare.

Salvia major Cretica latifolia & anguſtifolia, aurita & non aurita, pomifera & non pomifera, *Great Sage of Candy, with broad and narrow Leaves, and bearing Ears and Apples, and that bear none.* This great Sage has many ſquare, hard, hoary Stalks, eſpecially when they are young; but turning almoſt round when they grow old, riſing both greater and higher in the hot Countries than with us: Whereon are ſet two Leaves at a Joint, one againſt another, in ſome like our ordinary Sage, but larger; in others

others, ſomewhat ſmaller and longer. In many Plants, of both Sorts, there will be ſmall Pieces of Leaves, growing on both Sides, at the Bottom of the Leaves; and in ſome Plants or Places there will be none of theſe Pieces or Ears to be ſeen; which hath cauſed ſeveral Authors to miſtake. The Leaves of this are very hoary underneath, and more green on the Upper-ſide, having, as it were, the Hoarineſs rubbed off from them, of a much ſtronger Scent than the common. The Stalks branch forth on all Sides; towards the Tops whereof ſtand the Flowers at Diſtances like thoſe of the ordinary Sage, but of a pale or whitiſh-purple Colour: After which come great Heads of Seeds, ſtanding in the ſame Husks or Cups which bore the Flowers, which are ſo much ſwollen, that they ſeem to be Berries, with three or four great Seeds in them. This Kind likewiſe bears, in the hot Countries of *Egypt*, *Candy*, &c. at the Joints, and ſometimes between the Joints of the Stalks, certain Excreſcencies like ſmall Apples or Berries, bigger than Piſtachio Nuts, of an Inch Thickneſs, at the leaſt, and covered with Down or Cotton, ſomewhat rough in the Handling, of a Taſte not ſo hot, but more binding than the Sage, and not unpleaſant, which the People uſually eat with bread; but in other colder Countries it never bears any.

Salvia minor, ſive Pinnata, *Small Sage*, or *Sage of Virtue*. This leſſer Sage grows like the firſt great white Sage, but that the Branches are long and ſlender, the Leaves alſo whitiſh, and never red, and much ſmaller or narrower, having, for the moſt part, at the Bottom of each Leaf, on each Side a ſmall Piece of a Leaf, like an Ear. The Flowers alſo are of a bluſh purple Colour, but leſſer. Of this Kind there is one that bears white Flowers, differing in nothing elſe from the other.

Salvia minor aurita odoratiſſima Hiſpanica, *The Sweeteſt ſmall Spaniſh Sage with Ears*. This *Spaniſh* ſmall Sage is, in moſt Things, ſo like the ordinary ſmall Sage with Ears, called Sage of Virtue, that unleſs it be well marked, it will be thought all one with the other: But herein conſiſts the Difference; this ſeldom grows to be ſo great; the Leaves are ſomewhat ſmaller and greener, or not ſo white: It is more tender to keep, and does ſooner periſh in the Winter, unleſs it be better defended than the other, and the Smell of this is far more mild, ſweet, and pleaſant, yet ſomewhat quicker withal than the former, which is eaſily diſcerned by any that can judge of Scents: And, laſtly, one Kind hereof bears white Flowers, and another Blue.

Salvia Cretica Anguſtifolia non aurita, *Small Candy Sage without Ears*. This ſmall Candy Sage riſes up with ſeveral hard Stalks of a browniſh Colour, having the Leaves ſet thereon by Couples, which are much narrower than any other Sage, and without any Ears at all, of a whitiſh-green Colour, like the ſmall Sage, and a little dented or crumpled about the Edges. This branches forth plentifully, bearing purple Flowers at the Tops in Spikes, without any Leaves among them. The Root is hard and woody, ſpreading under Ground.

Salvia minor altera flore rubente, *Small Red-flowered Sage*. This ſmall Sage differs little in the Form of Growing or Bigneſs, or Colour of the Leaves, from the ordinary ſmall Sage, but that it has not Ears ſo frequently with the Leaves, as the other has: The chiefeſt Difference from all others, is, that the Flowers are red, and that both Smell and Taſte are like Wormwood.

SALVIA Lanuginoſa anguſtifolia, *Small Woolly Sage.* This woolly Sage has divers round Stalks a Foot and a half high, ſo hoary and woolly, that they are ſoft to the Touch, though underneath they be woody. Theſe ſpread into many Branches, with Leaves like the other, which are thick, narrow, ſhort, and very hoary, white and rough, of two Inches long, and half an Inch in Breadth, ſmelling like Tanſey: The Flowers ſtand in Spikes at the Tops of the Branches, of a purpliſh Colour, like the Flowers of Dead Nettle, or Archangel, with many long Threads in the Middle.

SALVIA folio ſubrotundo, *Round-leafed Sage.* This Sage has many ſquare hoary Stalks, with Leaves ſet thereon in the ſame Manner as the others are, which are rough or crumpled, like the Leaves of ordinary Sage, but thinner, and much whiter, round alſo like the Leaves of Violets, or round-rooted Birthwort, yet ending in a Point. In other Things it differs not from the ordinary common Sage.

SALVIA fruticoſa lutea anguſtifolia, ſive Phlomis Lychartis Dioſcoridis, *The greater yellow Wild Sage with narrow Leaves.* This Kind of Sage, ſays *Parkinſon*, has many very hoary and woolly Leaves, the lower Sides eſpecially more than the upper, longer and narrower alſo than thoſe of the ſmall Sage; among which riſe up ſquare, hoary, and hairy Stalks, about a Foot high, whereon grow ſuch like hoary Leaves as grow below, two always ſet together, one againſt another, at the Joints where the Flowers ſtand, at Spaces about the Tops of the Stalks, with two Leaves under them, broad at the Bottom, and compaſſing the Stalks, being ſhorter than the reſt. The Flowers are large, open, and gaping, like thoſe of Sage, or ſomewhat more like thoſe of Dead Nettle, or Archangel, of a yellow Colour, coming forth out of hoary woolly Husks, covered with pale-coloured Hairs, the Tops, by Reaſon of the Length and Weakneſs, bending a little downwards; after which come browniſh Seed incloſed in woolly Husks. The Root is blackiſh and woody.

SALVIA fruticoſa lutea latifolia ſive verbaſcum ſylveſtre quartum Matthioli, *French or yellow wild Sage, with broad Leaves.* Although divers Authors account this Herb to be a Mullen, yet *Parkinſon* thinks it more proper to be put among the Sages: For *Lobel* and *Pena*, in their *Adverſaria*, ſay, that it is called Wild-Sage in the Gardens of *Italy*, *France*, *England*, and the *Netherlands*: And in regard that the Leaves and Flowers, both of this and the precedent, rather reſemble Sage than Mullens, this the greater Sage, and the former the leſſer, I ſee no Reaſon why they ſhould be called Mullens, or referred to them rather than to Sage, ſeeing none of the Mullens, that are properly ſo called, have hooded or gaping Flowers like to Sage, Archangel, and the like: But all of them are compoſed of five Leaves, laid open like to the Campions, and many other ſuch like Flowers. This Plant hath divers ſquare, woody, hoary Stalks, whereon grow at ſeveral Spaces, rugged, hoary, broad, and almoſt round-pointed Leaves, many ſet together, very like to the great Sage, but larger: The Flowers grow likewiſe in Rundles or Spaces towards the Tops of the Stalks, very like the Flowers of Sage, or Archangel, but of a yellow Colour: The Seed is greater than of any Sage, ſomewhat browniſh and round like the laſt; the Root is woody, with ſeveral Strings and Fibres faſtened to it: The whole Plant ſmells ſomewhat ſtrong and heady. *Gerrard* ſets down

another Sort, which, he ſays, is more ſweet.

SALVIA minor lutea Cretica, *Small yellow Sage of Candy.* This ſmall Sage grows with three or four Stalks that are hard, ſquare, and hoary, about a Foot or more high, parted into other ſmaller Branches, at whoſe Joints come uſually two, and ſometimes three or more, rough, ſmall, hoary Leaves, very like the ſmall Sage Leaves; and at them likewiſe, towards the Tops of the Stalks, ſtand divers ſmall gaping Flowers, very like thoſe of Sage, but of a gold yellow Colour; the Seed is ſmall, black, and ſomewhat long: The Root is woody and ſlender, the whole Plant has a little ſweet Scent, but ſtyptick or aſtringent in Taſte. *Alpinus* calls this *Verbaſculum Salvifolium*, and differing in the Smallneſs from the other *Salvifolium*, which is four Times bigger, and would refer it to *Dioſcorides his Verbaſcum Sylveſtre.*

SALVIA Cretica fruteſcens, pomifera, foliis longioribus incanis & criſpis, (*Tournfort,*) *Apple-bearing Shrub-Sage of Candy.* This is a Shrub very full of Branches, about two or three Foot high; the Body of it is crooked, bending in and out, and brittle. The principal Stem is two Inches thick, covered with a grey Bark, divided into ſeveral Branches, thick as one's little Finger, and again ſubdivided into others, whoſe Shoots are four-ſquare, growing by Couples, inclining to white, ſoft like Wool, garniſhed with Leaves, which likewiſe grow by Couples, two Inches and a half long, ſometimes more; about an Inch or fifteen Lines in Breadth, whitiſh and rugged, ſtiff, hard and pointed, ſupported on a Foot-ſtalk ſeven or eight Lines long. The Flowers grow like an Ear of Corn in Rows, very cloſe together; every Flower is an Inch or fifteen Lines long; it is like a Tube, and whitiſh, opening at the Top into two Lips, whereof the Upper is hollowed like the Bowl of a Spoon, of a bleuiſh Colour: The undermoſt Lip is ſomewhat longer, cut into three Parts, and rough, bleuiſh, marbled, and ſtreaked with White towards the Middle. The Chives are whitiſh, divided much like the *Os Honoides*; the Piſtile or Pointal is forky, lying juſt within the upper Lip. It includes four Embrio's, which become ſo many oval Seeds, blackiſh when they are ripe. The Calyx is a Tube half an Inch long, of a dark-green Colour; mixed with Purple, irregularly cut into five Points, widening like a Bell.

This ſort of Sage in Smell partakes of the ordinary Sage, or ſomewhat like Lavender. The Buds of this Plant being wounded by the ſmall Proboſcis, or Stings of certain Inſects, ſwell up into Bliſterings of a hard and fleſhy Subſtance, eight or nine Lines in Diameter, almoſt ſpherical, aſh-coloured, cottony, and of an agreeable Taſte, moſt commonly garniſhed with ſome Leaves like a Ruff: Theſe Balls are ſometimes tranſparent, as an Icicle. Theſe Tumours or Bladders, ſays Mr. *Tournfort*, are raiſed by the nutritious Juice being poured out from the Veſſels or Fibres, which were torn or wounded by the Inſect. The like Tumours are alſo found on the ordinary Sage of *Candia*. In the Eaſtern Countries they are carried to Market, where they ſell 'em by the Name of *Sage-Apples*. *N. B.* Wherever we find Bliſters of this kind upon the Leaves or tender Shoots of Plants, we may be aſſured that they contain an Egg of the Inſect which wounded them, which in Time hatches and feeds upon the Juices of the Plant, till it is entirely perfected, and then eats its Way out.

SALVIA ſilveſtris, *i. e.* Scorodonia.

Salvia ſilveſtris adulterina Tragi, *i. e.* Horminum ſilveſtre ſalvifolium.

Salvia ſilveſtris Cæſalpini, *i. e.* Stachys Spuria.

Salvia ſilveſtris Monſpelienſium, *i. e.* Salvia fruticoſa anguſtifolia lutea.

Salvia ſilveſtris vera Geſneri & Tragi, *i. e.* Horminum ſilveſtris vulgare.

Solomon's Seal, is Polygonatum; which ſee.

Salusandra, *i. e.* Nigella.

Sallow, or broad-leafed Willow, is Salix; which ſee.

Salt-Wort, *i. e.* Kali; which ſee.

Salts of Plants are either Eſſential, Marine, or Lixivial.

The Eſſential and Marine Salts are produced by mixing the Lixivial with the Air, or expoſing it to the Air, one of Nature's Grand *Menſtruums*, which goes ſometimes further than the Fire itſelf in the Diſſolution of Bodies. This, in Imitation of Nature, produces a Marine or Muriatick Salt, out of the Lixivial Salt of a Plant; and alſo another Kind of Salt different from them both, which may not be improperly called an Eſſential Salt, or Nitre of Plants: The Manner of the Production of them is as follows. About *December*, or the colder Months, take about half a Pound of a ſtrong Solution of the Lixivial Salt of Fern, and pouring it into an earthen Pan, well glazed, broad, and ſhallow, expoſe it therein to the open Air to evaporate of itſelf.

This Solution or Lee, although it is very clear before, and has ſtood corked up in a Bottle many Days, has no Settlement; yet upon ſtanding in the open Air within the Space of four or five Days, it will begin to ſhew a very white Sediment, like unto fine Chalk, which will increaſe daily for eight Days, amounting at laſt to about half a Drachm of white, light, and meer Earth, altogether inſipid, and when it is well waſhed, will not ſtir upon the Affuſion of Acids.

Within the Space of a Day or two after this white Sediment begins to fall to the Bottom, there will be alſo gathered on the Top a Kind of Scum or Cremor, wherewith the Solution will be covered all over.

Within eight or ten Days after the firſt Expoſing of the Liquor, or two or three Days after the gathering of the Cremor, that Salt, which we call an Eſſential Salt of Plants, will begin to appear, ſhooting into ſeveral little Cryſtals. Theſe Cryſtals, as they grow bigger, will begin to ſink, and at laſt fall down to the Bottom of the Pan.

Upon their firſt Generation or Shooting, the ſaid Cremor preſently breaks, leaving a bare Space round about each Cryſtal, the Space growing bigger and bigger, together with the Cryſtal in the Centre, and ſo by that Time the Cryſtals are grown to a conſiderable Number and Bigneſs, the Cremor vaniſhes away, and the ſeveral bare Places break at laſt into one another all over the Surface of the Lee, after which it never comes again.

From whence it ſeemeth that the ſeveral Circles, or bare Spaces, about the Cryſtals, are made for the more free Admiſſion of the Air, requiſite to their Generation; for as there is no Cryſtal begins to be formed before there is a Breach made in the Cremor, ſo that Breach is enlarged together with the Cryſtal; ſo that as the Falling of the Sediment, and the Gathering of the Cremor, ſhews that the Air, as a Menſtruum, ſeparates ſome Part from the Lee, ſo the Breaking of the Cremor afterwards, informs us, that, as a Vehicle, it brings ſomething to it, both in Order to the Generation of the Cryſtals.

The Figure of theſe Cryſtals is angular and oblong; moſt of them about the fifth, ſixth, or ſeventh of an Inch

but none of them very regular; yet we are not hence to conclude, but that, with the Help of ſome Circumſtances, which may be wanting in the ſhooting of theſe, ſome Portion of regular ones may be obtained from this, as well as from other Lixivial Salts.

They are ſomewhat tranſparent, and of a dark-amber Colour, or like that of brown Sugar-Candy, of a quite different Taſte from that of the Solution or Lee, out of which they are bred, being not at all Lixivial, but very weak and mild, not ſalt, but bitter in a good Degree.

It is alſo obſervable, that Alkaline and Acid Salts being both poured ſeverally upon theſe Cryſtals, they ſtir not, nor are any Way affected with either of them, ſo that theſe Cryſtals are no Sort of Tartar, or Tartarous Salt, as is plain from the Manner of their Generation, Tartar being ſtill bred in cloſe Veſſels; theſe never, but by expoſing the Liquor to the Air; as alſo from their Taſte, being not ſour in the leaſt, but bitter; and in that Tartar will make a Bullition with Alkaline Salts, which theſe will not do: Upon which Accounts it appears, that they are a Salt, different in Nature from all other Salts hitherto known, or a new Species.

Theſe Cryſtals, after the Space of a Fortnight from their firſt Generation, will ceaſe to ſhoot any more, but only increaſe a little in their Bulk. About two Months after the ſaid Eſſential Cryſtals have done ſhooting, and not before, the Marine Salt will begin to appear, ſhooting in many ſmall Cryſtals at the Top of the Solution, as the other did, ſtill falling to the Bottom as they grow bigger.

The Size of moſt of them will be near that of the Flakes or Grains of Bay-Salt; the Colour of ſome of them white; of others tranſparent; and of others white in the Centre, with tranſparent Edges, as is alſo uſual in the Cryſtals of common Salt.

The Figures of moſt is a perfect Square, and of very many coming near to a Cube; which is alſo the Figure of common Salt: an exact Cube not being the conſtant Property of any Marine Salt, except that of the Dead Sea: Divers of them will be alſo raiſed, as it were, by ſeveral Steps from a deep Centre to the Top, as is often ſeen in the common Shooting of common Salt, and not in any other. Their Taſte is neither Lixivial, as that of the Solution, out of which they ſhoot, nor bitteriſh as that of the Eſſential Cryſtals, nor ſoweriſh, as that of Tartar, but the perfect Taſte of common Salt.

It is alſo to be noted, that if Oil of Vitriol, and ſome other ſtrong Acids be poured upon this artificial Sea-Salt, they make an Effervеſcence together; but if Spirit of Salt, or Spirit of Nitre either be poured on it, though it be never ſo ſtrong, it ſtirreth it not; in both which, and all the forementioned Reſpects, it anſwers to the Properties of a Marine or Common Salt, which no other Salt doth; for which Reaſon it appears to be a true Marine Salt produced by Art in the Imitation of Nature.

It appears by this Experiment, that both an Eſſential and Marine Salt may be produced out of the Lixivial Salt of a Plant; and that they have their general Properties which make them to be of two general Kinds; and alſo that they have ſome ſpecial Property for the diſtinguiſhing of each Kind into ſeveral Sorts, and ſome are of Opinion, that in a warmer Seaſon the Tryal might be finiſhed in a ſhorter Time: but if the Seaſon be warm when we make this Experiment, we ought to make it in the

Shade

Shade, and the cooleſt Place we can pick out, as I have experienced.

Some are of Opinion, that there is little or no Difference between the ſeveral Lixivial Salts of Plants: But either there is a Difference, or not; if not, it ſhould be proved; and if there be, it ſhould then be juſtly ſtated, what that Difference is; for the doing of which, we muſt take an equal Quantity of the whiteſt and pureſt Salts of divers Plants, all made by an equal Degree of Calcination, and diſſolve them all ſeverally in an equal Quantity of Water; and pouring likewiſe an equal Quantity, as about ten or twelve Drops of each into a Spoon, and taſting them ſeverally, it will be very evident that they are not all of one Taſte, but of very different ones, both as to Strength and Kind, and therefore different in Nature; as thoſe of Sorrel, Aniſe, Wormwood, Mallow, and Aſh, upon half a Drachm of each, pouring two Ounces and an half of Water, the Solutions have very different Taſtes; by which the Differences may eaſily be obſerved, and, particularly, that the Salt of Wormwood, or Scurvy-Graſs, is almoſt as ſtrong again as the Salt of Aniſe or Sorrel; and that the Salt of Aſh is above twice as ſtrong, and that of Tartar above thrice as ſtrong, as that of Sorrel, and almoſt thrice as ſtrong as that of Wormwood or Scurvy-Graſs; ſo that he who ſhall give half a Scruple, ſuppoſe of Salt of Tartar, inſtead of half a Scruple of Salt of Wormwood, or other like Salt, he may as well give a Scruple of Roſin or Jalop, for a Scruple of the Powder or almoſt three Drachms of Rhubarb, or other like Purge, inſtead of one; and the like is to be ſaid of other Lixivial Salts in their Degrees.

Having obſerved thus much, we proceed to mention ſome Tryals of making theſe Salts in Summer. The beſt calcined, and the pureſt that can be made for this Purpoſe, being theſe ſix Salts, *viz.* of Roſemary, Garden Scurvy-Graſs, Black-Thorn, common Wormwood, Aſh, and Tartar; all which being diſſolved ſeverally in fair Water, and expoſed to the Air in *July*, to evaporate of themſelves, will produce the following Effect, *viz.*

That about the third Day after their being expoſed, the Eſſential Cryſtals will begin to Shoot in three of the Solutions, *viz.* in that of Roſemary, of Garden Scurvy-Graſs, and of Black-Thorn; about the fourth Day in that of Wormwood; about the fifth Day in that of Aſh; but in that of Tartar we find no Cryſtals ſhoot.

Theſe Eſſential Cryſtals begin in all to ſhoot at the Top, and then to fall to the Bottom, as in the Experiment before; but as there will be very little of the white Sediment before mentioned, ſo no Scum or Cremor at all will appear; but, however, this will not in the leaſt deſtroy the aforeſaid Eſſential Salt, but rather make Way for its more ſpeedy and copious Production, exhibiting likewiſe a diſtinct Species in ſeveral of the Solutions.

For, 1ſt, the Cryſtals of Roſemary (the largeſt of them) will be about the Bigneſs of a Rice-Corn, in Figure almoſt like a Bowl, which ſplit down the Middle, each Side being cut into five Sides, all ending in a Point, the middle Part divided into ſeven, all drawn by parallel Lines, the topmoſt with the lowermoſt, but one on each Side, making three exact Squares.

The Cryſtals of Black-Thorn are moſt of them pointed with ſix Sides of equal Meaſure, very like to the Shooting of true Cryſtal: From the Topmoſt of which ſix Sides, a Line being drawn out, runs parallel to a

broad Baſe, whereon each Cryſtal ſtands; ſo that they are in ſome ſort of a Rhomboid Figure.

The Cryſtals of Scurvy-Graſs have alſo a very elegant and regular Figure, which is in a Manner compounded of the two former now deſcribed; but they are nothing near ſo big, the largeſt of them being no bigger than a Grain of that which we call Pearl-Barley.

The Cryſtals of Wormwood have alſo very many of them a regular Figure; but quite different from that of the Cryſtals before mentioned, each Cryſtal being a little Cylinder, ſaving that it is conſtantly ſomewhat ſmaller at one End than the other, as it were, one half of a Rowling-Pin, and not evenly circular, but cut out by ſix Sides of equal Meaſures almoſt, as in the Cryſtal of Nitre; ſo that, contrary to what is ſeen in the foremention'd Cryſtals, the Ends of thoſe of Wormwood are not pointed, but flat, and cut at eight Angles with the Sides.

The Cryſtals of Aſh, though by their Properties, they appear likewiſe to be Eſſential, yet are nothing near ſo regularly figured as all the foremention'd.

The Colour alſo of the ſaid Cryſtals is ſomewhat different; thoſe of the Aſh being of a brown Tranſpareney, almoſt like thoſe of Fern; thoſe of Wormwood being alſo browniſh, but paler; thoſe of Roſemary and Scurvy-Graſs having ſome little Tincture, yet very clear: But thoſe of Black-Thorn, without the leaſt Tincture, and as clear as Rock-Cryſtal.

None of theſe Eſſential Cryſtals have any hot fiery Taſte, but are very mild, and ſenſibly bitter, eſpecially about the Root of the Tongue; as is alſo obſervable in many other Plants.

Oil of Vitriol dropped upon theſe Cryſtals will not affect them in the leaſt, yet dropped into the ſeveral Solutions, out of which the Cryſtals are produced, immediately cauſeth a great Efferveſcence.

In the mean Time one may learn from the Premiſes, that it is very probable that moſt of them afford more or fewer of the ſaid Cryſtals; in regard they are Plants of a very different Kind; as Garden Scurvy-Graſs, very hot; Roſemary, very aromatick; Wormwood, very bitter; Black-Thorn, aſtringent and ſour: And it is alſo plain, that the ſaid Eſſential Salts, contained in the Lixivial, are not altogether one and the ſame, but of divers Sorts.

About ſeven or eight Days after the Eſſential Cryſtals are produced, the Marine Salt will alſo begin to ſhoot, firſt, in Roſemary; quickly after, in Scurvy-Graſs; next in Black-Thorn and Wormwood. And all of them with ſome Difference of Size and Figure.

The plaineſt of theſe will be that produced out of the Salt of Black-Thorn, conſiſting, for the moſt Part, of very ſmall Cryſtals, not above the Fifteenth of an Inch Square; as alſo thin, ſhaped like a *Dutch* Tile uſed for Chimneys; the others will be very thick, and near to a Cube, moſt of which are a little hollowed in the Middle like a Grinding-Marble, or Salt-Celler, and the Hollow bounded by four plain and equal Sides, all deſcending a little towards the Centre, and meaſured by two Croſs-Lines, upon the four Angles of the Square, and ſo cut one like the other, at Right Angles; both which Properties are likewiſe uſually ſeen in the Cryſtals of Common Salt.

In Wormwood many of theſe Cryſtals, beſides the plain ones, are figured Croſswiſe like a Dagger-Hilt, which are ſometimes naked, and ſometimes incloſed in a Square, and almoſt Cubical Box. Many others

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are figured into Sprigs made up of four chief Branches ſtanding Croſs-wiſe, and thoſe again ramified, and all the Branches made up of little ſquare Cryſtals cluſter'd together: The Sprig-Figure of theſe Cryſtals is not accidental, but conſtantly comes after they have been three Times diſſolved, and the Solution expoſed to evaporate.

The Marine Salt of Roſemary hath alſo ſome Variety: For, beſides the plain ones above deſcribed, there will be ſome thick Squares which have alſo a ſquare Hollow, deſcending by five, ſix, or ſeven narrow Steps towards the Centre, being in Figure, ſaving theſe Steps, ſomewhat like the Hopper in a Mill.

Upon a ſecond Solution of the ſame Salt, there will ſhoot another Sort of Square, which is not plain on the Edges, as the above named, but ſcalloped or florid all round about, not unlike the Leaves of ſome Plants.

The Cryſtals of Marine Salt of Scurvy-Graſs are ſomewhat like to thoſe of Roſemary, now deſcribed.

As for the Lixivial Salts of Aſh, though in a Month or five Weeks Space, they yield ſome Cryſtals of very clear Salt, yet of Marine Salt it will not yield the leaſt Particle; ſo that of theſe Lixivial Salts, *viz.* of Roſemary, Scurvy-Graſs, Black-Thorn, Wormwood, and Aſh, all but thoſe of Aſh yielded an Eſſential Salt; and all but thoſe of Aſh yielded a Marine, ſuch as is above deſcribed.

Of thoſe that yield theſe Salts, or either of them, it is further to be noted, That there is a conſiderable Difference, in the Proportion or Quantity which they yield. The Roſemary yields Store both of Eſſential and Marine Salts, but more Eſſential; Wormwood and Scurvy-Graſs, more Marine; Black-Thorn, leſs of either; the Aſh no Marine.

From what hath been ſaid, I deduce three Corollaries; 1ſt, That a Lixivial Salt is not only a compounded Body, *viz.* of Salt, Sulphur, Air, and Earth, but even a compounded Salt, containing both a vegetable Nitre, and true Sea-Salt.

2dly, That the expoſing of Bodies in the Manner above declared, may juſtly be accounted a Part of Chymiſtry, which may be much farther improved for the Diſcovery of the Nature of Bodies; for as Nature chiefly compoundeth Bodies by digeſting them, and ſo either ſhutting out or keeping in the Air, ſo ſhe diſſolveth them by expoſing; and ſo neither keeping in the Air, nor ſhuting it out, but leaving it free to come and go, and thereby to bring and carry off whatſoever is neceſſary for the Separation or Solution of Bodies. One may ſay that the Sea itſelf (to confine the Similitude to our preſent Caſe) is but as a great Pan, wherein all Kinds of Bodies being long expoſed, are thoroughly reſolved; ultimately yielding from the reſt of their viſible Principles that which we call Sea-Salt.

Laſtly, if by expoſing and diſſolving we can make one Salt; then by compounding and digeſting we may make another, that is, either a fixed of a volatile, or a volatile of a fixed, that is to ſay, a volatile Salt, may be ſo ſeparated from other Bodies, as to become fixed, or a fixed Salt, may be ſo mixed with other Bodies as to become volatile; for that any Salt ſhould of itſelf become fixed or volatile, is a Fiction, and not grounded upon Experiment,

As for the Virtue of the Eſſential Salts above deſcribed, they may be, perhaps, found upon Tryal not contemptible in ſome Caſes; for which, among other Reaſons, the Manner of their Generation is fully explained,

that others may have the Opportunity of making Proof of them.

Salutaris Herba Marcello, *i. e.* Rhamnus Dioſcoridis,

Samarra, *i. e.* Ulmi ſemen.

Sambac, *i. e.* Jaſminum.

Samburana Indis, *i. e.* Signum odoratum.

Sambucus fructo albo, in *Engliſh*, *White-berry'd Elder*. This was found in the Woods of *Germany*.

Sambucus humilis, in *Engliſh*, *Wale-Wort*, *Dane-Wort*, or *Dwarf-Elder*. This grows wild in many Places of *England*, where, if it once gets into the Ground, its hard to get it out again. It flowers late, and its Fruit is not ripe till *September*.

Sambucus laciniatis foliis, in *Engliſh*, *Jagged Elder*. This is found on Hills in watry Woods. It flowers in *June*, and its Fruit is ripe in *Auguſt*.

Sambucus paluſtris ſive aquatica, in *Engliſh*, *Marſh Elder*. This is always found by Water-Sides, both here and in other Countries and Nations. It flowers, and the Fruit is ripe, as the laſt.

Sambucus roſea, in *Engliſh*, *The Elder-Roſe*. This is nurſed up only in Gardens, but delights beſt in moiſt Grounds. It flowers in *June*, and the Fruit is ripe in *Auguſt*.

Sambucus roſea racemoſa rubra, in *Engliſh*, *Red-berried Elder*. The Original of this is not known; but it is planted in Gardens by thoſe that are curious, and Lovers of rare Plants. It flowers, and the Fruit is ripe, as the laſt.

Sambucus vulgaris, in *Engliſh*, *Common Elder*. This grows not wild, but is planted in all Places, for Fences to Gardens, Vineyards, *&c.* and any Stick thereof put into the Ground will thrive and grow. It flowers and the Fruit is ripe, as the laſt.

Sambucus Plinii, *i. e.* Anagallis tertia Lobelii,

Samphire, or *Camphire*, is Crithmum; which ſee

Sana ſancta Indorum Lobelii. *i. e* Tabacco.

Sandalida Cretica, *i. e.* Lotus quadripinnatus, & Piſum quadratum; which ſee.

Sandatacha Arabum, *i. e.* Vernix ſive Gummi Juniperi.

Sandarax Serapionis, *i. e.* Sandaracha.

Sandiver, is *Glaſs-Wort*, *i. e.* Kali.

Sanders, in *Latin*, Santalum; which ſee.

Sanguinalis Maſcula, Cordi, *i. e.* Polygonum Fæmineum vel equiſetum paluſtre.

Sanguinella Matthioli, *i. e.* Coronopus.

Sanguinaria vel ſanguis, *i. e.* Coronopus.

Sangugnaria radix Germanorum, *i. e.* Geranium Tabermon majus.

Sanguisorba pimpinella vulgaris: *See* Pimpinella.

Sanguis Herculis, *i. e.* Helleborus albus; which ſee.

Sanguis Draconis Herba, *i. e.* Lapathum Sanguineum.

Sanicula Alpina, is Cortuſa Matthioli: *See* Cortuſa.

Sanicula trifolia, *i. e.* Cardamine trifolia: See the Culture under the Word *Cardamine*.

Sanicula Guttata, in *Engliſh*, *Spotted-Sanicle*.

Sanicula alba Germanorum, *i. e.* Dentaria coralloides.

Sanicle is, Diapenſia & Sanicula; which ſee.

Spotted Sanicle, in *Latin*, Sanicula guttata major.

Bear's-Ear Sanicle, in *Latin*, Sanicula alpina ſive Cortuſa Matthioli; which ſee.

Sant, *i. e.* Acacia vera.

Santalum album, Citrinum, rubrum, in *Engliſh*, *White*, *Yellow*, and *Red Sanders*.

Santalum album citrinum & rubrum, *White*, *Yellow*, *and Red Sanders*.

ders. In the Shops we find three Sorts of Sanders, whereof the white and the yellow are ſweet Woods, but the yellow is the ſweeter of the two; the red has no Scent. The Sanders Tree, as *Garcias* tells us, grows to be as large as the Walnut-Tree, having freſh-green Leaves like the Maſtick-Tree, and darkiſh-blue Flowers, the Fruit being like Cherries for Size, but without any Taſte; black when they are ripe, and quickly falling away. The Wood itſelf is without Scent, as it is ſaid, while it is growing and freſh, and ſmells ſweet only when it is dry. The white and the yellow Woods are ſo hard to be diſtinguiſhed before that Time, that we are told, that none but the *Indians*, who uſually fell thoſe Trees, know their Difference beforehand; or can tell which will prove better than the other, the chiefeſt Part for good Scent being the Heart of the Wood; and, as the Trees grow in ſeveral Places, ſo are their Virtues more or leſs, according as the Places of their Growth are different. The antient *Greeks* have made no Mention of it; but the *Arabians* only, who generally call it *Sandal*. It is a Native of the Iſland *Timar*, and of the Provinces of *Malacca*, *Chandama*, and thoſe of *Canarva*, *Decan*, *Surrat*, and *Sercanda*: The *Latins* call that Sort *Pallidum*, which others call *Citrinum*, from *Avicen*, who reckoning three Sorts, *viz*. *Citrinum*, *Rubrum*, *& Citrinum alterum vegens ad albedinem*, *quod quidam nominant Makaſſari*, *quod alii dicunt melius & validius*: Which Words in *Avicen*, explain the Word *Makaſſari*, which *Garcias* tells us he could not underſtand. They of *Mallabar*, have a certain ſweet Wood, like the white Sanders, but yet is not the Right, although they uſe it inſtead of the True, calling it *Samberane*, in the *Mallabar* Language. The third Sanders differs much from both the former, both in Place, growing far from the others, and in Form, Colour, and Scent: It differs alſo from the *Braſil* Wood, in that Sanders is neither ſweet in Taſte, nor gives any Dye, as the *Braſil* does. And, beſides, the Sanders is heavier than it, and will ſink in Water: It is alſo a harder and ſhorter-grained Wood, and more brittle. They are all cooling and cordial, and uſed together in many cordial Medicines; but the white and the yellow are the more cordial and comfortable, by Reaſon of their Sweetneſs: The red is more cooling and binding; which Quality, however, neither of the other want, although they poſſeſs it in a leſs Proportion; for the red is uſed often to ſtay Defluctions of thin Rheum from the Head, and to cool hot Inflammations, hot Gouts, and is good in hot Agues to cool and temper the Heat: But the white and yellow are both Cordial and Cephalick, apply'd with Roſe-Water to the Temples; procuring Eaſe in the Head-Ach; and are good for weak and fainting Stomachs, through Heat: They are uſeful if apply'd in Epithemes or Fomentations, both for the Stomach and Palpitations of the Heart: They procure Alacrity and Mirth, which Qualities are attributed to the yellow more than the white, which is uſed alſo to ſtop and bind Fluxes of the Sperm in Man or Woman. The Powder taken in a raw Egg, or ſteeped in red Wine, and kept in an hot Bath, or in hot Embers cloſe ſtopped up all Night, and then ſtrained forth and drank Mornings and Evenings ſtops the Gonorhea, or running of the Reins in Men, and the Fluor Albus in Women; apply'd alſo to Maids or Womens great Breaſts, mixed with the Juice of Purſlain, it abates their Greatneſs, and hinders their growing over large.

SANTALUS, vel pſeudo ſantalus Cretica, in *Engliſh*, *Baſtard red Sanders of Candy*.

SAN-

Santolina & ſantonicum, *i. e.* Abrotanum fæmineum.

Santolina Cretica Alpini, *i. e.* Stæchas citrina, Cretica flore amplo.

Sapinus, *i. e.* Picea, ſive abies rubra.

Saponaria Anglica folio fiſtulato, in *Engliſh*, *Hollow-leafed Sopewort*. This was found to grow in the little Grove, call'd the *Spinny*, near unto *Lichborrow* in *Northamptonſhire*, and no where elſe. It flowers in *July*, and continues all *Auguſt* and Part of *September*, before it is ſpent.

Saponaria vulgaris, in *Engliſh*, *Common Sopewort, or Bruiſwort*. This grows wild in wet low Grounds here, and by Brooks and running Waters; and for the Flower's Sake, is brought into many Country Gardens, to ſerve to deck up their Houſes. It flowers in *July*, and continues all *Auguſt*, and Part of *September*, before it is quite ſpent.

Saracen's Conſound, in *Latin*, Solidago Saracenica; which ſee.

Saracen's Birthwort. See *Birthwort*.

Sarabug, *i. e.* Hyacinthus Lilliifolius.

Sarcophago Cretenſibus, *i. e.* Dentillaria Rondeletii.

Scardianæ glandes, *i. e.* Caſtaneæ nuces.

Sardonia herba, *i. e.* Ranunculus Sardonius.

Sargazo & ſarguaſo, *i. e.* Lenticula marina.

Sari Theophraſti, *i. e.* Papyri ſpecies.

White Sattin-Flower, in *Latin*, Viola lunaris, ſive bulbonach; which ſee.

Saxiphagon, *i. e.* Betonica.

Sassifica Italorum, *i. e.* Tragopogon purpureum.

Sassifragia Italorum, *i. e.* Saſſafras.

Sassaphras & ſaſſafras, in *Engliſh*, *The Saſſafras or Ague-Tree*.

Satureia, *Savoury*.

Satureia vulgaris, *Winter Savoury*. The common Winter Savory is a ſmall and low buſhy Herb, very like unto Hyſop, but not much above a Foot high, with ſeveral ſmall hard Branches, and hard dark-green Leaves thereon, as thick ſet as Hyſop, and ſometimes but with four Leaves ſet at a Joint, of a reaſonable ſtrong Scent, yet not ſo much as the Summer Kind. The Flowers are of a pale-purpliſh Colour, ſet at ſeveral Diſtances at the Tops of the Stalks, and Leaves under them. The Root has ſeveral ſmall Strings thereat, and abides with green Leaves all the Winter, and is more commonly propagated by Slipping than Sowing.

Satureia Hortenſis, *Summer Savoury*. This is a ſmall tender Herb growing up with ſeveral brittle Branches, ſlenderly and ſparſedly ſet with two long narrow Leaves at each Joint; ſoft in handling, and of a ſtrong and quicker Scent and Taſte. The Flowers are ſmall and purpliſh, ſet at the Joints, with two Leaves under them, up to the Tops of the Stalks. The Seed is of a dark Colour, bigger than Thyme-Seed by half. The Roots have fewer Strings, and periſh every Year, and muſt be new ſown.

Satureia ſpicata Juliani, *Rock Savoury*. Rock Savoury has many ſlender, hard, and woody, browniſh Stalks, about a Foot long, whereon grow at ſeveral Spaces, many very ſmall and narrow Leaves, very like to the Leaves of the true Thyme, but ſomewhat longer, of a ſharp quick Taſte, and of a ſtrong ſweet Scent. At the Tops of the Branches come forth many ſpiked Heads of ſmall Leaves, and out of them thruſt forth purpliſh Flowers, which afterwards give a ſmall browniſh Seed, more like

Thyme

Thyme than Savoury. The whole Plant will be ſometimes of a ſad purpliſh Colour, daſh'd over with a white Mealineſs, as for the moſt part, all Sea Plants are. This ſeldom endures a Winter with us.

SATUREIA Cretica legitima, ſive thymbra, *The true Savoury of Candy.* The true Savoury of *Candy* branches forth from the Ground like Thyme, with many purpliſh ſquare Branches, covered over with a rough or hairy Down. From the lower Joints of the Stalks, come always two Branches, and two Leaves ſet at them; and ſo in like manner, all along the Branches, two at every Joint, one againſt another on the contrary Side, and are very like unto the Leaves of the true Thyme, but ſomewhat hairy, of a ſweet Scent, and ſharp Taſte, between Thyme and Savoury. On the Tops of the Branches, at certain Diſtances one above another, grow forth Heads or Tufts of green Leaves, from among which ſtart forth many purpliſh Flowers, like unto Thyme, ſtanding in browniſh Husks. The Seed is of a blackiſh-brown Colour, very like unto Thyme. The Root is ſomewhat long, hard, and woody, with ſome ſmall blackiſh Fibres growing from it; and will as hardly winter with us as the laſt, although the lower Branches that lie on the Ground, are apt to take Root, which ſhews, that in the natural Place where it feels no cold Winter, it ſpreads and increaſes.

SATUREIA cretica ſpinoſa, *Prickly Savoury of Candy. Pona*, in his *Italian* Deſcription of *Mount Baldus*, makes mention of this Savoury, but without any Deſcription or further Relation: Whereby I gather, that there is ſmall Difference between it and the laſt, except that (as in the *Chamædris Spinoſa*,) the Branches have ſmall Prickles on them at the Ends; and therefore I cannot give any further Account of it, having not ſeen it. *Bauhinus* has made mention of another, receiv'd from *Contarenus* for *Thymbra*; and, as he ſays, is the *Satureia Dioſcoridis* by *Matthiolus*; but becauſe I do not think it to be a Savoury, I ſhall take no Notice of it here.

SATYRIUM verum, *i. e.* Tulipa; which ſee.

SATYRIUM & ſatyrion, *i. e.* Orchis; which ſee.

Savine, in *Latin*, Sabina.

Savoury, is Satureia; which ſee.

Red Sattin-Flower, in *Latin*, Hedyſarum clypeatum; which ſee.

SAXIFRAGA, *Saxifrage or Breakſtone.*

SAXIFRAGA, *Saxifrage or Breakſtone.* There are many Sorts of Herbs which bear the Name of Saxifrage, from the Effects in breaking or expelling the Stone, but are much differing in Form one from another. Their Varieties are as follows:

SAXIFRAGA alba vulgaris, *The common white Saxifrage or Breakſtone.* This white Saxifrage, which is moſt common in *England*, has a few ſmall reddiſh Bulbs or Roots, covered with ſome Skins, lying among ſeveral ſmall blackiſh Fibres, which ſend forth ſeveral round, faint, or yellowiſh-green Leaves, and greyiſh underneath, lying upon the Ground, unevenly indented about the Edges, and ſomewhat hairy, every one upon a little Foot-ſtalk; from whence riſes up a round, browniſh, hairy, green Stalk, two or three Foot high, with a few ſuch like round Leaves thereon as grow below, but ſmaller, and branched ſomewhat at the Top; whereon ſtand pretty large white Flowers, of five Leaves apiece, with ſome yellow Threads in the Middle, ſtanding in long creſted browniſh-green Husks. After the Flowers are paſt, there follows a round hard Head, double forked at the Top; wherein is contain'd

ſmall

ſmall blackiſh Seed, but uſually they fall away without any Seed. This however does not produce that which is called white Saxifrage Seed, and is uſed.

SAXIFRAGA alba altera bulbifera, *Mountain white bulbous Saxifrage.* This other white Saxifrage is very like the former in many Parts, but hath ſome Differences to diſtinguiſh it; as firſt, in the Roots, which although they are round, red, and bulbous, like the other, yet are they twice as great, and made, as it were, of Scales or Cloves, one laid upon another, like the Root of a Lilly. The Leaves are round and hairy, but ſomewhat leſſer, with browniſh Foot-ſtalks. The Stalks are greater, having Leaves thereon, as in the former; but at every Joint, with the Leaf, comes forth a ſmall Bulb, like thoſe at the Root, which when it is thorough ripe, will produce a Plant, as the Bulbs of the bulbed Lilly, or of the bulbed Coral Root will. The Flowers and Heads with Seed are alike.

SAXIFRAGA alba Alpina, *Mountain Saxifrage without bulbous Roots.* This Mountain Saxifrage grows ſo like the firſt white Saxifrage, that *Bauhinus* takes it to be the ſame; but there is ſome Difference in it, firſt, in that it ſprings up with fewer Leaves near the Ground, yet round, and like to the white Saxifrage; and then, although it has ſmall Stalks, with Leaves thereon like it, yet at the Tops it has pale yellowiſh Flowers; and, laſtly, the Roots are wholly compoſed of long Strings or Fibres, not having any of thoſe ſmall Knots or Bulbs which are obſervable in the former.

SAXIFRAGA alba Petræa, *White Rock Saxifrage.* This white Rock or Mountain Saxifrage, ſends forth from a ſmall, long, reddiſh Root, ſomewhat fibrous, many hairy Leaves, longer and deeper cut in on the Edges than thoſe of the former, among which riſes up a browniſh hairy Stalk, about a Foot and a half high, ſtored with Branches from the Bottom to the Top, at the Ends whereof ſtand the Flowers in green Husks, conſiſting of five very white Petals apiece, having ſome yellowiſh Threads in the Middle, ſtanding about a Head or Umbel, which in Time comes to be the Seed Veſſel, containing many ſmall Seed. The Taſte of the Leaves are ſweetiſh at the firſt, but a little ſharp afterwards. We have this Sort with double Flowers. This may be raiſed from Seed in *March*, or by Off-ſets from the Root.

SAXIFRAGA aurea, *Golden Saxifrage.* Golden Saxifrage is a ſmall low Herb, having many round Leaves lying on the Ground, bluntly indented about the Edges, ſomewhat like the former common Saxifrage, but not hairy, ſomewhat thicker alſo, and of a darker-green Colour, among which riſe up divers ſlender and weak Stalks, little more than an Hand's Breadth high, with ſuch like Leaves on them, as thoſe which grow below up to the Tops, where among the Leaves come very ſmall yellow Flowers, not eaſily obſerved, and falling away ſo quickly, that they are ſeldom ſeen with them; and after they are paſt, there appear in their Places, ſmall round Heads, where is contain'd ſmall round reddiſh Seed: The Root is compoſed of a Number of ſmall Strings or Fibres. The whole Plant is almoſt inſipid, or without Taſte, ſo that it may hardly be judged to be effectual to diſſolve or expel the Stone.

SAXIFRAGA vera Dioſcoridis, Matthioli, *&c. Matthiolus's true Saxifrage of Dioſcorides.* The true Saxifrage of *Dioſcorides*, according to the Judgment of *Matthiolus* and others, is a ſmall, low, ſhrubby Plant, that ſends forth divers ſmall woody, and ſomewhat hairy

hairy Stalks, full of Joints, cloſe ſet to one another, having divers ſmall ſhort and whitiſh narrow Leaves, growing many together at every Joint. At the Top whereof come forth very ſmall purpliſh white Flowers, ſet with ſome Leaves under them. This ſomewhat reſembles Thyme in the Lowneſs and Manner of growing, but has no ſuch ſweet Scent, or hot ſharp Taſte, whereby it may be known to be a different Plant.

SAXIFRAGA major Italorum Matthioli, *Matthiolus's Italian great Saxifrage*. The great Saxifrage of the *Italians*, as *Matthiolus* informs us, has a great woody Stem, of the Bigneſs of one's Finger, toward the lower End, full of Chinks, or Clefts, ſpreading very thick, with many ſlender, hard, whitiſh Branches, full of Joints, and two ſmall, long, whitiſh-green pointed Leaves, ſet at every Joint, very like Pink Leaves, and many other ſmaller and ſhorter ſtanding with them. The Flowers ſtand at the Tops of the Branches, in whitiſh-green Husks, conſiſting of five, and ſometimes ſix, ſmall white Petals, indented at the Ends, of a ſweet Smell, ſtanding above the Husks, laid open like a little Star, after which follow ſmall, round, and ſomewhat long Heads, full of ſmall reddiſh round Seed, much leſs than that of Poppy. *Lobel* and *Pena* ſuppoſe that this Saxifrage is the ſame that they have ſet forth in their *Adverſaria*, but that in our Climate it grows not ſo great and woody.

SAXIFRAGA Anglica Lobelii Occidentalium, *Lobel's Weſt Country Saxifrage*. This Plant, *Lobel* tells us, is very like the former, but that the Flowers are white, and grow in ſmall Tufts at the Tops of the ſmall Stalks, and the whole Plant is white.

SAXIFRAGA paluſtris Anglica, *Mr. Goodyer's Marſh Saxifrage*. This has many Leaves, about an Inch long, very ſmall and narrow, lying next the Root, among which riſe up divers ſlender round Stalks, about half a Foot high, full of Joints, and branched here and there, bringing at the Joints the like ſmall Leaves, many together, but two, for the moſt part, longer than the reſt, growing ſmaller and ſhorter up to the Tops, where grows one indifferent large white Flower, made of five round-pointed Petals, with ſome white Chives in the Middle. The Root is ſmall and fibrous.

SAXIFRAGA Cretica prior Alpino, *Alpinus's firſt Candy Saxifrage*. From a ſmall, long, white Root, with a few ſmall Fibres at the Head, comes forth a hard, white, woody Stalk, divided into many ſmall Branches, ſubdivided alſo into leſſer, which lean downwards, ſet at each Joint with two ſmall, long, and pointed Leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of *Tragoriganum*, or *Goat's Marjoram*, and about the ſame Bigneſs. The Flowers are ſmall, made of many white Threads ſet together, ſtanding between the Petals. This is wholly without either Smell or Taſte.

SAXIFRAGA Cretica altera Alpino, *Alpinus's other Candy Saxifrage*. This Saxifrage grows in barren dry Ground, and is very like to a ſmall Pink, for the Leaves and Manner of growing; but the Flowers ſtand at the Tops of the Branches in Tufts or Umbels, of a pale-reddiſh Colour. This is of an aſtringent and drying Taſte, with a little Acrimony.

SAXIFRAGA montana Neapolitana, *Mountain Saxifrage of Naples*. This ſmall Saxifrage *Columna* found growing out of the Chinks of rocky ſteep Hills. It bears two narrow long Leaves, at each Joint of the Stalks, very like thoſe of *Matthiolus's great Saxifrage*, but ſomewhat broader, ſofter, and whitiſh, with ſome ſmall ones ſet with them, where alſo riſe Branches, bearing white Flowers at the Tops, made of four ſmall pointed

Pe-

Petals apiece, with many ſmall Threads in the Middle, and are ſucceeded by ſmall, round, skinny Heads, with ſmall brown Seed within them. The Root is made of many ſmall Threads.

SAXIFRAGA maritima Neapolitana, *The Sea Saxifrage of Naples.* This is another Sort of the laſt deſcribed, growing on the Walls near the Sea at *Naples*, being twice as big as the former, and having bluſh-coloured Flowers in Autumn, and afterwards long-pointed Seed-Veſſels, and ſmall brown Seeds in them. This creeps on the Ground, and ſtands upright when it flowers.

SAXIFRAGA Bavarica, *The Saxifrage of Bavaria.* The Saxifrage of *Bavaria* ſpreads upon the Ground, with a Number of ſlender round Branches, divided into others, ſet full of Leaves, two at every Joint, which are narrow, ſomewhat long and thick, and of a pale-green Colour. At the Top of every ſmall Branch ſtands one Flower, ſet in a ſmall Cup, or Husk, of whitiſh-green Leaves, of which Colour the Stalks are alſo, conſiſting of five ſmall, pure, white Petals, pointed at the Ends, and ſometimes a little jagged about the Brims, and with a Waſh of Purple, laid open like a little Star, with ſome pale-coloured Threads in the Middle. The Heads are ſmall, round, and ſomewhat long, containing ſmall, flat, black, and ſhining Seeds. The Root is ſmall and white, and grows deep in the Ground. This may alſo be raiſed from Seeds ſown in *March.*

Saw-Wort, in *Latin*, Serratula.

Sauce-alone, or *Jack in the Hedge*, is Aliaria; which ſee.

Scabwort, is *Elecampane*, *i. e.* Enula Campana; which ſee.

Scabious, in *Latin*, Scabioſa.

SCABIOSA vulgaris pratenſis, *The common Field Scabious.* The common Field Scabious grows up with many hairy, ſoft, whitiſh-green Leaves, ſome whereof are either not at all jagged, or divided on the Edges, or very little; others are much rent and divided on the Sides, and have Threads in them, which upon the breaking, may be plainly ſeen, which are not found in divers other Sorts. From among theſe Leaves riſe up divers round, hairy, green Stalks, three or four Foot high, with ſuch like hairy green Leaves on them, but more deeply and finely divided, branched forth a little. At the Tops whereof, which are naked and bare of Leaves for a good Space, ſtand round Heads of Flowers, of a pale-blue Colour, many ſet together in a Head; the outermoſt whereof are larger than the inward, with many Threads alſo in the Middle, ſomewhat flat at the Top, as the Head with Seed is likewiſe. The Root is great, white, and thick, growing down deep into the Ground, and abides many Years. This is raiſed from Seed in *March*, or the Roots may be then tranſplanted.

SCABIOSA minor compeſtris, *The leſſer Field Scabious.* This leſſer Sort is like the former almoſt in all Things, but that the Leaves are not ſo large, nor deeply jagged, nor the Stalks riſe ſo high, nor the Flowers ſo great or large; yet of the ſame pale-blue Colour. Some ſuppoſe this Difference proceeds only from the Rankneſs of the Ground where they grow; but this is always obſerved to be no greater wherever it is found, although it grow in the ſame, or as rank Ground as the other.

SCABIOSA major ſegetum, *Corn Scabious.* This Corn Scabious alſo differs little from the firſt, but that it is greater in all Reſpects, the Leaves being larger, with greater Diviſions, and ſome whole Leaves with them alſo. The Stalks are greater and ſtronger, and the Flowers larger, more laid open, and not ſo cloſely preſſed

preſſed together, but of the ſame pale-blue Colour, yet a little more declining to purple. The Root of this runs not deep into the Ground, but rather creeps under the upper Cruſt of the Earth. It may be raiſed from Seed in *March*.

SCABIOSA Pannonica flore albo, *White Scabious of Hungary*. This great white Scabious of *Hungary* has large Stalks, three Foot high at the leaſt, whereon grow at every Joint, two Leaves, one againſt another, very much and finely cut in, and jagged on the Edges, more than any of the former Sorts of Scabious; but thoſe that grow next the Ground are broader, ſofter in handling, and more hairy, and only dented about the Edges, and not divided, ſo that one would not think them to be the Leaves of a Scabious. The Stalks are branched, and bring Flowers like unto other Scabiouſes; but of a pure white Colour, and the outermoſt Row of Flowers, for the moſt part, being twice as large as any of the reſt, with white Threads in the Middle of them, tipp'd with blue. The Seed which follows, is long and brown, like the reſt, which falling when it is ripe, ſprings afreſh before the Winter, and abides till they have Seed again the next Year, for the Root periſhes yearly. You may ſow this Seed as ſoon as 'tis ripe.

SCABIOSA minima Ovilla dicta, *Small Sheep's Scabious*. This ſmall Scabious has ſeveral whitiſh-green Leaves near the Ground, divided on both Sides, one on each Side, making every Leaf ſeem like the ſmall Sage-Leaf, call'd *Sage of Vertue*, that has ſmall Pieces of Leaves, like Ears on each Side thereof, but a little dented about the Ends. The ſmall low Stalks are furniſhed likewiſe, with ſuch like Leaves but leſſer, and ſmall bluiſh Flowers or Heads on them, like the other Field Scabious, but leſſer.

SCABIOSA æſtivalis Cluſii, *Cluſius's Summer Scabious*. The Stalk of this is about four Foot long, and bears long Leaves, ſet by Couples, which are long and ſomewhat broad, and a little rent or cut at the Bottom. The Flowers grow in ſeveral Branches at the Tops, of a pale-blue Colour. The Root periſhes every Year. This is raiſed from Seed in *March*.

SCABIOSA arborea Cretica Alpino, *Alpinus's ſhrubby Scabious of Candy*. This Scabious has a thick whitiſh Stem next the Ground; from whence riſe ſeveral long Branches, ſet at a certain Diſtance, with five, ſix, ſeven, or more Leaves at a Space, each of them ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of the true Houſleek, but hoary-white. The Tops of the Branches have two or three large Flowers, ſtanding on ſlender long Footſtalks together, like unto the common Sort for the Faſhion, but of a delayed, or pale-bluſh Colour; after which ſucceeds ſmall Seed. This muſt be kept in a Greenhouſe in the Winter, and may be increaſed by Seed in *March*.

SCABIOSA montana maxima, *The greateſt Mountain Scabious*. This great Mountain Scabious has many very large-winged, dark-green Leaves, which are very much cut in on both Sides, into ſeveral Parts to the middle Rib, and each Part finely indented about the Edges; many Leaves being a Foot, or ſometimes more in Length; from among which riſe up ſeveral hard woody Stalks, ſometimes four or five Foot high, but more uſually about three Foot high, branching towards the Tops into ſome other ſmall Stems, at the Tops of which ſtands one large, great, round, blackiſh-green Head; from whence ſhoot forth divers Flowers, like thoſe of the other Scabiouſes, with Threads in the Middle of them in the like Manner; but each Bud before it is blown, is more yellow than when it is open, and has ſtood any Time, which yet at the

Perfec-

Perfection, are of a pale-yellowiſh Colour; in which Heads, when the Flowers are paſt, grow long, rough, dark-coloured Seed, which being ſhed upon the Ground, as ſoon as they are ripe, will ſoon ſpring up before the Winter, and will abide green all Winter Time, and ſhoot up and flower for the moſt part the next Year following; yet the old Root periſhes not after Seed Time, but abides many Years and may be tranſplanted early in the Spring.

Scabiosa montana glabro folio, *Mountain Scabious with ſmooth Leaves.* This Mountain Scabious is a low Plant, in compariſon of the former, for it ſeldom riſes above a Foot high, bearing many ſhining-green Leaves, ſmooth, ſoft, and full of Juice, yet divided or cut in on the Edges, like the ordinary Field Scabious, and each of the Diviſions dented a little about the Edges. Upon the Flowerſtalks grow the like Leaves, two always at a Joint, but much more divided than the loweſt, and flowers at the Tops, as in the other Sorts of Scabious; of fine bleuiſh-purple Colour, with blackiſh Threads at the Foot of every Flower on the Inſide. The Seed is like the other Sorts, and the Root is long, blackiſh, and long laſting after Seed Time. It may be raiſed from Seed in *March*, or tranſplanted early in the Spring.

Scabiosa montana Dentis leonis folio, *Scabious with Dandelion Leaves.* This Scabious differs little from the other Sorts of Scabious, but in the Leaves, which being ſomewhat hairy, and broad at the Bottom compaſſing the Stalks, are ſo divided on the Edges, as a Dandelion Leaf is; the lower Diviſion of the Leaves being blunt at the Points, and the uppermoſt ſharp, yet all dented about the Edges: The Stalks being hairy, and about two Foot high, are divided toward the Tops into Branches, having two Leaves at the Joints, joined together like the Leaves of the Teaſell, ſo that they will hold Water. The Flowers that grow at the Tops, are of a pale-bleuiſh Colour like the reſt.

Scabiosa prolifera, *Many flowered Scabious, or Hen and Chicken Scabious* This kind of Scabious bears many Heads of ſmall Flowers, compaſſing the greater, as is ſeen in ſome Daizies, Marigolds, and ſome other Herbs: It is of two Sorts; one that hath its Leaves cut or divided into ſome broader and larger Diviſions than the other: The Branches towards the Tops where the Flowers ſtand are bare or naked, without Leaves, only under the very Heads, where there ſtand three or four ſmall Leaves, very finely cut, almoſt as ſmall as Fennel; round about the middle Heads of Flowers, all alike both for Colour and Faſhion, which are like the ordinary Scabious. Theſe give Seeds like other Sorts, and periſh after Seed Time, and either riſe again of their own ſowing, or being gathered, muſt be new ſown either in *September* or *March*.

Scabiosa argentea anguſtifolia, *Silver-leaved Scabious.* This Scabious, from a hard woody Root, ſends forth three or four Stalks, with many very long and narrow Leaves, almoſt like Graſs, but of a fine white Silver-like Colour, ſet without Order thereon; the Tops of the Stalks are not branched at all, but bare and naked for a good Space, bearing one Flower at the Head, white and woolly underneath, but of a pale-blue Colour above, as other Scabiouſes are.

Scabiosa Neapolitana folio Sinapi ſylveſtris, *The Globe Scabious of Naples.* This Scabious has a Flower-Stalk of a Foot and a half high, divided from the Bottom into long Branches, having two long ſmooth Leaves divided to the middle Rib on both

both Sides; and each divided Part being again divided ſomewhat like the Leaves of wild Muſtard, ſtanding at each Joint. The Flowers that ſtand ſingle at the Tops of every Stalk are of a middle Size, and very round at the Head, from whence it took the Name: For the Heads of the former Sorts are ſomewhat flat at the Tops, and are of a reddiſh Colour; the Seeds are ſmall, and the Roots periſhing after Seed-Time, for the moſt Part. This may be ſown in *March*.

Scabiosa flore albo gemino, *Double-flowered white Scabious.* The Stalks of this grow high and ſtrong, ſtanding upright, and the Flowers are large, ſometimes but one at the Tops of the Branches, but moſt uſually two ſtanding together, and ſometimes three, of a pure white Colour; and after they are paſt, the Heads with Seed appear roundiſh, or of a Conick Figure. The Roots hereof abide many Years, and may be tranſplanted early in the Spring.

Scabiosa globularia foliis ſerratis, *The Globe Scabious with cut Leaves.* This *Globe Scabious* is of a middle Size, about a Foot and a half high, and hath all its Leaves, both on the lower Parts of the Stalks, and at the Foot of them, ſomewhat long, narrow, and pointed at the Ends, deeply indented at the lower Parts of them. Thoſe that grow higheſt, near the Flowers, are much more cut in than the others; the Flowers which ſtand at the Tops of the ſlender Stalks, being divided into one or two Parts, are very round and cloſe ſet together, of the like pale blue Colour as in other Sorts, or rather a little more purpliſh, like Flowers of *Devil's-Bit*. But about *Louvaine*, as *Lobel* tells us, it is found with white Flowers; the Seed is ſmall, but long and ſomewhat rough, like other Sorts. The Root is ſmall and long, not abiding after it hath given Seed. The Seed ſhould be ſown in *September* or *March*.

Scabiosa Globularia Bellidis foliis, *Globe Scabious with ſmall Daizy Leaves.* This Globe Scabious, according to *Cluſius*, creeps upon the Ground, with trailing Branches, taking Root as they ſpread, ſet with many fat thick Leaves, ſmooth and green, not dented at all on the Edges, and blunt or round-pointed, ſomewhat like the Leaves of the ſmall Garden Daizy, or Globularia, called *blue Daizy*, being ſmall and narrow at the lower End, and broadeſt towards the upper End: From the Extremities of which trailing Branch ariſe ſlender naked Stalks, about half a Foot high, bearing on each of them a round Ball or Head, greater than any of the Globularies, yet leſſer than thoſe of the Field Scabious; full of ſmall Flowers, of a more deep-purple Colour than the other Sorts of Scabious; after which comes ſmall Seed, leſſer than in any of the former.

Scabiosa tenuifolia capitulo globoſo, *Globe-flowered Scabious with thin cut Leaves.* This finely cut Scabious has the lower Leaves more finely cut in on the Edges than any of the former; but thoſe on the Stalks are always two ſet at a Joint, and are much more finely cut into ſmaller Parts, than them at the Tops, where the Flowers ſtand in round Heads, of the ſame purpliſh pale-blue Colour that is in the ordinary Sorts of Scabious.

Scabiosa tenuifolia altera elatior, *Another ſmall-leafed Globe Scabious.* This other riſeth up more upright with a ſingle ſlender Stalk, having at the lower Joints two or three ſmall narrow Leaves ſet on finely, indented about the Edges; but thoſe at the higheſt Part of the Stalk ſtand by Cou-

ples. The Flowers are ſmall and round, but like in Colour to the other Sorts.

Scabiosa Hiſpanica major, *The great Spaniſh Scabious.* This greater *Spaniſh Scabious* has large ſoft woolly Leaves, much cut in on both Edges, like the Leaves of the great Field or Corn Scabious; each Part alſo dented about the Edges, the Stalks riſe to the Height of two Foot, bearing ſuch like Leaves at the Joints, but ſmaller up to the Tops, where they branch forth into ſeveral ſmall Sprigs, bearing every one a Head of many Flowers, like the other Sorts of Scabious, but each made of harder and ſtiffer Skins, of a whitiſh Colour; in whoſe Places, after they are paſt, the Cups wherein they ſtood, appear like black Stars, with divers Points, wherein the Seed is contained, which is ſomewhat long, thick, and hairy, like the other Sorts: The Root is thick and white, like the common kind, but periſhes every Year after it has born Flower or Seed. We ſow the Seed for this either in *September*, or early in the Spring.

Scabiosa Hiſpanica minor, *The leſſer Spaniſh Scabious.* The leſſer *Spaniſh* Scabious, is in Figure like the former great Sort, but that this is leſſer in every Part, and the Leaves are more finely cut in; and the Flowers of this of a bluiſh purple Colour.

Scabiosa arborea Cretica Ponæ, *Pona's Shrub Scabious of Candy.* This Candy Scabious riſes up with a woody Stalk, from whence ſpring ſeveral hard and woody Branches, white all over, as the Leaves are alſo, which are thick ſet upon the Stalk, but without any Diviſion or Indenting at the Edges, being whole like unto the great Cyanus, or Blue-Bottle: At the End of the Branches come forth ſmall naked Stalks, bearing a Head of Flowers, very like the former great *Spaniſh Scabious*, but of a pale reddiſh Colour: The Seed contained in thoſe Star-like Husks, are ſmaller, and ſmell a little ſweeter than other Sorts of Scabious generally do. The Root is long and hard, divided into many Parts, and holding its green Leaves all the Winter, but is not able to endure the Sharpneſs of our Froſts and Colds, therefore requires the Shelter of a Green-houſe. *Camerarius* mentions a Scabious, which he calls Gallica, like to this, but only he tells us that his Sort has ſmall long blackiſh Leaves, whereas this has white and woolly Leaves.

Scabiosa ſtellata minima, *Small Star-like Scabious.* This ſmall Scabious is very like the ſmaller *Spaniſh* Scabious, having many narrow Leaves, about two Inches long, much cut in and divided on the Edges; the Flower-Stalk is ſcarce half a Foot long, with Leaves like the former, and has ſmall pale bluiſh Flowers, as in the *Spaniſh* kind: The Husks likewiſe have divers Points, ſtanding open, ſpread like a Star, from the Middle whereof come forth five ſmall long reddiſh Threads, like Hairs, ſtanding out of the Husks. The Seed is ſmall, but like the other; the Root is ſmall, and periſhes every Year. We ſow the Seed of this early in the Spring.

Scabiosa flore albo, *White flowered Scabious.* The white Scabious has many long Leaves, very much jagged or cut in on both Sides, of a middle Size. The Stalks riſe about a Foot and a half high, or ſomewhat higher, at the Tops whereof grow round Heads, thick ſet with Flowers, like in all Points to the Field-Scabious, but of a Milk-white Colour.

Scabiosa rubra Auſtriaca, *Red Scabious of Auſtria.* This red Scabious hath many Leaves lying upon the Ground, very like *Devil's-Bit*, but not ſo large, being ſhorter and ſnipt, of a light-green Colour: The Stalks have

ſeveral

ſeveral ſuch Leaves on them, ſet by Couples at the Joints, but not ſo large as thoſe which grow below; at the Tops come ſmall Heads of Flowers, each conſiſting of five Petals, the biggeſt Flowers ſtanding round about in the outer Compaſs, as is uſual almoſt in all the Kinds of Scabious, of a fine light purple or red Colour: After the Flowers are paſt, come the Seeds, which are ſomething long and round, ſet with certain Hairs at the Head like a Star. The Root is compoſed of a Number of ſlender Strings.

Scabiosa rubra Indica, *Red-flowered Indian Scabious.* This *Indian* Scabious has many large green Leaves lying on the Ground, jagged or cut in on both Sides to the middle Rib, every Piece whereof is narrower than at the lower End. Among theſe Leaves riſe up many ſlender and weak Stalks, yet ſtanding upright for the moſt Part, ſet with ſmall jagged Leaves at certain Diſtances, two or three at every Joint, branching forth at the Top into other ſmaller Branches, bearing every one an Head of Flowers, like in Form to other Scabiouſes, but of an excellent deep-crimſon Colour, of no Scent at all: After which come ſmall roundiſh Seed, like the Field Scabious. The Root is long and round, compaſſed with a great many ſmall Fibres, and periſhes uſually as ſoon as it has perfected its Seed; otherwiſe, if it do not flower the firſt Year, and be carefully defended from the Extremity of Winter, it will flower early the next Year, as all other Annuals will do. Theſe may all be raiſed from Seed ſown in *March*, or at the End of Summer, as ſoon as they are ripe.

Scala-Cœli, *i. e.* Polygonatum.

Scamonia Syriaca legitima, *The true Scammony.* This grows in *Syria*, and the farther Eaſten Parts, where no Froſt is felt, and is therefore to be kept ſafe in theſe cold Climates; it requires ſome Vault or Stove, or other convenient Place. It flouriſhes here in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, but perfects not the Seed with us.

Scamonia Macrorfryza Cretica, *Long-rooted Scammony of Candy.* This grows in *Candy*, and flouriſhes in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, and is raiſed by Seed ſown in *October*. It requires Warmth.

Scamonia Monſpeliaca dicta, *French Baſtard Scammony.* This grows near the Sea-Side in *Montpelier*, and *Valentia* in *Spain*. It flouriſhes in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, but perfects not the Seed here.

Scamonia rotundifolia Virginiana. This grows in *Virginia*. It flowers in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, but perfects not the Seed with us.

Scammony, Scamonia, or Scamonium.

Scammonium Americanum Dodonæi, *i. e.* Mechoacan.

Scamnagati Cretenſium, *i. e.* Cichorium Spinoſum.

Scandulachrum, *i. e.* Thlaſpi.

Scaniola, *i. e.* Seriola.

Scapus, is an upright Stalk riſing in the Manner of a Column, in *Engliſh*, a *Shaft*.

Scarlet-Oak, in *Latin*, Ilex aquifolia ſive Coccigera; which ſee.

Scar-wort, in *Latin*, Lepidium Monſpeliacum Dentellaria dictum; which ſee.

Scarovotana Cretenſium, *i. e.* Phaſiolus.

Scarlatea, *i. e.* Armerius; which ſee.

Sceptrum & Eriſiſceptrum Plinii, *i. e.* Aſpalathus.

Scutum Cœli & Scutellum, *i. e.* Umbilicus veneris.

Scelerata Apulei, *i. e.* Ranunculus paluſtris.

SCHENNA Arabum, *i. e.* Abſinthium Santonicum vel Semen ad lumbricos.

SCHENNA Græcorum modernorum, *i. e.* Cyprus Plinii.

Sciatica Creſſes, in *Latin*, Iberis Cardamantica; which ſee.

Scobs is uſed in Botany for *Sawduſt*.

SCHWADEN Germanorum, *i. e.* Oriza Germanica.

SCILOBROUBES Cretenſium, *i. e.* Napus Silveſtris Cretica.

SCISSIMA Gazæ, *i. e.* Fagus.

SCLAREA hortenſis, *i. e.* Horminum ſativum.

SCLAVONICA herba, *i. e.* Radix Cava.

SCOLETIUM, *i. e.* Chermes baccæ.

SCOLOPENDRIA & Scolopendrium, *i. e.* Ceterach ſive Aſplenium.

SCHOPARIA Belvidere dicta Italis, *i. e.* Linaria ſcoparia.

SCOPARIA, *i. e.* Linaria magna; ſee Linaria,

SCORDIUM, is *Water Germander*.

SCORDIUM alterum vel majus, *i. e.* Scorodonia.

SCORDIO affinis, *i. e.* Elephas Columnæ.

SCORODONIA ſive ſalvia boſci, & ſalvia agreſtis, in *Engliſh*, *Wood-Sage*. This grows wild in Woods, and Wood-Sides and Lanes; it flowers in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*.

SCORODOPRASSUM, in *Engliſh*, *Great Turkey Garlick*.

Scorpion-Graſs, in *Latin*, Scorpioides; which ſee.

Scorpion-Thorn, in *Latin*, Geniſta ſpinoſa major vulgaris, ſive Scorpius Theophraſti quem Gaza Nepam tranſtulit; which ſee.

SPINA, *i. e.* Geniſta ſpinoſa.

SCORPIOIDES album Geſneri & Scorpiuton, *i. e.* heliotropium.

SCORPIURUM, *i. e.* Heliotropium.

SCORSONERA, *Vipers-Graſs*.

SCORSONERA Græca Saxatilis & maritima, foliis varie laciniatis. The Root, which is a Foot long, as thick as a Man's Thumb, not very fibrous, produces a Stalk a Foot and a half high, ſtrait, brittle, hairy, ſtriped, pale Green, full of Sap, the lower Part furniſhed with Leaves hairy, ſtiff, ſeven or eight Inches long, three or four Inches broad, cut in deep as far as the Stalk, and notch'd unequally about the Edges. Thoſe Leaves that grow at the upper End of the Stalks, lie very far one from the other, are much ſmaller, raiſed with a large white Rib, in the ſame Manner as the lowermoſt ones: The laſt Leaves are ſmall, and notch'd only about the Rims; the Stalks ſometimes divide themſelves into Branches almoſt naked, each of which ſupports a Flower of an Inch and a half diameter, yellow, like that of the common Viper's-Graſs: The Demi-Fleurons are one Inch long, fiſtulous, and white at their firſt ſpringing, obtuſe, and notch'd at their Extremity, garniſhed at their opening of the Fiſtula, with a kind of a Sheath a-croſs, which runs a Thread with two Horns; each Fleuron bears upon an Embryo of Seed, thin and barbed. The Calix or Cup, is ſhaped like a little Pear, an Inch long, ſeven or eight Lines thick, cover'd with ſeveral Scales, that are pale, green, or reddiſh towards the Middle, but white and ſmall towards the Edges: The Demi-Fleurons are about twenty Lines long, white and fiſtulous in the Cup, yellow elſewhere, jut out about an Inch, ſquare, notch'd at the Point, two Lines broad. From the Fiſtula ariſes a Sheath three Lines long, which lets out a yellow Thread fork'd with Horns curling downwards. Each Demi-Fleuron bears upun an Embryo of Seed, white, a Line long, which comes in Time to be a Seed greyiſh, hairy, near a Line thick, channelled, two Lines and a half long, pointed at Bottom, full of white Pulp: This Seed is a little crooked, adorned with a Tuft nine or ten Lines long, of a dingy

dingy White approaching to Red, pretty dry and brittle, conſiſting of a dozen Hairs. Thus, by the Structure of the Seed, this Plant may be ranged under the Genus of *Catanance*.

SCORSONERA major Pannonica latifolia, in *Engliſh*, *The great Hungarian broad-leafed Viper's-Graſs*. This grows in many Places in *Germany* and *Hungary*: It flowers in *May*, and the Seed is ripe before the End of *June*.

SCORSONERA humilis latifolia Pannonica, in *Engliſh*, *The Dwarf Hungarian Viper's-Graſs*. This grows on the Hills by *Baden* in *Germany*, and flowers in *May*. The Seed is ripe before the End of *June*.

SCORSONERA minor anguſtifolia Pannonica, in *Engliſh*, *The ſmall Hungarian Viper's-graſs*. This is found in many Places in *Germany* and *Hungary*, and flowers in *May*. The Seed is ripe before the End of *June*.

SCORSONERA elatior anguſtifolia Pannonica, in *Engliſh*, *Tall narrow-leafed Purple Viper's-Graſs*. This grows on a ſmall Hill nigh unto *Stampten* in *Hungary*. It flowers and ſeeds as the former.

SCORSONERA minima tuberoſa radica Hiſpanica, in *Engliſh*, *The ſmall Spaniſh Viper's-Graſs*. This grows in *Spain*, and flowers and ſeeds as the reſt.

SCORSONERA Illyrica, in *Engliſh*, *Viper's-Graſs of Sclavony*. This was found in *Illyrica*, or *Sclavony*: It flowers and ſeeds as all the former.

SCROPHULARIA major vulgaris, *The ordinary great Figwort*. The common great Figwort ſends forth many great ſtrong, hard, ſquare, brown Stalks, three or four Foot high, whereon grow large, hard, and dark-green Leaves, two at a Joint, which are larger and harder than any Nettle-Leaves, but not ſtinging, very like the Leaves of Water-Betony, ſo that they are ſometimes miſtaken for them: But that theſe are not ſo round, dented about the Edges, and are alſo ſmaller at the Ends. At the Tops of the Stalks ſtand many Purple Flowers, ſet in Husks, which are ſomewhat gaping and open, but not ſo much as thoſe of the Dead Nettle, but cloſer and ſmaller, ſomewhat like thoſe of Water-Betony; after which come hard round Heads, with a ſmall Point in the Middle, wherein lie ſmall browniſh Seed: The Root is great, white and thick, with many Knobs, or Bunches at it, growing ſloping, under the upper Cruſt of the Ground, and remains many Years, but loſes its green Leaves in the Winter.

SCROPHULARIA major altera elegans, *Another large Figwort*. There is another Sort very like, in Leaves, to the former, but more ſometimes ſtanding at a Joint, eſpecially the lowermoſt; the Flowers are not gaping, but made of four reddiſh Petals, which uſually ſtand at the Joints with the Leaves: The Seed-Veſſels are not pointed.

SCROPHULARIA altera ruta canina dicta, *Great Figwort without knobbed Roots*. This other Kind of great Figwort riſes up with many weak and tender Stalks, not above two Foot high; whereon grow narrow, long, and ſomewhat thick dark-green Leaves, cut in on the Edges on both Sides, in divers Parts, making them ſeem like the Leaves of wild Field Poppy, ſmelling ſomewhat ſtrong, like Rue, or Poppy, and ſet without Order, ſometimes but one or two, and ſometimes more, ſtanding at a Joint: The Flowers are many, but ſmaller, of a dark or ſad Purple Colour, ſomewhat like the other, or like thoſe of Toadflax, ſtanding many together, upon ſeveral ſmall Branches at the Tops of the Stalks, which ſmell as ſtrong almoſt as the Leaves; after which come ſmall Heads, like the former; the Seed

whereof is not much unlike it: The Root has no Knobs at all, but conſiſts of a long downright big Root, with many white Fibres growing to it.

SCROPHULARIA cretica latifolia, *Great-leafed Figwort of Candy*. This Figwort of *Candy* has a ſquare-cornered green Stalk, browniſh on the Side next the Sun, at the Bottom whereof grow many large and long-winged Leaves, ſet upon their Foot-ſtalks, made of many Parts, ſomewhat like the laſt, but larger, and more cut in on the Edges, making every Leaf ſeem like a Fern-Leaf, or the Leaf of the Red Rattle; from the Middle of the Stalk ſhoot forth round about it, up to the Tops, other Branches; and they again produce ſome ſmaller, having on all Sides ſuch-like Leaves, but leſſer than thoſe which grow below. At the Tops of the Stalks and Branches are many ſmall Flowers, ſet ſomewhat like the firſt ordinary Figwort, but are in part of a deeper, and part of a paler Purple Colour, with ſome yellow Threads riſing out of the Middle: The Root is of a Finger's Thickneſs, and divided into divers other Parts.

SCROPHULARIA peregrina, *Strange great Figwort*. This ſtrange Figwort bears many ſquare brown Stalks, riſing from the Root about two Foot high; whereon grow, without Order, many ſoft-leaved-like Nettles, but not pricking or ſtinging at all, ſomewhat longer, and deeper cut in on the Edges, eſpecially in ſome of them of a dark-green Colour on the upper Side, and a lighter Green underneath. The Stalks branch themſelves into many other ſmaller ones, with Leaves on them to the Tops, like the lower, but leſſer, where ſtand many dark-purple Flowers, whoſe upper Leaves turn upwards, and the lower fall down, like Lips, each of them ſtanding in green Husks, that are parted into five Points, wherein, after the Flower is fallen and paſt, comes a round Head, divided, as it were, with a Seam, into two Parts, with a little Point at the End, wherein lie ſmall browniſh Seed, like the common Sort: This alſo has a ſtrong Scent, rather worſe than the laſt.

SCROPHULARIA peregrina altera, *Park. Another ſtrange great Figwort*. The Stalk of this is about two Foot high; the Leaves are of a fair-green Colour, as it were, winged; the Flowers are yellowiſh, with pale Threads in the Middle: The Seed is ſmall, in round Husks, being biforked at the Ends.

SCROPHULARIA flore luteo, *Yellow Figwort*. The yellow Figwort brings forth ſeveral ſquare brown Stalks, ſomewhat hairy and ſoft, about two Foot high, at the Joints whereof grow two large, broad, round, hairy, ſoft, green Leaves, deeply indented about the Edges, ſtanding upon very long Foot-ſtalks, thoſe at the Foot of the Stalks being largeſt, which in Winter lie in a Compaſs upon the Ground, round about the Root; and thoſe on the Stalks leſſer and leſſer up to the Tops; at each Joint with the Leaves comes forth, almoſt from the Bottom, one ſmall naked Branch, bearing many Flowers in Tufts at the Ends of them, which are round and yellow; ſomewhat like the ordinary Sort, parted or cut in at the Brims into ſeveral Pieces, having ſome long yellowiſh Threads in the Middle: After the Flowers are paſt, come larger round Heads than in the former, whoſe Point at the End is long, and a little crooked, containing ſmall black Seed: The Root is thick and blackiſh, with many Strings and Fibres, but not having any Knobs at all.

SCROPHULARIA Indica, *Indian Figwort*. The *Indian* Figwort has divers

vers thick, but weak Branches lying upon the Ground full of Joints, with large and long dark-green Leaves, cut in on the Edges into five long Diviſions, all of them dented about the Edges; and from the ſame Joints come forth alſo other leſſer Leaves, divided and dented, and with them, towards the Tops of the Stalks, divers large Flowers, of a yellowiſh Colour on the Outſide and lower Part, but within of a reddiſh Colour, mix'd with yellow; after which come larger and harder Heads than in any of the former, pointed at the End, as the reſt, and within them ſmall blackiſh Seed: The Root is thick and buſhy, but periſhes in the Winter, if it riſe up to Flower, or elſe it remains till the ſecond Year.

SCROPHULARIA ſambuci folio, *Elder-like Figwort.* This Figwort riſes up with ſquare hollow Stalks, about a Yard high, with winged Leaves iſſuing from the Joints, conſiſting of many, ſet one againſt another upon a Middle Rib, near reſembling an elder Leaf, and yielding a ſtrong Scent; the branched Stalks bear the like Leaves, and at the Joints with them; and at the Tops ſtand many hollow Flowers, hanging down their Heads round about the Stalks, of a browniſh red, or purple Colour; after which come ſmall round black Seed-Veſſels, pointed at the Ends with the like ſmall Seed in them, as in others: The Root is ſomewhat long, with divers Fibres.

SCROPHULARIA glauco folio, in amplas lacinias diviſo, *Tournſort: The oriental Figwort, with large-cut Leaves.* Its Root is a Foot and a half long, the Neck an Inch, or more, thick, hard, and reddiſh within, brown without, pointed at the Bottom, divided into many Fibres. The Stalk, which often riſes two or three Foot high, is full of Branches from the very Bottom, ligneous, and comes to be an Under-Shrub, quite bare of Leaves, except towards the Top: Its Leaves are eight Inches long, ſhining, and divided almoſt like thoſe of the Thapſia, that is to ſay, into Parts oppoſite, two and two, cut in quite to the Stalk, and ſlaſh'd very deep length-ways. This Foot-ſtalk embraces Part of the Branches, and furniſhes very viſible Veſſels, the Subdiviſions of which ſtretch out towards the Edges of the Leaves: They diminiſh quite to the Extremity of the Branches. Among theſe are ſeveral ſmall Stalks, laden with Flowers, like thoſe of the other Sorts: Theſe Flowers are Cups near half an Inch long, greeniſh, and about a Quarter of an Inch Diameter, divided into Lips of a deep Purple; the uppermoſt of which is ſeparated into two roundiſh Parts, terminated in a Point, underneath which are two other little Parts, of the ſame Colour. The Cup of theſe Flowers is a Baſon of one ſingle Piece, divided into five rounded Parts; from the Bottom of which riſes a Piſtile, terminated by a pretty long Tube. This Piſtile joints in with the Flower, by way of Gomphoſis, like the Teeth in the Jaws, and afterwards becomes a Cod a Third of an Inch long, almoſt round, terminating in a Point, hard, prickly, and of a brown Colour, which opens in two Parts, and diſcovers two Cells, full of black Seeds, pretty ſmall. This Plant grows in the Clifts of the Rocks along the Sea-ſhore, and is not rare in the Iſlands of the *Archipelago:* It is bitter, and ſmells ill.

Scurvy-Graſs, Cochlearia; which ſee.

Scots Scurvy-Graſs, *i. e.* Soldanella; which ſee.

SCUTELLARIA cortuſi flore albo & purpureo.

Scytalion, *i. e.* Cotyledon altera.

Sea-Colewort, in *Latin*, Braſſica marina monoſpermos; which ſee.

Sea-Feather, Corallina plumata; which ſee.

Sea-Holm, or *Hulver*, in *Latin*, Aquifolium.

Sea-Cluſter, Uva marina; which ſee.

SEBESTEN, or Myxa, in *Engliſh*, the *Sebeſten or Aſſyrian Plumb*.

SEBESTEN ſylveſtris, in *Engliſh*, *The wild Sebeſten*. This is naturally of *Egypt*; it flowers in *May*, and the Fruit is gathered in *September*.

SECACUL Arabum Rauwolfio, *i. e.* Syſarum Syriacum.

SECALE majus vel vulgatius, in *Engliſh*, *Common Rye*.

SECALE æſtivum ſeu minus, in *Engliſh*, *Small or Summer Rye*. This is ſown in *April*, and is ripe in *Auguſt*.

SECALE latifolium, in *Engliſh*, *Rye with great Leaves*: This is brought out of the Eaſt Countries.

SECURIDACA, *i. e.* Hedyſarum.

SEDUM Amarum, *i. e.* Aloe herba.

SEDUM majus legitimum, ſive ſedum arboreſcens, *The true great Houſleek*. This Houſleek makes a Kind of Tree, or large Shrub, or woody Plant, of the Height of three or four Foot, or more, whoſe Stem or Trunk below is two or three Inches Diameter, and the other Branches thick in Proportion, of a greyiſh Colour on the Outſide, ſpotted, as it were, round about; but they are the Marks of the old Leaves that are fallen, like what may be ſeen in the Stalks of the Wood Spurge, ſpreading ſmaller Branches on all Sides, and Leaves at the End of them, ſtanding in a Compaſs, like the Heads of a Common Houſleek, but nothing ſo cloſe; every Leaf formed ſomewhat like a Tongue, ſmall at the Bottom, and broader towards the End, where it is finely dented about the Edges, and, as it were, a little hollow, like a Spoon, thick, and full of Juice, and of a pale-green Colour; from the Tops of ſome of the Branches come forth a long Stalk, divided into many Branches, with ſome few ſmall Leaves on them; and at the Ends of them come Star-like Flowers, conſiſting of ſmall Petals, of a pale-yellow Colour, with ſmall Threads in the Middle; the greater Stalk becomes dry and ſmooth, as the Heads, with ſmall black Seed in them, grow ripe; and utterly periſhing after Seed-time; but the other Heads of green Leaves remain freſh all the Year, which ſend forth the Flowers the next Year. If the Plant is not too much drawn in the Houſe, theſe Branches may be taken from the main Stock to be planted, and will take Root, being put into Pots of fine Earth. We have three more Sorts of this in our curious Gardens, *viz.* one with narrower and ſmaller Leaves, and another whoſe Leaves are ſtriped with yellow in the Middle, and one which has the Leaves finely edged with White, and when the Plant is in Health, are tipp'd with Purple, which I account the fineſt Plant belonging to a Green-houſe, and was firſt introduced by me into *Holland*.

SEDUM majus marinum Anglicum, *Great Engliſh Sea-Houſleek*. This Kind of Houſleek is like the former, whoſe Stem is woody, but neither ſo high, nor with ſo many Branches; the Leaves alſo, although ſomewhat like them, yet are not ſo thick or ſappy in other Things, not much differing from the preceding.

SEDUM majus vulgare, *Our Common greater Houſleek*. Our Common Houſleek ſends forth on all Sides ſeveral Heads of pale-green, thick, fat, broad, Leaves, pointed at the Ends, lying Circle-wiſe, one cloſe to another upon the Ground; from the Middle of ſome of the Heads of Leaves riſes up a ſtraight Stalk two Foot high, all covered with ſmaller and longer green Leaves than thoſe below, which often

often dry and fall away before the Top has perfected the Flowers, which grow on long Branches, bending their Ends downwards, with a ſingle Leaf at the Foot of every one of them, and conſiſt of many Petals, placed in the Manner of a Star, of a dark-reddiſh Colour; after which come Heads, with ſmall blackiſh Seed in them: The Root is ſmall and fibrous, creeping about; and from ſmall Strings multiply into many Heads of Leaves, taking up thereby a good Compaſs.

SEDUM majus alterum flore atlante, *Another ſmaller Houſleek, like the Common.* This Houſleek grows in like manner as the Common, with ſuch Heads of thick and pointed Leaves compaſſing one another; but they are dented a little about the Edges, and are much ſmaller than they, ſtanding upon longer Stalks, which ſhoot out from the Root; from the Middle of the greateſt and oldeſt Head comes forth a Stalk ſcarce a Foot high, thick ſet with ſmall Leaves, like the other, bearing Flowers in the ſame Manner, but larger, and conſiſting of ſix Petals, of a white Colour; after which come ſix cornered Heads, containing ſmall blackiſh Seed: The Root is ſmall, and like the other, yet a little thicker. *Cluſius* mentions another Sort, with leſſer Leaves, and more dented in on the Edges, in little elſe differing. There is of this Kind another, alike in all Things, except the Flowers, which are of a brighter red Colour than the Common Sort.

SEDUM rubrum tomentoſum, *Netted or woolly Houſleek.* This Houſleek in the Autumn and Winter has Aſh-coloured Heads of Leaves, ſmooth plain and open, like the ordinary Sort; but when the Spring comes on, it grows overſpread with a Number of hoary or woolly Threads, like a Net, drawing the Leaves together, and ſhewing ſeveral Forms, as Triangles, Quadrangles, *&c.* The Leaves themſelves are ſmaller and longer than the ordinary Sort, but thick and ſucculent: In Summer, when the Stalk riſes to be half a Foot high, they grow pointed, like a Pyramid, thick-covered with that Woollineſs: Upon the Stalk are ſet many ſmaller and narrower Leaves up to the Top, which parts into two, bearing on each Diviſion ſeveral large-ſpread Flowers, of a deep-red Roſe Colour, ending in ten Points, as if they were ſo many Petals; but before they open to be like a Star, are plaited into ten Plaits, each Plait or Fold being of a deeper Colour, having twenty Threads in the Middle, tipp'd with yellow Apices, ſtanding about the Middle Umbone, which becomes the Seed-Veſſel, and each Flower ſet in a pale hairy Husk, which is alſo pointed: The Root is very ſmall and thready, yet thruſts itſelf into the Crannies of rocky and ſtony Places, where ſcarce any Earth is to be found.

SEDUM majus Anguſtifolium, *Great narrow-leafed Houſleek.* This Kind of Houſleek has many Circles of Leaves, ſomewhat like the former Sorts, but the Leaves are narrower and longer, and a little rough or hairy withal; the Stalk that riſes from ſome of the Heads is browniſh, and about a Cubit high, ſet thick with narrower and red-pointed, fat, thick, and indented Leaves up to the Top, where it branches forth, each Branch bearing a Flower of ten or twelve long and narrow Petals, laid open like a Star, of a reddiſh-purple Colour; the Seed that follows is contain'd in as many ſmall Heads as there were Petals in the Flowers, and is as ſmall almoſt as Duſt; the Root is reaſonable thick and fibrous.

SEDUM minus fruticoſum alterum, *C. B. Tree-Houſleek with ſmall Leaves,*

or *Tree-Glaſſwort*. This Kind of Houſleek, or Prickmadam, riſes up to be five or ſix Foot high, plentifully ſtored with Branches from the Bottom to the Top, and ſet thick with ſmall, long, and round green Leaves, without any Taſte, very like thoſe of the ſmall Houſleek, called *Stonecrop*, or *Prickmadam*, but leſſer and greener; the Flowers grow at the Tops of the Branches ſmaller than in the next that follows, and of a pale-yellowiſh Colour: The Roots are long, woody, and ſpreading in the Ground; the Branches hereof ſlipped, and put into the Ground, will quickly take Root and grow.

SEDUM minus fruticoſum, *C. B. Shrubby Prickmadam*, or *narrow-leafed Houſleek*, or *Stonecrop*, or *Shrubby Glaſſwort*. This other ſhrubby Plant grows not ſo high as the former, not being above a Foot high, full of Branches, covered with an Aſh-coloured Bark; the Stalks are limber and pliant, and the Leaves are ſomewhat greater and larger than the other, of a more ſaltiſh Taſte, and of a dark-green Colour; the Flowers at the Tops of the Branches are larger, but fewer, and of a yellowiſh Colour; the Root is hard and woody.

SEDUM minus luteum folio acuto, *C. B.* five Vermicularis & craſſula minor vulgaris, five Illecebra major, *Park. The ordinary Prickmadam*, or *Stonecrop*. The Common Stonecrop runs upon the Ground with trailing Branches, ſet with many thick, fat, and ſomewhat round yellowiſh-green Leaves, a little pointed at the Edges; the Flowers ſtand at the Tops of the Branches, many ſet together, yet ſomewhat looſely, and not in a thick Tuft or Cluſter, as the Orpines, of a yellowiſh Colour; the Roots are very ſmall, creeping in the Ground, and ſend forth Stalks with Leaves here and there.

SEDUM minus luteum ramulis reflexis, *C. B.* five Vermicularis Scorpioides, *Park. Stonecrop with turning Heads*. This other Stonecrop or Prickmadam has ſuch-like Stalks, with Leaves as the former, ſo that 'tis hard to diſtinguiſh them till they come to flower, which then may be diſcerned to differ only in the turning Tops of yellow Flowers, bending or turning like the Tail of a Scorpion: The Roots, in like manner, creep and ſhoot forth in divers Places. Of this Sort there is another, whoſe Heads of Flowers do not turn, which *Lobel* calls *Hæmatodes*.

SEDUM minus, five Vermicularis minor, *Small Stonecrop*. This ſmall Stonecrop has ſmall and long Leaves, like the other, ſet upon ſhort Stalks, not paſt an Hand's Breadth long, which are not ſo thick, but more flat, and of a more ſtyptick Taſte, the Flowers are of a paler yellow Colour, and greater than the firſt, elſe ſtanding in Tufts in the ſame Manner: The Root alſo is creeping like it. This loſes both Stalk and Leaf in the Winter.

SEDUM minus teretifolium album, *C. B. White-flowered Stonecrop with round-pointed Leaves*. The white-flowered Stonecrop creeps upon the Ground in the ſame Manner as the others do, with ſlender Stalks, and long round Leaves upon them, of a bluiſh-green Colour, round-pointed, ſeeming like Wheat Corns, or Pine-Apple Kernels: At the Tops of the Shoots ſtand ſmall, white, Star-like Flowers, in ſmall Tufts: The Root creeps like the reſt, and the Leaves periſh with the Stalks every Year, like the laſt.

SEDUM minus circinato, *C. B. A ſmaller white-flowered Stonecrop*. This other Stonecrop grows lower, and has more of ſuch ſmall round Leaves like Wheat Corns, and thicker ſet than on the others: The Flowers are white, like the laſt, and in no other Thing differs from it.

SEDUM

Sedum arvenſe ſive paluſtre flore rubente, *Marſh or Field Stonecrop.* This Field Stonecrop has divers reddiſh Stalks, ſet with ſmall fat long Leaves, ſomewhat hairy, and much greener than any of the former; the Flowers are ſmall, ſtanding like Stars, many in a Tuft together, of a pale Red or Carnation Colour: The Root is like the reſt, ſending forth divers Shoots: This remains green all the Winter, and has as little Taſte as the former.

Sedum tertium Dioſcoridis, ſive Illecebra minor, *Wall-Pepper.* This Wall-Pepper is almoſt the ſmalleſt of all theſe, and grows like the former, with very many and ſlender Stalks, and ſmall round Leaves thick ſet upon them; at the Top whereof grow ſmall pale yellow Flowers in Tufts, as the others do: The Root, in like manner, creeps about, ſending forth many Stalks, which, as they lie upon the Ground, take Root, and ſpread far; the Taſte hereof is very ſharp and hot upon the Tongue, which chiefly diſtinguiſhes it from all the reſt; but it may alſo be diſtinguiſhed by the Form, being ſmall and thick, ſet with round Leaves.

Sedum minimum luteum non acre, *J. B.* ſive Illecebra inſipida, *Park. Unſavoury Wall-Pepper.* This Wall-Pepper is as ſmall a Plant as the laſt, growing altogether like it in Leaf, Stalk, and Flowers, being yellowiſh likewiſe; but the Taſte only diſtinguiſhes it from the other, which in this is not biting, but utterly without Taſte.

Sedum minus Æſtivum, *Summer Houſleek or Stonecrop.* This Summer Sort has many thick, round, long Leaves, ſet together without Order on the ſmall Stalks, which branch themſelves into many, ſtored with many yellow Flowers at the Tops; the Root is ſmall, and periſhing every Year.

Sedum minimum Alpinum Muſcoides, *Small Moſs-like Mountain Houſleek.* This ſmall Houſleek ſpreads with many round circling Heads of Leaves, covering a great deal of Ground, as thick as Moſs; its Leaves are very ſmall, thick, and of a bluiſh-green Colour; from the Middle of ſeveral of the Heads ſpring up ſmall ſlender Stalks, not above two or three Inches high, bare or naked of Leaves for the moſt part to the Tops, where ſtand two or three ſmall white Flowers, made of five Petals a-piece, and ſome yellow Threads in the Middle: The Root is ſmall and thready, but multiplies itſelf into a great Number of Heads.

Sedum minimum alpinum villoſum, *Small hairy Mountain Houſleek.* This is as ſmall an Houſleek as the former, growing in the ſame Manner, and about the ſame Height; but the Leaves are ſomewhat greater and longer, and ſet with ſmall Hairs round about the Edges; the Stalks alſo are hairy, and bear ſix or ſeven Flowers a-piece at the Tops, which are white like the other, with a yellow Bottom.

Sedum minimum alpinum gramineo folio, *Graſs-like ſmall Houſleek.* This Houſleek grows not much higher than either of the former; the Leaves of its Heads are ſomewhat longer than the laſt, and flatter and greener, very like to the Leaves of Graſs, from among which riſes up a Stalk or two, very ſmall, ſmooth, and tender, about three Inches long, bearing one Flower, and ſometimes two at the Top, conſiſting of five white Petals, ſomewhat larger than the former, and the round Ends dented in the Middle, making every Leaf ſeem like a Heart, as it is printed on the Cards, the Bottom of the Flower being yellow.

Sedum montanum gramineo folio alterum, *Another Graſs-like ſmall Houſleek.* This other ſmall Houſleek differs little from the laſt in the Manner

Manner of growing. Smallneſs of the Leaves, or Height of the Flower-Stems, but only that it bears more Flowers at the Tops of the Stalks, not heart-like pointed, but whole, and of a pale-yellow Colour.

SEDUM petreum montanum luteum, *Small Rock Houſleek with yellow Flowers.* This ſmall Rock Houſleek has ſeveral Heads of Leaves lying upon the Ground like the other, but harder, narrower-pointed alſo, and ſomewhat hairy, the Flowers being four or five ſtanding together on the naked Stalks, about three or four Inches high; they conſiſt of four ſmall yellow Petals a-piece; after which come long-pointed flat Cods, ſomewhat like thoſe of a Thlapſi, wherein is contain'd ſmall browniſh flat Seed.

SEDUM alpinum grandiflorum, *Small Mountain Houſleek with great yellow Flowers.* This ſmall Houſleek has many ſmall Heads of leſſer Leaves than thoſe of the laſt; from among which riſe ſlender Stalks, ſet with Leaves up to the Tops, whereon ſtand four or five pale yellow Flowers, larger than the Smallneſs of the Plant might ſeem to offer, being almoſt as great as thoſe of the white Saxifrage, conſiſting of five Petals a-piece; the Root runs in the Ground, and ſpreads with many Heads.

SEDUM alpinum flore pallido, *Small Mountain Houſleek with pale yellow Flowers.* This Sort creeps upon the Ground with a Number of ſmall ſappy Branches of a Hand's Breadth high, furniſhed round about with ſmall, long, and pointed Leaves, very like thoſe of the Stonecrop, but ſomewhat flatter, and not ſo thick, and of a very ſtyptick Taſte; at the Tops ſtand many great Flowers, yet much leſſer than the laſt, of a pale yellow Colour; the Root ſpreads much, whereby it increaſes abundantly.

SEDUM minus montanum flore rubro, *Small Mountain Houſleek with red Flowers.* This red-flowered Houſleek has many ſmall, narrow, and long Leaves lying on the Ground; among which riſes up a Stalk about three or four Inches high, with a few Leaves, being longer and more pointed than thoſe are below, and at the Tops many large Flowers made of narrow-pointed Leaves, Star-Faſhion, of a reddiſh Colour, and yellow in the Bottom, with a white Line at the Bottom of each Petal; theſe are ſweeter in Smell than any other Sort.

SEDUM ſaxatile hirſutum purpureum, *Small hairy purple-flower'd Houſleek.* This Plant has many ſmall hairy Leaves ſet together, each whereof is leſſer than thoſe of Lentils; the Stalk that riſes is ſlender and hairy as the Leaves, which grow on them to the Top, which is divided into ſmall Branches, bearing every one a ſmall purpliſh Flower; the Root is ſmall and thready.

SEDUM ſaxatile atro-rubentibus floribus, *Rock Houſleek with dark red Flowers.* This ſmall Rock Houſleek ſhoots forth ſome ſlender Stalks about two Inches high, with ſmall long Leaves ſet oppoſite to one another, and ſeveral Flowers at the Tops of them of a very dark-red Colour, ſtanding many together, as though they ſtood round in an Umbel; the Root is ſmall and long.

SEDUM motanum perpuſillum luteolis floribus, *The leaſt Mountain Houſleek with yellowiſh Flowers.* This leaſt Sort grows into ſmall Heads, very thickly ſtored with fine ſmall Leaves, like Moſs on the Ground; from which riſe ſmall ſlender Stalks, ſcarce appearing with their Heads above the Leaves, each of them bearing but one pale-yellow Flower, riſing from out of a large green Husk; the Root is long and ſlender, with many ſmall Fibres;

Fibres; the whole Plant ſcarce grows two Inches high above Ground.

SEDUM ſaxatile variegato flore, *Small Rock Houſleek with variegated Flowers.* This Houſleek is as ſmall as the former; the Leaves of its Heads grow like Moſs upon the Ground; they are ſmall, flat, and ſomewhat round, and of a pale-green Colour; the Stalks are many which riſe from among them, bearing every one a ſmall Flower of four Petals a-piece, ſtriped with white purple and dark red Colours.

SEDUM minimum alpinum villoſum alterum, *Another ſmall hairy Mountain Houſleek.* This ſmall Houſleek has many Heads of ſmall long Leaves ſet with ſmall Hairs about the Edges; among which riſe up Stalks three or four Inches high, ſet with the like Leaves, and three or four ſmall whitiſh Flowers at the Tops.

SEDUM alpinum laciniatis ajugæ foliis, *Small Mountain Houſleek with jagged Leaves.* This Sort ſhoots forth on all Sides many ſmall Heads of Leaves, from ſmall Strings, like to the other Houſleeks, each Leaf whereof is long and narrow, cut in deeply into three Diviſions, one on each Side, and the End longeſt, ſomewhat like the Leaves of the ſweet Ground-Pine, but ſmaller and greener, not having any Hoarineſs on them, aſtringent and drying in Taſte as much as any of the other; the Stalks are reddiſh, very ſlender, and about three Inches high, bearing every one of them one Flower, made of five Petals a-piece, of a pale-green Colour, as *Cluſius* ſays; but in *Lancaſhire* it brings pale-whitiſh Flowers, with ſome yellow Threads, compaſſing a middle round Umbone; the Root is ſmall, but ſpreads conſiderably.

SEDUM Monſpelienſe & Pyrænæum laciniatum, *The French jagged Mountain Houſleek.* This other jagged Houſleek has likewiſe divers Heads of very ſmall green Leaves, each of which is deeply cut into two or more, uſually into three Parts, and ſeldom into more; from among theſe riſe one or two ſmall Stalks three or four Inches high, with ſome few Leaves ſet thereon, parted very often into Branches, at the Tops whereof ſtand four or five Flowers, of five Petals a-piece, of a pale Colour, with ſeveral Threads in the Middle; the Root is black, ſmall, and creeping.

SEDUM piramidale, *The Piramidal Houſleek.* This Plant, like the other Houſleeks, has a Crown of Leaves of a pale-green Colour, notched on the Edges, about two Inches and a half long, and near an Inch wide in the broadeſt Part; from the Centre of this Head riſes the Flower-Stem, which is branched all the Way on the Sides, forming the Figure of a Piramid, terminating in a Point; theſe Branches of the Flower-Stem are adorn'd with white Star-like Flowers, which make a very beautiful Show; this increaſes plentifully by Off-ſets from the Root. *N.B.* The Flower-Stem is commonly about two Foot high, and the Plant will grow upon Walls like the Common Houſleek.

Seggs, is *Water Flower-de-luce.*

SEISEFAN Rauwolfio, *i. e.* Oleaſter Germanicus.

SELAGO Monſpelienſium, *i. e.* Camphorata.

SOLENITIS quibuſdam, *i. e.* Lunaria minima.

Self-heal, is Brunella, or Prunella; which ſee.

SELINON & Selonogonon, *i. e.* Pæonia.

SELINUM dulce, in *Engliſh*, *Sweet Selinum or Smallage.*

SELINUM ſegetale, in *Engliſh*, *Corn Parſley.* This grows in the Fields among the Corn, or where Corn has been ſown. It flowers in *Auguſt*, and

and the Seed is ripe a Month after at leaſt.

SELLIGA, *i. e.* Saliunca.

SEMEN, a Seed, is that Part of a Plant which is its laſt Perfection; it is that Part by which Nature increaſes every Plant; 'tis, as one may properly call it, the Egg of a Plant, which being bury'd in the Earth, is there hatch'd, and becomes a Plant like that it was gather'd from. All Seeds, according to their different Magnitudes, muſt be buried deeper or ſhallower in the Ground; the ſmalleſt and lighteſt Kinds muſt be very thinly cover'd with Earth, and require the lighteſt and fineſt Soil; and the largeſt may be covered two and three Inches with Earth. Every Seed has a certain Length of Time which it requires to lie in the Earth, before it can vegetate; ſome will ſprout in four Days, and others will not ſtir till the ſecond Year. Let us now examine the ſeveral Parts which compoſe a Seed.

The eſſential Conſtitutions of the Parts are in all Plants the ſame: But as for Obſervation, ſome are more convenient than others: We ſhall chuſe thoſe which are the moſt apparent, and whoſe Parts are moſt eaſily diſcovered; we ſhall chuſe for this Purpoſe the great Garden-Bean.

If then we take a Bean, and diſſect it, we ſhall find it cloathed with a double Veſt or Coat. Theſe Coats, while the Bean is yet green, are ſeparable, and eaſily diſtinguiſhed; or in an old one, after it hath lain two or three Days in a mellow Soil, or been ſoaked as long a Time in Water: But when 'tis dry, they cleave ſo cloſely together, that the Eye, not before inſtructed, will judge them to be one, the inner Coat (which is of the fineſt Contexture) ſo far ſhrinking up, as to ſeem only the Roughneſs of the outer.

The inner Coat, in its natural State, is every where twice as thick as the outer; but next to the Radicle, it is ſix or ſeven Times thicker, and encompaſſes the Radicle round about.

At the thicker End of the Bean, in the outer Coat, a very ſmall Foramen preſents itſelf, even to the bare Eye. In Diſſection 'tis found to terminate againſt the Point of that Part which I call the Radicle: It is of that Capacity as to admit a ſmall Harpſicord Wire, and is moſt of all conſpicuous in a green Bean, eſpecially if a little magnified with a good Spectacle-Glaſs. This Foramen is is not a Hole caſually made, or by the breaking off of the Stalk, but deſignedly formed, for the Uſe hereafter mentioned. It may be obſerved, not only in the great Garden-Bean, but likewiſe in the other Kinds; in the French-Bean very plainly; in Peaſe, Lupines, Vetches, Lentils, and other Pulſe; and in many Seeds, not reckoned of this Kindred, as in that of Fœnugreek, Medica, and Goat's-Rue, and others; in many of which 'tis ſo very ſmall, as ſcarcely, without the Help of Glaſſes, to be diſcover'd, and in ſome not without cutting off Part of the Seed, which otherwiſe would intercept the Sight of it.

That this Foramen is truly perceivable, even in old Setting-Beans, and the other Seeds above named, appear upon their being ſoaked for ſome Time in Water; for then taking them out, and cruſhing them a little, many ſmall Bubbles will alternately ariſe, and break upon it.

Of all Seeds which have thick or hard Covers, it is alſo obſervable that they have the ſame likewiſe perforated as above, or in ſome other Manner; and accordingly, although the Coats of ſuch Seeds as are lodged in

Shells or Stones, being thin, are not viſibly perforated, yet the Stones and Shells themſelves always are.

The Coats of the Bean being ſtripped off, the proper Seed ſhews itſelf; the Parts whereof it is compos'd are three, the main Body, and two more appendant to it, which we may call the three organical Parts of the Bean.

The main Body is not one entire Piece, but always divided length-wiſe into two Lobes, which are both joined together at the Baſis of the Bean. Theſe Lobes in dry Beans are but difficultly ſeparated or obſerved; but in young ones, eſpecially boil'd, they eaſily ſlip aſunder.

Some very few Seeds are divided, not into two Lobes, but into more, as that of Creſſes, into ſix; and ſome are not at all divided, but entire, as the Grains of Corn, excepting which few, all other Seeds, even the ſmalleſt, are divided like as the Bean, into juſt two Lobes; whereof, though in moſt Seeds, becauſe of their Minuteneſs, we cannot by Diſſection be eaſily informed, yet by good Glaſſes we may come to that Knowledge.

At the Baſis of the Bean the two other organical Parts ſtand appendant, by Mediation whereof the two Lobes meet and join together. The greater of theſe two Parts ſtands without the two Lobes, and upon diveſting the Bean of its Coats, is immediately viſible: 'Tis of a white Colour, and more gloſſy than the main Body, eſpecially when the Bean is young. In the Bean, and many other Seeds, 'tis ſituated ſomewhat above the thicker End, as you hold the Bean in its moſt proper Poſture for Growth. In Oak-Kernels, which we call Acorns, Apple-Kernels, Almonds, and many other Seeds, it ſtands prominent juſt from the End, the Baſis and the End being in theſe the ſame, but in the Bean different.

This Part is found not only in the Bean, and the Seeds above mention'd, but in all others, being that which upon the Vegetation of the Seed becomes the Root of the Plant, which therefore may be called the Radicle, by which I mean the Materials, abating the Formality, of a Root: In Corn it is that Part, which Malſters, upon its Shooting forth, call the Come: 'Tis not eaſy to be obſerved, ſaving in ſome few Seeds; amongſt which that of the Bean is moſt fair and ample of all I have ſeen; but that of ſome other Seeds is, in proportion, greater; as of Fœnugreek, which is full as big as one of its Lobes.

The leſſer of the two ſaid Appendants lies hidden between the two Lobes of the Bean, by Separation whereof only it is to be ſeen. 'Tis encloſed in two ſmall Cavities, formed in the Lobes for its Reception; its Colour comes near to that of the Radicle, and it is founded upon the Baſis of it, having a quite contrary Production, *viz.* towards the Come of the Bean, as being the very Part which in Proceſs becomes the Body or Trunk of the Plant. In Corn it is that Part, which after the Radicle or Come is ſprouted forth, ſhoots towards the ſmaller End of the Grain, and by many Malſters is called the Acroſpire.

This Part is not, like the Radicle, an entire Body, but divided at its looſe End into divers Pieces, all very cloſely couched together, as Feathers in a Bunch; for which Reaſon it may be called the Plume. They are ſo cloſe, that only two or three of the outmoſt are at firſt ſeen; but upon a nice and curious Separation of theſe, the more interior ſtill may be diſcover'd. In the Bean this may be done, but in very few other Seeds, becauſe of the extreme Smallneſs of the Plume: Now as the Plume is that Part which becomes the Trunk of the Plant, ſo

theſe

theſe Pieces are ſo many true and already formed, though not diſplay'd Leaves, intended for the ſaid Trunk, and folded up in the ſame Plicature, wherein, upon the Sprouting of the Bean, they afterwards appear. In a French Bean, and eſpecially in the larger white Kind, or in the great *Indian* Phaſeolus, the two outmoſt are very fair and elegant. In the great Garden-Bean two extraordinary ſmall Plumes often, if not always, ſtand one on either Side the great one now deſcribed; from which they differ in nothing ſave their Size; I therefore only here juſt take notice of them; and theſe three Parts, the main Body, the Radicle, and the Plume, are concurrent to the making up of a Seed, and no more than theſe.

Having thus taken a View of the organical Parts of the Bean, and other Seeds, let us next examine the ſimilary, thoſe whereof the organical are compoſed; a diſtinct Obſervation of which, for a clear Underſtanding of the Vegetation of the Seed, and of the whole Plant ariſing thence, is requiſite. To obtain which we muſt proceed in the following Manner:

In the diſſecting a Bean, the firſt Part occurring is its Cuticle: It appears at firſt to be only a more denſe and gloſſy Superficies; but better Enquiry diſcovers it a real Cuticle. 'Tis ſo exquiſitely thin, and for the moſt part ſo firmly continuous with the Body of the Bean, that it cannot without Difficulty be diſtinctly ſeen, which, by carrying your Knife aſlant into the Bean, and then very gently bearing upward what you have cut, will ſeparate, and ſhew itſelf tranſparent. This Cuticle is not only ſpread upon the Convex of the Lobes, but alſo on their Flats, where they are contiguous, extending itſelf likewiſe upon both the Radicle and Plume, and ſo over the whole Bean.

This Part, though it be ſo far common with the Coats of the Bean, as to be like thoſe, an Integument, yet we ought to have a different Conception of it; for whereas the Coats, upon ſetting the Bean, do only adminiſter the Sap, and, as being ſuperſeded from their Office, then die, as ſhall be ſeen, this, on the contrary, with the organical Parts of the Bean, is nouriſhed, augmented, and by a real Vegetation co-extended.

Next to the Cuticle, we come to the Parenchyma itſelf, the Part throughout which the inner Body, whereof we ſhall ſpeak anon, is diſſeminated; for which Reaſon it is call'd the Parenchyma: Not that we are ſo meanly to conceive of it, as if (according to the ſtricter Senſe of the Word) it were a meer concreted Juice; for it is a Body very curiouſly organiz'd, conſiſting of an infinite Number of extreme ſmall Bladders; the Surface hereof is ſomewhat denſe, but inwardly 'tis of a laxer Contexture: If you view it in a Microſcope, or with a very good Spectacle-Glaſs, it hath ſome Similitude to the Pith, while ſappy in the Roots and Trunks of Plants, and that for good Reaſon. This is beſt ſeen in green Beans.

This Part would ſeem by its Colour to be peculiar to the Lobes of the Bean; but as in the Cuticle, ſo is this alſo common both to the Radicle and Plume, that is, the Parenchyma or Pulp of the Bean, as to its eſſential Subſtance, is the ſame in all three. The Reaſon why the Colour of the Plume, and eſpecially of the Radicle, which are white, is ſo different from that of the Lobes, which are green, may chiefly depend upon their being more compact and denſe, and thence their different Tinctures; and therefore the Lobes themſelves, which are green while the Bean is young, yet when it is old and dry, become

become whitiſh too; and in many other Seeds, as Acorns, Almonds, the Kernels of Apples, Plumbs, Nuts, *&c.* the Lobes, even freſh and young, are pure white, as the Radicle itſelf.

But although the Parenchyma be common, as is ſaid, to all the organical Parts, yet in very differing Proportions. In the Plume, where it is proportionably leaſt, it maketh about three Fifths of the whole Plume; in the Radicle, it maketh above five Sevenths of the whole Radicle; and in each Lobe; is ſo far over proportionate, as to make at leaſt nine Tenths of the whole Lobe.

By what hath been ſaid, that the Parenchyma or Pulp is not the only conſtituting Part, beſides the Cuticle, imply'd, there being another Body of an eſſentially different Subſtance, emboſomed herein, which may be found not only in the Radicle and Plume, but alſo in the Lobes themſelves, and ſo in the whole Bean.

This inner Body appears very plain and conſpicuous in cutting the Radicle athwart, and ſo proceeding by Degrees towards the Plume, through both which it runneth in a large and ſtraight Trunk. In the Lobes, being it is there in ſo very ſmall Proportion, 'tis difficultly ſeen, eſpecially towards the Verges; yet if with a ſharp Knife you ſmoothly cut the Lobes of the Bean athwart, divers ſmall Specks, of a different Colour from that of the Parenchyma, ſtanding therein all along in a Line, may be obſerv'd, which Specks are the Terminations of the Branches of this inner Body.

For this inner Body, as it is exiſtent in every organical Part of the Bean, ſo is it, with reſpect to each Part, moſt regularly diſtributed: In a good Part of the Radicle 'tis one entire Trunk; towards the Baſis thereof 'tis divided into three main Branches; the middlemoſt runneth directly into the Plume; the other two on either Side of it, after a little Space, paſs into the Lobes, where the ſaid Branches dividing themſelves into other ſmaller, and thoſe into more, and ſmaller again, are terminated towards the Verges of each Lobe; in which Manner the ſaid inner Body being diſtributed, it becomes in each Lobe a true and perfect Root.

Of this ſeminal Root, as now we'll call it, from the Deſcription here given, it is further obſervable, that the two main Branches hereof, in which the ſeveral Ramifications in each Lobe are all united, are not committed into the ſeminal Trunk of the Plume, nor yet ſtand at Right Angles with that and the Radicle, and ſo with equal Reſpect towards them both; but being produced through Part of the Parenchyma of the Radicle, are at laſt united therein to the main Trunk, and make acute Angles with it.

This ſeminal Root being ſo tender, cannot be perfectly excarnated, (as may the Veſſels in the Parts of an Animal,) by the moſt accurate Hand, yet by Diſſection begun and continued, as is above declared, its whole Frame and Diſtribution may be eaſily obſerved. Again, if you take the Lobe of a Bean, and lengthwiſe pare off its Parenchyma by Degrees, and in extreme thin Slices, many Branches of the ſeminal Root, (which by the other Way of Diſſection were only noted by ſo many Specks,) both as they are fewer about the Baſis of the Bean, and more numerous towards its Verges, in ſome good Diſtinction and Entireneſs will appear. For this you muſt have new Beans, or elſe ſoaked in Water, or buried for ſome Time.

As the inner Body is branched out n the Lobes, ſo is it in the Plume; ;or if you cut the Plume athwart,

and from the Baſis proceed along the Body thereof, you'll therein find, firſt, one large Trunk or Branch, and after four or five very ſmall Specks round about it, which are the Terminations of ſo many leſſer Branches therewith diſtributed to the ſeveral Parts of the Plume. The Diſtribution of the inner Body, as it is continuous throughout all the organical Parts of the Bean, is eaſily diſcernable with a good Glaſs.

This inner Body is, by Diſſection, beſt obſervable in the Bean and great Lupine. In other large Pulſe it ſhews likewiſe ſome obſcure Marks of it ſelf. But in no other Seeds, which I have obſerved, though of the greateſt Size, as of Apples, Plumbs, Nuts, *&c.* is there any clear Appearance of it upon Diſſection, ſaving in the Radicle and Plume; the Reaſon of which is partly from its being in moſt Seeds cloſely interwoven with the Parenchyma it ſelf, and ſo not diſtinguiſhable from it.

Yet in a Gourd-Seed, the whole Seminal Root, not only its main Branches, but alſo the Subdiviſions and Innoculations of the leſſer ones, are without any Diſſection, upon the Separation of the Lobes, on their contiguous Flats, immediately apparent.

And as to the Exiſtence of this ſeminal Root, what Diſſection cannot attain, yet an ocular Inſpection in Hundreds of other Seeds, even the ſmalleſt, will demonſtrate.

In the mean time, let us only take Notice, that when we ſay, every Plant hath its Root, we reckon ſhort; for every Plant hath really two, though not contemporary, yet ſucceſſive Roots, its original or ſeminal Roots within the Lobes or main Body of its Seed, and its Plant Root, which the Radicle becometh in its Growth; the Parenchyma of the Seed doing the Office to the ſeminal Root at firſt, which the Mould does to the Plant-Root afterwards; and the ſeminal Root being that to the Plant Root, which the Plant Root is to the Trunk.

For our better Underſtanding whereof, having taken a View of the ſeveral Parts of a Bean, as far as Diſſection conducts, we will next briefly enquire into the Uſe of the ſaid Parts, and in what Manner they are the Fountain of Vegetation, and concurrent to the Being of the future Plant.

The general Cauſe of the Growth of a Bean, or other Seed, is Fermentation; that is, the Bean lieth in the Mould, and a moderate Acceſs of ſome Moiſture, partly diſſimilar, and partly congenerous, being made, a gentle Fermentation thence ariſeth; by which the Bean ſwelling, and the Sap ſtill increaſing, and the Bean continuing ſtill to ſwell, the Work thus proceeds, and is the uſual Way of explicating. But that there is ſimply a Fermentation, and ſo a ſufficient Supply of Sap is not enough; but that this Fermentation, and the Sap wherein 'tis made, ſhould be under a various Government, by divers Parts thereof ſubſervient, is alſo requiſite. And as the various Preparations of the Aliment in an Animal is equally neceſſary, ſo is the Sap likewiſe filtred in different Manners to become uſeful to the Plant.

Let us look upon a Bean then, as a Piece of Work ſo framed and ſet together, as to declare a Deſign for the Production of a Plant; which, upon its lying in ſome convenient Soil, is thus effected: Firſt of all, the Bean being enfolded round in its Coats, the Sap wherewith it is fed muſt of Neceſſity paſs through theſe; by which Means, it is not only in a proportionate Quantity, and by Degrees, but alſo in a pure Body, and poſſibly not without ſome vegetable Tincture tranſmitted to the Bean. Whereas, were the Bean naked, the Sap muſt needs be over-copious, and crude, and immature, ſo as not to be filtred through ſo fine

fine a Cotton as the Coats be. And as they have the Uſe of a Filtre to the tranſient Sap, ſo of a Veſſel to that which is ſtill depoſited within them; being alike accommodated to the ſecurer Fermentation hereof, as Bottles or Barrels are to Beer, or any other Fermentative Liquor.

And as the Fermentation is promoted by ſome Aperture in the Veſſel, ſo have we the Foramen in the upper Coat alſo contrived; that if there ſhould be need of ſome more airy Particles to excite the Fermentation, through this they may obtain their Entry. Or, on the contrary, ſhould there be any ſuch Particles or Steams as might damp the genuine Proceeding thereof, through this again they may have eaſy iſſue. Or if, by being over copious, they ſhould become too high a Ferment, and ſo precipitate thoſe ſoft and ſlow Degrees, as are neceſſary to a due Vegetation, the ſaid Aperture being as a common Paſſport here to the Sap, which what we call the Vent of a Barrel, is to the new tunn'd Liquor.

And the Radicle being deſigned to ſhoot forth firſt, as preſently ſhall be ſhew'd how, therefore it is diſtinctly ſurrounded with the inner and more ſucculent Coat, that being thereby ſupplied on every Side, its Eruption may be the better promoted.

The Sap being paſſed through the Coats, it next enters the Body of the Bean, yet not indiſcriminately neither; but, being filtred through the outward Coat, and fermented in the Body of the inner, is by Mediation of the Cuticle again more finely filtred, and ſo entereth the Parenchyma it ſelf under a fourth Government.

Through which Part the Sap paſſing towards the ſeminal Root, as through that which is of a more ſpacious Content: Beſides the Benefit it hath of a farther Percolation, it will alſo find Room enough for a more active Fermenting and Maturation herein. And being, moreover, part of the true Body of the Bean, and ſo with its proper Seminalities or Tinctures copiouſly repleat, the Sap will not only find Room, but alſo Matter enough, by whoſe Energy its Fermentation will ſtill be more advanced.

And the Sap being duly prepared here, it next paſſeth into all the Branches of the ſeminal Root, and ſo under a fifth Government; wherein how delicate 'tis now become, we may conceive by the Proportion betwixt the Parenchyma and this ſeminal Root, ſo much only of the beſt digeſted Sap being diſcharged from the whole Stock as this will receive. And this, moreover, as the Parenchyma, with its proper Seminalities, being endow'd, the Sap for the Supply of the Radicle, and of the young Root from thence, is duly prepared therein, and with its higheſt Tincture and Impregnation at laſt enrich'd.

The Sap being thus prepared in the Lobes of the Bean, 'tis thence diſcharged, and either into the Plume, or the Radicle muſt forthwith iſſue. And ſince the Plume is a Dependant on the Radicle, the Sap therefore ought firſt to be diſpenſed to this, which accordingly is ever found to ſhoot forth before the Plume, and ſometimes an Inch or two in Length. Now becauſe the primitive Courſe of the Sap into the Radicle is thus requiſite, therefore, by the Frame of the Parts of the Bean is it alſo made neceſſary; the two main Branches of the ſeminal Root being produced, as is before obſerved, not into the Plume, but the Radicle. Now the Sap being brought as far as the ſeminal Root in either Lobe, and, according to the Conduct thereof, continuing ſtill to move, it muſt needs immediately iſſue into the ſame Part whereunto the main Branches themſelves do, that is, into the Radicle: By which Sap, thus bringing the

ſeveral Tinctures of the Parts aforeſaid with it, being now fed, it is no longer a mere Radicle, but is made alſo ſeminal, and ſo becomes a perfect Root.

The Plume all this while lies cloſe and ſtill; for the ſake of which chiefly it is that the Bean and other Seeds are divided into Lobes, *viz.* that it might be warmly and ſafely lodg'd up between them, and ſo ſecured from the Injuries ſo tender a Part would ſuſtain from the Mould; whereunto, had the main Body been entire, it muſt, upon the cleaving of the Coats, have lain contiguous.

But the Radicle being thus impregnated, and ſhot into a Root, 'tis now Time for the Plume to begin to act and germinate; in order whereto, 'tis now fed from the Root with ſufficient Aliment. For as the Supply and Motion of the Sap was firſt made from the Lobes towards the Root, ſo the Root being well ſhot into the Mould, and now receiving a new Sap from thence, the Motion hereof muſt needs be ſtronger, and by Degrees proceed into a contrary Courſe, from the Root towards the Plume, and, by the Continuation of the ſeminal Root, is directly conducted thereinto; by which being fed, it gradually enlarges and diſplays it ſelf.

The Courſe of the Sap thus ſettled, it iſſues in a direct Line from the Root into the Plume, but collaterally into the Lobes alſo: By theſe two aforeſaid Branches, which are obliquely tranſmitted from the Radicle into either Lobe, by which Branches the ſaid Sap being diſburſed back into all the ſeminal Root, and from thence likewiſe into the Parenchyma of the Lobes, they are both thus fed, and for ſome time augmenting themſelves, really grow as in Lupines is evident.

Yet is not this common to all Seeds. Some rot under-ground, as Corn, being of a laxer and leſs oleous Subſtance, differing herein from moſt other Seeds, and being not divided into Lobes, but one entire thick Body; and ſome, although they continue firm, and are divided into Lobes, yet riſe not, as the great Garden-Bean. In which therefore, it is obſervable, that the two main Branches of the Lobes, in Compariſon with that which runs into the Plume, are but mean, and ſo inſufficient to the feeding and Vegetation of the Lobes; the Plume, on the contrary, growing ſo luſty, as to mount up without them.

The Bean being thus render'd capable of acting or growing without the Aſſiſtance of the Lobes, they drop from the Plant, being now no longer uſeful. We ſhall in the next Place enquire into the forming of the Seed, as obſerved by *Malpighius*, Dr. *Grew*, and my ſelf; for which End, we ſhall examine the *Apricock*, as a convenient and apt Subject, to ſhew us the Method which Nature takes in its Formation.

In order to this, the firſt Thing that is done, is, to make a fit *Uterus*, both to keep the Membranes of the *Fœtus* warm and ſucculent, till it be formed, and to preſerve and ſecure the *Fœtus* it ſelf afterwards, till it comes to be born into the Ground.

For this Purpoſe the Pulp and Stone of the Fruit are both neceſſary, but primarily the Stone; the Meat or Pulp being no otherwiſe neceſſary but becauſe the Stone cannot be made without it; the petrifying of that Parenchyma, which is the Ground of the Stone, being effected by the ſinking of the Tartar from the Pulp into it.

At the firſt the Ground of the Stone is a diſtinct, but ſoft Parenchyma; as is evident in the Cutting of a young *Apricock*; of which alſo a Slice cut off with a Razor, and viewed through a good Glaſs, ſheweth it to be compoſed of Bladders as the Pulp it ſelf, only; whereas many of thoſe of the Pulp are large now, about as big as

a white Pepper-Corn, theſe are no bigger than a Muſtard-Seed: But as the Parenchyma hardens into a Stone, theſe Bladders are all gradually filled up, and diſappear.

This Parenchyma is derived immediately from the Pith, as the Pulp is from the Bark, and makes the far greater Part of the Stone. 'Tis covered all over with a very fine thin Lining, derived not from the Pith, but the Parenchyma, which covers the Seed-Branch upon its firſt Entrance within the Hollow of the Stone: This Lining is of a cloſe Subſtance, yet compoſed of Bladders, exquiſitely ſmall, and hardly viſible; by which Means it ſoon becomes a very hard and dry Body, and is hereby fitted, both to promote the Induration of the reſt of the Stone and the ſeaſonable Drying; and ſo the Shrinking up of the Covert of the Seed makes Room for its Growth.

The Stone being made hard and dry, could never be ſo ſufficiently ſoftened by lying under Ground, but that it would keep the Seed a perpetual Priſoner, unleſs it were alſo made pretty eaſy to cleave in two; for which Purpoſe the Skin of the Fruit doth obſervably conduce: For in a Slice of a young Apricock, cut tranſveſly with a very ſharp Knife, it may be ſeen, eſpecially with the Help of a Glaſs, to be doubled inward from the two Lips of the Fruit, and ſo to be continued not only through the Pulp but alſo through the Stone it ſelf, into the Hollow of the ſame, where it meets and is united with the Lining of it; whereby, as it further helps to the drying and hardening of the Stone, ſo alſo renders it cleavable in that Part where it runs through it; and therefore, whereas towards the Stalk it goes no further than to the Seed-Branch, and ſo but half Way through the Stone, towards the Top of the Fruit, where the Radicle ſtands, and where the Stone begins to cleave, it runs quite through it.

Nature having thus provided a convenient *Uterus*, ſhe next taketh Care about the Membranes of the *Fœtus*. Theſe are three, apparently diſtinct, and in many Reſpects different one from another.

The outer Membrane is derived from the Parenchyma, which ſurround the Seed-Branch, which upon its Entry into the Hollow of the Stone; is expanded, as it were, into two Bladders, one within another, whereof one becomes the Lining of the Stone, the other this outward Membrane, as is beſt ſeen by cutting a young Abricot, when it is about half an Inch long; down through the Middle, or from the Seat of the Flower to the Stalk between the two Lips.

This outer Membrane, at this Age, hath a good, full, and fair Body, about one Twelfth of an Inch thick, or through an ordinary Glaſs, half an Inch where it is thickeſt, as at the Sides, and the greater End; the Point being for the more eaſy Eruption of the Radicle into the Earth, compoſed of bladders; appearing through an ordinary Glaſs about as big as a Colewort-Seed.

Throughout this Membrane, the Veſſels contained in the Seed-Branch are diſtributed, beginning a little below the ſmaller End of the Coat, or Membrane, they thence fetch their Circuit both Ways round about, juſt beneath the Surface of the Membrane, and at laſt meet in the Middle of the greater End, where they are all inoſculated, ſo as to make a kind of umbilical Node; from whence they ſtrike deeper into it, and at laſt into the Middle Membrane, in which they preſently become inviſible. By theſe Veſſels the Sap is brought and ſpewed into the Middle Membrane, ſo that the outer Membrane ſeemeth, in ſome Reſpects, to be anſwerable to the Placenta in Animals.

The Middle Membrane is derived from the Bottom of the Outer; from whence the Parts are more and more amplify'd towards the Centre, moſt of them being at leaſt two hundred Times bigger than thoſe of the Outer Membrane; whereby it looks through a Glaſs not unlike a Comb full of Honey, or, in regard of their great Tranſparency, like a Company of little chryſtal Pans full of pure *Lympha*.

This Middle Membrane is properly ſo called, from the State and Condidition it hath upon the Augmentation of the Seed, at which Time it obtains the Nature of an Involucrum: But originally it is every where entire, without any Hollow, filling up the Cavity of the outer Membrane like a ſoft and delicate Pulp; after a ſhort Time, there appears in it a ſmall Ductus or Channel, which runs from the Bottom to the Top, like an Axis, through the Middle of it; at firſt, no wider than to receive the Hair of a Man's Head, not viſible, except in a Slice cut tranſverſly, and viewed in a Glaſs; being grown a little wider it may be ſeen, if the Membrane be dexterouſly cut by the Length; at which Time it is alſo dilated into two oval Cavities, one at each End, which are as two little Ciſterns, whereinto a moſt pure Lympha coutinually ouzeth, and is therein reſerved for the Nouriſhment of the Seed; and through the Channel, which runs between the Ciſterns, is emptied out of one Ciſtern into another, according as the Seed or inmoſt Membrane hath need of it, *i. e.* as the Weather and other Circumſtances do more or leſs accelerate their Growth, and ſo render the Lympha uſeful to them.

A few Days after this the innermoſt Membrane begins to appear, growing like a ſoft Node or Bud out of the upper Ciſtern, to the lower End of which it is joined, by a ſhort and tender Stalk, from whence it is produced into a conick oval Figure anſwerable to that of the Ciſtern. This Membrane, though ſoft and full of Sap, yet being compared with the middlemoſt, is a cloſe and compact Body, compoſed of Bladders above three hundred Times ſmaller than they are in that; whereby, as the Seed is ſo well guarded, as not to be ſupply'd with any Part of the Lympha but the pureſt, ſo neither with any more of this than will ſuffice, without the Danger of making an Inundation out of ſo great a Store.

This Membrane, if it be pulled with a moſt ſteady Hand, and very gently upwards, it will draw a ſmall tranſparent String after it to the Bottom of the Middle Membrane: The ſaid String, though for the better Part parenchymous, yet being ſtrengthened with the Admixture of ſome ligneous Fibres, no otherwiſe viſible in either of theſe two Membranes, ſo that they ſeem to be a ſmall Portion of thoſe which are inoſculated at the Bottom of the outer Membrane, and thence produced through the Middlemoſt, underneath the Channel, till at laſt they break forth into the upper Ciſtern, where they form this inner Membrane, a Piece of cloſe-wrought Work, ſuitable to the incomparable Fineneſs of the Matter out of whch it is made.

The ſame Membrane is originally entire as the Middlemoſt; but being grown to about the Bigneſs of a Caraway-Seed, becomes a little hollow near the Cone, and the ligneous Fibres, aboveſaid, fetching their Compaſs from the Baſe, ſhoot forth into the Cone, and ſo make a very ſmall Node therein, for the firſt Eſſay towards the Generation of the Seed, the ſaid Fibres being thus ſpun out to the utmoſt Degree of Fineneſs for this Purpoſe.

This Node being grown about one fifth Part as big as a Cheeſe-Mite, it begins next to be divided by a little Indenture at the Top; which growing by Degrees ſtill deeper, the Node

Node is thereby at length diſtinguiſhed into two Lobes, or thick Leaves.

As ſoon as theſe are finiſhed, their Baſis begins afterwards to be contracted, and ſo to be formed into a Radicle, or that Part of the Seed which becomes the Root, as the Stalks of Fruit grow leſſer, while the Fruits themſelves are expanded, ſo that in this Eſtate, the Radicle is, as it were, the Stalk of the Seed.

At this Time the Seed being extreme ſmall, the Lobes are not ſo manageable as to be ſeparated one from the other. But it is moſt reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that as ſoon as the Radicle is finiſhed, the next Step is the puſhing forth of another Node between the Lobes, in order to the making of a Bud.

This being done, or in doing, the Radicle or Stalk of the Seed contracting ſtill more and more at the Bottom, hangs at the inner Membrane only by an extreme ſmall and ſhort Ligament, or Navel-String, which at laſt alſo breaks, and ſo the Seed, as Fruits when they are ripe, falls off, and lies looſe in the inner Membrane.

This gradually ſhrinketh up, and ſo becomes more hollow, to make Room for the further Growth of the Seed. The Radicle and the Plume, however, are not found in this, or any other Seed, till after Impregnation, but the Farina, or Male Duſt, as one may ſee under the Word Generation: 'tis the Radicle and Plume, which make the Fœtus or true Seed, which we ſhall now enquire into a little further.

Of the Seed, or Fœtus itſelf, and the Shape or Poſture of it, we ſhall offer ſome Examples: Firſt, among thoſe, with the thinner Sort of Covers; and then, of thoſe with the bulky and moſt robuſt. We ſhall firſt ſpeak only of the Lobes, or main Body, and the Radicle; and, in the next Place, deſcribe the ſeveral Sorts of Nodes, or Buds of Seeds; and laſtly, ſhall mention the ſeveral Parts, of which the Lobes, Radicle, and Buds, are compounded.

Among Seeds with the thinner Covers, are thoſe of all Sorts of Corn and Graſs, of a different Make from that of moſt Seeds; the main Body being not divided into Lobes, but of one entire Piece, doubled in the Form of a Pair of Lips. And whereas commonly the whole Seed is very ſoft and oily, here only thoſe two minute Parts, which become the Root and Stalk, are ſo; the main Body being of a different Subſtance, when the Corn is ripe, hard and friable; but when it is ſown, eaſily colliquable into a kind of Milk or Chyle; ſo that in ſome Reſpects, it hath a near Analogy to a Vitellum: For as that is gradually melted into a Sort of Chyle, and by the Branches of the Ductus Inteſtinalis carried into the Bowels of the Chick, ſo is this into a like Subſtance, and by the Branches of the ſeminal Root convey'd to thoſe Parts which become the future Plant.

Of Relation to this Kind, the Seeds of Dates, and of ſome other like Plants, may be eſteemed. For that which is commonly called the Stone, ſeems indeed to be the main Body of the Seed, doubled or folded up in the ſame Manner as in Corn; to which that Part which becomes the Plant is annexed. But whereas in Corn 'tis placed at the Bottom of the main Body, here it lies in a ſmall round Cavity in the Middle of the Back. The Stone or main Body where this Part grows to it, is not ſo hard as more remote from it, and is therefore probably, in ſome Part diſſolved, by lying in the Ground, as in Corn.

But, for the moſt Part, the main Body is divided, as hath been ſaid, into two Lobes; and thoſe in Subſtance

homogeneous to the other Part or Parts, plainly diſtinguiſhed in moſt Kernels, and other large Seeds, and not difficultly in many leſſer ones, as in that of Viola Lunaria, Scabious, Doves-foot, *&c* if ſlipp'd out of their Covers before they are full ripe.

In Hounds-Tongue they are of a circular Figure, and very large in proportion to the Radicle. In Cucumbers oblong, with ſome viſible Branches of the ſeminal Root, and the Radicle ſomewhat bigger; but in Scorzonera very long, like the Legs of a Pair of Compaſſes; and the two firſt, or diſſimular Leaves of the Plant into which they are converted, are of the ſame Shape: Of theſe, and many more, the Radicle is ſhort, and pointed, and lies in one ſtraight Line with the Lobes.

In Viola Lunaria they are very large, and the Branches of the ſeminal Root fairly apparent, ſo as to reſemble a Pair of Leaves; the Radicle pretty long, equally thick from End to End, and couch'd down upon the two Lobes, each of them having a litttle Shoulder for it to lie upon. In Wood, it hath the like Poſture and Shape, as alſo in Chamœlina, Eruca, and many others, it is very bulky, being bigger than both the Lobes put together.

Of this Part, it is thought, that commonly thoſe Seeds, wherein it is very ſmall, with reſpect to the Lobes, produce a perennial Plant; and ſo *vice verſa* where it is very large, an annual one. In the latter, the ſeminal Virtue being more vigorous, and ſo tending more haſtily to the Buſineſs of Generation, followed with the Death of the Plant.

In the former Seeds, the Lobes lie flat one againſt another; but in Garden Radiſh they are folded up, ſo as to receive the Radicle into their Boſom, as when a Chicken tucks his Head under his Wing.

In Holyoaks the Lobes are plated upwards, and replated down again; being agreeably compoſed to the Shape of the Covers, as thoſe are to their Poſture on the Plant. In Maple they are plated one over another, and ſo rolled up.

In the Cotton-Seed, which conſiſteth almoſt wholly of two very broad and thin Lobes, or Leaves, the Folds are yet more numerous; all curiouſly reduced to an exact and ſolid Oval.

It happens now and then, that inſtead of two, there are three Lobes, as in the Kernels of Plumbs, Apples, and other Fruits, and the ſmaller Sort of Seeds, will ſpring up ſometimes with more than two diſſimilar Leaves, originally the Lobes of the Seed. Theſe are obſerved, by ſome, more frequently to produce a double Flower; which may be, becauſe the ſeminal Virtue in ſuch Seeds is increaſed by a third Part.

In many Seeds the Radicle is of one and the ſame Colour from End to End: But in others, as in the Lupine, it is obſervable, that the upper and greater Half, is white; the lower to the Point, hath a kind of horny Gloſs, and ſeems to be of a ſomewhat different Make; whereby it comes to paſs, that after the Radicle is ſhot forth a little Way, only this lower Half deſcends, and becomes the Root: The upper Half is produced or raiſed above the Ground, as a Pillar upon which the Lobes or diſſimilar Leaves are erected.

This Seed, on the Outſide of each Lobe, and near the Radicle, hath a very ſmall and round Node, like a Navel, the whole Seed looking not much unlike a Pidgeon's Head, the Radicule reſembling the Bill, and the Navel the Eye.

In the Seed of Garden Orach, both the Radicle and Lobes are very long and

and ſlender, and lie almoſt in a compleat Circle, round about the Vitellum before deſcribed. The Lobes of Rhaphontick are ſhaped like the *Bit* of a Spade, and the Radicle ſtands erected above them, like the Handle.

Of Seeds alſo with bulky Covers, there are many not divided into Lobes, being, in a Manner, all one Piece, as all of the bulbous Kind; in ſome of which, though the inmoſt Cover be thin, yet compared either with the other Covers, or with the Seed it ſelf, it may very well be counted of the bulky Kind.

In Flaggs it is above twenty times bigger than the Seed within it; conſiſting of Bladders all radiated towards the Seat of the Seed. The Seed it ſelf is ſhaped ſomewhat like a Penknife; the lower Part, which becomes the Bulb, as the Haſt is thick, and cometh near to a Cylindrick Figure, and the End round: The upper Part, which becomes the firſt Year's Leaf, as the Blade is rather flat, double edg'd, and pointed, and the Point a little Bent; the Fibres and Bladders of which it conſiſts, are all diſpoſed into parallel Lines, running by the Length.

In Lillies this Cover is thinner, and more tranſparent, without being cut; but only held up againſt the Light, the Seed may be ſeen within it.

But the greater Number of Seeds, alſo with bulky Covers, are divided into two Lobes; which, for the moſt Part, reſemble a Pair of little Leaves. In the purging Nut of Angola, the Shell being taken off, the upper Covers (dry'd and ſhrunk up) ſeem to be but one. In theſe the Spermatick Veſſels are branched; under theſe lies the thick and inmoſt Cover, which being cut down the Middle, exhibits the true Seed, conſiſting of a couple of fair Leaves, veined, and as white as Milk, joined together with the Radicle at their Baſe, and let into a Hollow made in the Cover, of anſwerable Shape. The like is obſervable in the Ricinus Americanus, and ſome other Indian Fruits, with ſome little Difference in the Shape of the Root and Leaves.

In the foregoing Fruits the bulky Cover is very ſoft: But in the Nux Vomica Officinarum, 'tis near as hard as a Date-Stone. In this, beſides the Hollow made for the Reception of the Seed, or the two Leaves and Root, the Sides are ſeparated or diſtinct almoſt to the Edge of the Cover round about, eſpecially towards the Root; ſo that it may not unaptly be compared to a little Pouch, with the Sides clapp'd together.

In this, and the Nuts abovementioned, the Seeds are all very large; but in ſome other Plants they are extreme ſmall, ſo as to be hardly viſible without a Glaſs, as in Staphiſagria, Peony, *&c.* In Staphiſagria, the thick or inmoſt Cover is commonly a ſpherical Triangle, conick towards the Baſe; at the Point of which, there is a little Cavity, in which the Seed, about as big as a ſmall Pin's Head, is lodged; the Root whereof is a little pointed, and the two Lobes rounded at the Top.

In the Peony, the ſame Cover is ſoft, white, and of an Oval Figure; the Part uſed in Medicine, uſually thought to be the Seed itſelf, but is near two hundred Times bigger than the true Seed, which is almoſt inviſible. It lies in a little Cavity near the Bottom of the Cover, with a thick and blunt Root, and two pointed Lobes or Leaves.

In the Coffee-Berry the Seeds lie in the inner or Cartilaginous Cover, where one would not expect to find it, near the Top or Surface of the Back. The Lobes of the Seed are veined like two very minute Leaves, and joined to a long Root like a Stalk, the End of which comes juſt to the Bottom

Bottom of the Cover, ready for its Exit into the Ground.

In Gooſegraſs, where the inner Cover is alſo cartilaginous or horney, the Seed is poſtured much after the like Manner, and looks juſt like a Couple of pointed Leaves, with a very long Stalk.

The Seed of Stramonium is alſo incloſed in a bulky Cover; which being ſoaked in warm Water, and very warily cut about the Edges with a Razor, the Seed may be taken out of it entire, ſhaped like the Orach, but much longer; for the Reception whereof, the Cover is formed with a Hollow, which runs round about it near the Edge, wherein the Seed lies like a little winding Snake.

The Figures of Seeds, or rather of their outward Covers, are made ſuitable to their Collocation in the Uterus. So thoſe of Mallow, ſtanding like a Coronet round the Stalk, are of a wedg'd Figure; whereby their ſharp Edges do all meet together in one Centre; partly, to the various Diſtribution of the Veſſels or Fibres, as one Cauſe by which the Meaſures and Surface of Seeds, as well as of the Leaves of Plants, are diverſify'd; and partly, to the Nature of the Saline, and other Principles regent in a Plant, as another principle Cauſe; and therefore the more ſtony, brittle, or full of Salt, the Covers of any Seeds are, they are generally more angular; ſo that the tartarous Stone of a Plumb, is not only more angular, but alſo more regular, than the Husk of the Kernel, or a Pear, or Apple.

For all Stones are meaſured by ſeveral Circles, whoſe Diameters hold a certain Proportion to the Length of the Stone; ſo the Stone of the *Peaſe-Cod* Plum is meaſured by two Circles; that of the *Turkey-Plumb* with four; that of the *Abricot-Plumb* with two, repeated oppoſitely, being perfectly Rhomboid. To which thoſe alſo of the *Wheat-Plumb*, *Damaſceen*, and ſome others allude; and ſome are meaſured by four Circles, and one repeated.

As the Figures, not only of the larger Sort of Seeds, but even of the ſmalleſt, have an elegant Variety, we ſhall inſtance the following:

Firſt of all, we find ſome are perfectly ſpherical, and with an even Surface, as that of little Centory. That of Spergula is alſo ſpherical, but hath a knobbed Surface, and is encompaſſed with a membraneous Rim, like the Horizon of a Globe; that of little Celandine is circular, but compreſſed like a Cheeſe.

Others are Nephroideous, or, as it were, Hemiſpherick, of which Figure, and hereunto approaching, there are a greater Number than of any other, as that which agrees with the more frequent Shape and Fold of the Lobes and Radicle of the Seed, yet with ſome Difference as to their Shape and Surface: So that of *Lychnis Silveſtris*, is figured juſt like the Kidney of a Cat, and hath a knobbed Surface; that of *Poppey* comes near it in Shape, but hath a Surface exactly like that Part of the Paunch of a Sheep, called the the Honey-Comb; that of great *Celadine* is a little more oblong, and, like the Kidney of a Sheep, chequer'd with parallel Rings, and other ſhort Lines, placed alternately betwixt them.

Where, by the Way, we may ſee, as well by the Seed, as by the other Parts, of how different Kinds the great and little *Celandine*, notwithſtanding their Names make them of one Family.

The Seed alſo of *Ben* or *Spatling-Poppey*, is ſomewhat like a Kidney; but it hath its Circumference raiſed up into a double Ridge; to which ſeveral ſmall Ridges do in ſome ſort alſo radiate from one Centa from the Baſe of the Seed.

The

The Seed of *Chickweed* is partly like a Kidney, and partly like a little Retort; as alſo that of *Pentaphilum Fragiferum*. But the former is rough-caſt, with ſmall Pieces, having, as it were, Feet on each Side, like little Inſects, which with the Seed of *Leucanthemum* doth much agree. The latter hath ſeveral fibrous Ridges, reſembling the Fibres in the Auricles of the Heart.

Some are oval, as that of the little *Bell-Flower*, and rough-caſt with Fibres almoſt parallel, and produced by the Length of the Seed; in which latter Reſpect the Seeds alſo of *Trachelnica*, and ſome other like Plants, are agreeable. That of *Brooklime* is alſo oval, but encompaſſed with a thick Rim, narrowing all the Way to the Baſe of the Seed.

The Seed of *Dovesfoot* hath an oval Cone, and flat Baſe; its Surface like that of a *Poppy*, *Toadflax*, and ſome other Seeds: That of *Sedum minus eſtivum luteum*, is in a Manner the Figure of the former, inverted, being flat, not at the Baſe, but at the Top; and whereas that riſes with a blunt Angle, this hath only a Ridge raiſed above the Surface of the Seed.

The Seeds of divers Sorts of Graſs are more conick, as particularly of that for which the Likeneſs its Seed hath to a Barley-Corn, may be called *Barley-Graſs*; and ſo among the ſeveral Sorts of Graſs, there are ſome which anſwer to all the Kinds of eſculent Grains, as *Oat-Graſs*, *Rice-Graſs*, *Wheat-Graſs*, *Rye-Graſs*. And accordingly, that they may be more profitably ſown in one Ground than in another, and uſed with Diſtinction for the higher or more wholeſome Feeding of Cattle. A Ruſh, though it ſeems an imperfect Plant, yet beſides its Flower, hath alſo a plentiful Brood of Seeds, of a Conick Figure.

Some Seeds are Cylindrick, as that of *St. John's Wort*. as alſo of *Tutſan*, and ſome other like Plants, with ſome little Diverſity in the Shape or Surface of the Seed. That of *Vervain* is, in a Manner, half a Cylinder; the true Seed lying in the Covers, like a Child in a Cradle without a Head.

Others are rather *Conico Cylindrick*, as that of Jacobæa; having a Coronet on the Top, and ſeveral Furrows by the Length round about. Anſwerable to which is that of *Erygerum*, in Shape not unlike to a Rowling-Pin.

Some are Plain-Conick, as that of Nettle, which is ſhaped ſomewhat like the End of a Spear. That of *Eye-bright* is more eclyptick, with ſeveral Ridges running by the Length, and joined together with ſhort Pieces tranſverſly. That of *Wormwood* not very unlike a little flat Eſſence-Glaſs, in which the Fibres are produced by the Length, as the Ridges are in *Eye-bright*, and ſo in *Yarrow*, which is alſo encompaſſed with a membranous Rim. That of *Dandelion* is *Plain-Conick* toward the Baſe; and ſo thoſe of *Lettice*, *Sonchus*, and ſome others; to which thoſe alſo of *Hieracium*, *Tragopogon*, *Scorzonera*, &c. with reſpect to their Surface, do all allude.

And ſome are *Conico-Triangular*; of which that of *Sorrel*, is conick at both Ends: The Sides are equal, and upon every Angle hath a narrow and ſharp Rim; as alſo that of *Anagallis*, but the Sides are *Spheri-Conick*, and ſo the Ends are blunt. They are alſo pounced with many little round Cavities, but have no Rim upon the Angles.

The Seed of *Nigella* is triangular, and conick only at the Top, on every Angle hath a narrow Rim, the three Sides equal and ſpheri-conick, ſurrounded with ſeven or eight Ridges, by the Girth joined together in

ſome

ſome Places with others tranſverſly. That of *Arſmart* is alſo triangular, and conick at the Top; but one of the Sides is almoſt equal to the other two, which ſtand low. That of *Knot-Graſs* hath three Sides, one leſs than another; being at 5, 3, and 2, or thereabout.

The Seed of *Bugloſs* is very oddly figur'd: The Baſe oval, the Top conick, the Back ſwelling, and round as an Egg; the Belly alſo ſwelling, but riſing up into an obtuſe Angle, higheſt in the Middle, ſomewhat like a Breaſt-plate of Armour, and is encompaſſed with a Rim ſloped upward.

That of the *Meliſſa-Moldavia* is triangular, and conick only at that Baſe. The Place where it is faſten'd ſhaped like the Beard of a Dart; two of the Sides are *Plani-Conick*; the third *Spheri-Conick*, and near as big as both the other two; the Head flat, with a Rim erected upon each Side, ſo as to make a ſpherical Triangle: Approaching to this are thoſe of *Sage*, *Horehound*, *Clary*, &c.

That alſo of *Bellis Tanaceti folio* hath two Sides plani-conick, and a third ſpheri-conick. The two firſt have ſeveral Ridges running to the Baſe, which is not perfectly conick, but a little dilated into two obtuſe Angles, the Head triangular, with one Side convex; the other two ſtraight, a little hollowed, and having a ſmall Pinacle in the Centre.

That of *Stachas Arabica*, as the former, ſaving, that the Head is oval, and the Baſe ſloped into a little Triangle. That of *Wartwort* or *Sunſpurge* hath a very complex Figure: The Belly conſiſteth of two plani-conick Sides, as the former; the Back ſpheri-conick; the whole Seed in a Manner conick-oval; yet the Baſe and Head both flat: In the Middle of the former, a Peg, by which the Seed is faſten'd, and of the latter a pointed Knob: The Middle of the Belly hollowed, ſo as to make a flat Rim, of equal Breadth, and the Hollows filled up with Bladders, like thoſe in all the Parenchymous Parts of a Plant.

There are alſo ſome Seeds which are ſquare, whereof ſome are ſtraight, as that of *Foxglove*, which hath alſo an even Surface: And that of *Blattaria*, in which there are ſeveral little Hollows, even in Rows, and ſo in *Brownwort*.

Some are convex, as that of *Chryſanthema Americanum*: 'Tis Quadrati-conick or ſquare, and ſharp at the Baſe, and big at the Head; the Sides all plain, and a thin Rim erected upon every Angle; as alſo on the four Sides of the Head, which is flat, with a little Pinnacle in the Middle.

The Seed alſo of *Tanſey*, is a conick and bended Square, not with the Angle forward as the former, but the Side; and in the Plate of every Rim, hath a round Ridge. Somewhat like to this are thoſe of *Mayweed*, and ſome others.

Having taken a Survey of the ſmaller Kinds of Seeds, we ſhall next enquire a little into the Structure of Fruits. And firſt of the Pear:

A Pear, beſides the Skin, conſiſteth of a two-fold Parenchyma of Veſſels, tartarous Knots or Grains, and a Coar. The Skin is lined with a great Number of the ſaid tartarous Grains, appearing through a Glaſs about the Bigneſs of ſmall Shot, whereby it looks withinſide like the Skin of the Scate, and ſome other Fiſhes. Beſides thoſe which grow in the Skin, there are alſo many more ſtanding near adjacent to it, all round about the Fruit, about one Third of an Inch in thickneſs, through a Microſcope, as in the Slice of a Pear cut tranſverſly 'tis apparent; ſomewhat more or leſs as ſome ſuppoſe, according to the Delicacy or Harſhneſs of the Fruit, as more in a Burgamy, or other ſoft and

and ſweet Pears, than in thoſe which are called Strangulatoria, or harſh or choak Pears; as all vinous Liquors, and thoſe eſpecially which are the moſt tartarous, become ſoft and ſweet, according as they caſt off their Tartar in a greater Quantity upon the Sides of the Veſſel.

The outer Parenchyma is of the ſame Original and general Structure as in an Apple, but the Bladders anſwerable to the Shape of this Fruit not altogether ſo long, with reſpect to their Breadth. Throughout this Parenchyma are alſo diſperſed many ſmall tartarous Grains, moſt of them ſomewhat round, as thoſe next the Skin, and of a like Size, but nothing near ſo numerous.

The Bladders here have alſo a different Poſition from that they have in an Apple. There they are all ſtretched out, as to have reſpect to one common Center, which is that of the Apple itſelf: But here they everywhere bear a Reſpect to the ſaid tartarous Grains, every Grain being the Center of a certain Number of Bladders, like a Star in the Middle of its Vortex; whereby ſo many of the tartarous Parts of the Sap, as cannot be well thrown off upon the Skin, are more commodiouſly diſcharged upon every little Knot or Grain near Hand.

Throughout this Parenchyma, the Veſſels are likewiſe diſperſed of the two general Kinds: Some of theſe Veſſels are here extream ſmall, as well as in an Apple, yet one Degree larger. They are both together diſtributed into fifteen principal Branches: The five outmoſt make as many Arches, but commonly not near ſo deep as in an Apple; from theſe ſome ſmall Fibres, are diſperſed throughout the Parenchyma: The ten inmoſt run along to the Seed, and from thence, with the other five, to the Flower.

Next the Coar ſtands the inner Parenchyma, in divers Reſpects different from the outer: The Bladders of the latter are large and long; of the former ſmall and round, anſwerable to thoſe of the Pith, of which it ſeems to be derived. Throughout that, the Veſſels and tartarous Grains are diſperſed; but in this, there are neither: The Effect whereof is, that is ſweet, this ſower; for which Reaſon I have taken leave to call it the Acetary.

Betwixt this and the outer Parenchyma, the ſaid tartarous Grains begin firſt to ſtand nearer together, to grow biger, and of a more unequal Surface; and by Degrees to unite into a Body, in ſome Pears almoſt as hard as a Plumb-Stone, which I have thereupon named the Calculary; ſo that a Pear is Nature's Preface or Introduction to a Plumb.

This tartarous Body, and thoſe ſmall Grains aboveſaid, by ſome ſuppoſed to be precipitated out of the Sap by virtue of the Veſſels; which is not only argued from their growing where the Veſſels only are in the outer Parenchyma, but in that the very Bounds or Figure of the Calculary is determined by the Situation of the chief of thoſe Veſſels, as in cutting a Pear ſmoothly through the Center, and by the Length, is apparent.

The Coar, as well as the Acetary, ſeems to be derived from the Pith, and is therefore leſſer here than in an Apple, where the whole Pith of the Stalk goes to the making of the Coar only.

In moſt Pears, at the Bottom of the Coar, and a little below the Center of the Fruit, there is a kind of ſmall umbelical Knot, from whence is extended a ſtraight Channel or Ductus, which opens at the middle of the Cork or Stool of the Flower, ſcarce wide enough to admit the ſmalleſt Pin.

A Quince is nearly allied to a Pear; the Differences betwixt them are theſe. In the Quince the outer Parenchyma is more cloſe, that is, the Bladders are ſmaller. The Veſſels more numerous and more deeply enarched: the Calculary greater and more ſpread, according to the Shape of the Fruit, but the Acetary leſs. The Coar ſtands higher or nearer to the Cork, divided not into five, but four Cells, and the Ductus, from the Bottom of the Coar to the Top of the Fruit, much more open and obſervable.

An Apple, beſides the Skin, conſiſteth of a Parenchyma, Veſſels, and Coar. The Parenchyma or Pulp, is the ſame with that of the Bark of the Tree, as is apparent not only from the viſible Continuation thereof from the one through the Stalk into the other, but alſo from the Structure common to them both, being both compoſed of Bladders, in which notwithſtanding there is this Difference, that whereas in the Bark they are ſpherical and very ſmall, moſt of them through a good Glaſs not exceeding one tenth Part of an Inch in Diameter, and ſome of them leſs; here they are oblong, and very large, moſt of them about one Third of an Inch in Length, or more, according to the Largeneſs and Tenderneſs of the Fruit, being all uniformly tentered or ſtretched out by the Arching of the Veſſels from the Coar towards the Circumference of the Apple.

The Veſſels, as in the other Parts of a Plant, are ſucciferous; both the Branches of the former, and the ſingle Veſſels of the latter, are extream ſmall; they run everywhere together, not collateral, as Veins and Arteries do in Animals, but the latter ſheathed into the former.

They are diſtributed into twenty principal Branches: The ten outmoſt a little within the Apple, are diverted from a ſtraight Line into ſo many great Arches, from which a few ſmall Fibres are, without any Order, diſperſed through the Apple: The five middlemoſt, and the five inmoſt, run in a ſtraight Line as far as the Coar, and are there diverted into as many leſſer Arches; the former at the outer, and the latter at the inner Angles of the Coar. Upon theſe five inmoſt hang all the Seeds.

Theſe ten, and the ten aboveſaid, do all meet together at the Top of the Apple, where originally they all ran into the Flower. But betwixt them there are ſcarce any inter-current Fibres, ſo that they appear every where disjunct from the Bottom, to the Top of the Apple.

A Lemon hath a threefold Parenchyma, which ſeem to be derived one from another; the Texture upon every Derivation being ſomewhat altered, and ſo made more cloſe and elaborate; the outmoſt, called the Rind, hath the moſt open and the coarſeſt Texture, being compoſed of the largeſt Threads, and thoſe Threads woven up into large Bladders. Thoſe little Cells which contain the eſſential Oil of the Fruit, and ſtand near the Surface of the Rind, are ſome of the ſaid Bladders much more dilated.

From this outmoſt Parenchyma, nine or ten Inſections or Lamels are produced, betwixt as many Portions of the pulpy Part toward the Center, where they all unite into one Body, anſwerable to the Pith in the Trunk or Root of a Tree, and is a plain Demonſtration of the Communion betwixt the Bark and the Pith. At the Bottom, but eſpecially the Top of the Fruit, the Pith is ſo far expanded, as without the Mediation of any Lamels to be joined to the Rind.

Throughout this Parenchyma, the Veſſels are diſperſed, but the chiefeſt Branches ſtand on the inner Edge of the Rind, and the outer Edge of the Pith juſt at the two Extremities of every

every Lamel; from thoſe Branches on the Edge of the Pith, other little and very ſhort ones ſhoot into the Pulp of the Fruit, upon which the Seeds are appendant: In the Center of the Pith are eight or nine in a Ring, which run through the Fruit up to the Flower.

Between the Rind and the Pith, and thoſe ſeveral Lamels which join them together, ſtands the ſecond Sort of Parenchyma, different from the former, in being ſomewhat cloſer and finer wrought, divided by the Lamels into ſeveral diſtinct Bodies, every one of them a great and entire Bag.

Within every great Bag is contained a third Parenchyma, which is alſo a Cluſter of other little Baggs about the Bigneſs of an Oat, all disjoined one from another, and having their diſtinct Stalks of ſeveral Lengths, by which they are all faſtened to the outmoſt Side of the great Bag wherein they are contained; within each of theſe leſſer Bags are contained many hundred of Bladders, conſiſting of moſt extream fine Threads woven up together into that Figure; within theſe Bladders lies the acid Juice of the Lemon.

A Cucumber hath alſo a threefold Parenchyma: The outmoſt is derived from the Bark. This being expoſed for ſome Time to dry, and then cut tranſverſly with a Razor, not only the Bladders, but alſo the Threads, whereof the Bladders conſiſt, through a good Microſcope are apparent.

Throughout this Parenchyma the Sap-Veſſels are diſperſed, near the Circumference, in ten or twelve very large Branches, each of theſe larger Branches emboſoms another Branch of finer Veſſels; in its Center, adjacent to the middle Paranchyma. they ſtand in Cluſters of much ſmaller Branches, but more numerous.

Out of all theſe Sap-Veſſels iſſues a tranſparent and viſcous Mucilage; which being dried, becomes as hard and tough as Gum Tragacanth, analogous to which, I ſuppoſe is the truly purgative Part of Elaterium.

The middle Parenchyma is derived from the Pith, and divided into a triangular Figure. Within theſe Columns ſtands a diſtinct Sort of Sap-Veſſels, from whence ſeveral ſmall and ſhort Fibres ſhoot into the inmoſt Parenchyma, whereupon the Seeds are faſtened; ſo that theſe Columns are, as it were, the Beds on which the Seeds grow. With each of the Seed Branches or Fibres, goes ſome Part of the ſaid Parenchyma or Column, out of which the Covers of the Seed are formed.

The inmoſt Parenchyma, wherein the Seeds lie, and which anſwers to the Pulp of a Lemon, ſeems likewiſe to be derived from the Columns that is to be originally produced upon the Seed-Fibres, and afterwards ſpread and augmented into a Pulp by three Inſertions from the Columns, and as many from the utmoſt Parenchyma; and theſe being re-inſected, is divided into ſix triangular Bodies, and every Triangle into three Ovals.

There is a near Reſemblance betwixt the Garden and Wild-Cucumber, with Reſpect to the inward Structure, as well as the outward Figure, may be obſerved, both of them having a threefold Parenchyma; yet with this Difference, that the three white triangular Bodies or Columns in the one, is anſwered by a white Ring or Tube in the other.

A Plumb conſiſteth of a Parenchyma; the two general Kinds of Veſſels, and a Stone. It is to be noted, that in Proportion to the Bulk of the Fruit, there are more Veſſels in a Plumb than in an Apple, Pear, or Quince; as alſo, that in Plumbs all the Veſſels are braced together into one uniform Piece of Net-work, every where terminating at an equal Diſtance from the Circumference

cumference, *viz.* one Eighth of an Inch, or thereabouts: And as for the Bore of the finer Veſſels, although they are not eaſily diſcovered, yet is it to be preſumed, that they bear a juſt Proportion to thoſe in the Trunk of the ſame Tree; and that therefore they are here larger than in an Apple or Pear. The Skin likewiſe of a Plumb is more fibrous, thick, and tough, than in thoſe Fruits.

The Stone, among other Particulars, wherein the Contrivance of Nature is very admirable, is compoſed of two, or rather three diſtinct Bodies; one of them, the Lining, which anſwers to the Coar in a Pear, and is originated from the Parenchyma, which the Seed-Branch brings along with it through the Channel in the Side, and at laſt into the Hollow of the Stone, and is there ſpread all over it, as when a ſmall Glaſs-Pipe is blown and expanded into a Bubble; or as if a Bladder being ſtretched out, and put through the Neck of a Bottle, were then blown up, ſo as to be everywhere contiguous to the Sides, and become as it were the Lining of the Bottle.

The Foundation or Ground of the outer and more bulky Part of the Stone, is the inner Part of the Parenchyma, and anſwers to the Acetary in a Pear. As the Fruit grows, the tartarous Parts of the Sap being continually precipitated upon this Parenchyma, it is hereby putrified, as will be beſt ſeen by comparing the ſeveral Ages of the ſame Fruit together: And in ſome Stones, on the Surface whereof ſome of the ſaid tartarous Parts appear in diſtinct Grains, ſo that whereas in a Pear the Calculary and the Acetary are diſtinct, here in a Plumb they are thrown one into the other; or as ſome Mineral Waters only make a Cruſt about a Stick, or other Bodies inverſed in them, but others by ſinking into theſe Bodies do hereby putrify them; ſo in a Pear, the tartarous Parts of the Sap only make a Cruſt about the Acetary, but in a Plumb they ſink into the Body thereof, or that Part of the Parenchyma which ſtands in the Place of it, whereby it is converted into a Stone.

An Abricot is of the Plumb-kind. But ſome Things are herein better obſerved: As firſt, the Poſition of the Bladders of the Parenchyma; for the tartarous Parts of the Sap not being here diſperſed in little Grains throughout the Fruit, as in a Pear, but all thrown off into the Stone, the Bladders therefore are ſo diſpoſed as not to have reſpect to ſeveral Centers, as in a Pear, but only the Stone, to which they do almoſt exactly radiate, thereto conveying, as ſome ſuppoſe, the feculent Sap in ſo many little Streams. This is beſt ſeen when the Fruit is full ripe.

In this Fruit while it is young, the gradual Tranſmutation of the inner Part of the Parenchyma into a Stone, is alſo more apparent, and ſo are three Coats, which ſerve for the Formation of the Seed, being now all very diſtinct; and not only for their Bulk, but alſo for their Analogy which they bear to the three Membranes in many viviparous Animals.

A Peach hath a much bigger Stone than either a Plum or an Abricot, and hath therefore, when full ripe, and eſpecially in hot Countries, a more fine Juice: For the Reaſon why the Stone is ſo great, is becauſe the Veſſels run ſo very numerouſly through the Body of it, and ſo cauſe a more copious Precipitation of the Sap into it.

A Cherry is near related to a Plumb, but the Bracement or Reticulation of the Veſſels is here carried out further, ſo as to be all round about contiguous to the Skin; and as the finer Veſſels in the Branches of a Cherry-Tree are larger than thoſe of an Apple,

ple Branch, ſo may they be preſumed to bear the ſame Proportion here in the Fruit.

A Walnut is a Nuciprune, as Dr. *Grew* obſerves, or betwixt a Plumb and a Nut, as a Bat is betwixt a Beaſt and a Bird; for the Rind anſwers to the Pulp, and the Shell as the Stone, is alſo lined: But the Seed-Veſſels, which in a Plumb run thorough a Chanel made on Purpoſe in the Stone, do here enter as in a Nut at the Center of the Shell, by which Means they are inveſted with a more fair Parenchyma, which Nature hath provided for the making the Coats wide enough for ſo vaſt a Kernel.

A Grape, according to Dr. *Grew*, is a Plumb with two Stones, for their Thickneſs, as hard as any other. The Diſtribution of the Veſſels is alſo ſomewhat different; for the principal Fibres running up directly betwixt the Stones, and the ſmaller making only one ſingle Knot near the Circumference, they all meet together at the Top of the Grape. It is alſo to be noted, that many lignous Fibres are viſibly mixed with the Skin itſelf, whereby it becomes very thick and tough. And as the finer Veſſels in the Trunk of a Vine, are greater than in that of an Apple, Pear, or Plumb, ſo it is to be preſumed, that in a Grape they are greater than in the Fruit of thoſe Trees.

The Parenchyma or Pulp of a Grape ſeems to be derived not from the Bark, as in an Apple; nor partly from the Bark, and partly from the Pith, as in the Goosberry; but wholly from the Pith, at leaſt, as the Reticulaca of the Fibres; and the Skin only from the Bark, whereby the Pulp becomes ſo tender and delicate a Meat.

A Goosberry hath a threefold Parenchyma. The outmoſt is derived from the Bark, of a greener Colour, and very ſappy: The middlemoſt from the Pith, ſomewhat white and more dry, as the diametral Inſertions in ſome Roots. In both of them the Bladders are very conſpicuous, above what they are in moſt Sorts of Fruit, ſo as to be viſible to a good Eye without a Glaſs.

Betwixt theſe two Parenchyma's run moſt of the principal Fibres or vaſcular Threads, from which ſeveral ſmaller ones are branched into the inmoſt Parenchyma, upon which the Seeds are faſtened.

Each of theſe ſmaller Branches is inveſted with ſome Part of the middle or white Parenchyma, ſerving partly to make the Covers of the Seed, and partly the Pulp that is the inmoſt and fineſt Parenchyma of the Berry in which the Seed lies.

A white Currant, without taking of the Skin, ſheweth not unpleaſantly how the Seeds are faſtned. The Trunk of the Tree continues not to any conſiderable Length entire, as in a Plumb, but is divided into ſeveral Boughs; nor are the Edges of the Leaf entire, as in a Plumb, but ſlit into ſeveral Diviſions, and the Fruit into a great many Berries in a Branch. So again, the Seeds hang upon the Fibres like to their Fruit.

A Nut is a Plumb inverted, or turned inſide outward; for the Shell ſtanding naked, includes the Parenchyma. The bearded Cap not preciſely anſwering to that, but to the Empalement of the Flower, which likewiſe in many other Plants outlives the Foliature, and emboſoms the Uterus of the Seed: And whereas the Stone of a Plumb is not faced, but lined with a Parenchyma, derived at ſecond-hand from the Pith; the Shell of a Nut is not lined, but faced with the inner Skin of the Cap.

An Acorn is the Nut of an Oak, yet with this Difference, that beſides the Cup it ſtands in, it hath only a Leathern or Parchment Cover, inſtead

of a Shell: From whence it comes to paſs, that whereas the Kernel of a Nut is ſweet, that of an Acorn is of a very rough Taſte; the auſtere Parts of the Sap, which, in a Nut are drain'd off into the Shell, being here imbibed by the Kernel it ſelf.

SENECIO vulgaris, *Common Groundſell.* Our common Groundſel has a round, green, and browniſh Stalk, ſpreading toward the Top into ſome Branches, ſet with long and narrowiſh green Leaves, cut in on the Edges ſomewhat like thoſe of Rocket, or rather an Oaken Leaf, but leſs, and round at the Ends. At the Tops of the Stalks and Branches, ſtand many ſmall green Knaps or Heads, out of which grow ſmall yellow Threads or Thrums, which are the Flowers, continuing many Days in the ſame Manner before it paſſes away into Down, and, with the Seed, is carried away by the Wind. The Root is ſmall, and thready, and ſoon periſhes; but from the Seed that is ſhed, it ſoon riſeth up again; ſo that it may be ſeen many Months in the Year, both green and in Flower, and Seed; for it will ſpring and ſeed twice or thrice a Year at the leaſt, if it be ſuffered in a Garden. This is eſteemed an evil Weed in a Garden; and can be deſtroyed no other Way, than by eradicating it before the Flowers appear; for when once they are ſeen, though we pull them out of the Ground, and the Plant dies, the Seed will ripen.

SENECIO montanus, *Mountain Groundſel.* Of this Kind there is another Sort, which grows not altogether ſo high, but whoſe Leaves are greater and more cut in on the Edges; in all Things elſe like the ordinary Sort.

SENECIO folio non laciniato Myconi, *Myconus's Spaniſh Groundſel.* The Leaves that grow upon the hard Stalks of this Groundſel, are whole, and not divided or cut on the Edges, as the reſt are, but only dented like thoſe of Germander Leaves, and grow ſingly one above another: The Flowers are larger than the former, and yellow, and as ſoon fading and turning into Down as the other: The Root is ſaid to be more hard and woody.

SENECIO incanus, ſive Erigerum tomentoſum, *Cottony Groundſel.* This Groundſel hath much larger Leaves, and more divided or cut on the Edges than the other Mountain Sort, of a greyiſh or Aſh Colour, ſoft and hairy all over; the Stalks are higher and greater, but with ſuch-like yellow Flowers upon them as the others, and as ſoon fading and turning into Down. The Root is ſmall, and full of Fibres.

SENECIO fœtidus, *Stinking Groundſel.* This ſtinking Groundſel has many fair, large, and long Leaves, lying next the Ground, very much divided, and cut in on the Edges, ſomewhat like thoſe of Mugwort; whereupon ſome have called it *Arthimiſia fœtida*; but theſe Leaves are ſoft, and, in handling, very hairy, bedewed with Clammineſs, ſo that the Leaves will ſtick to the Fingers of them that touch them, and one Leaf alſo unto another, hardly to be pulled aſunder, ſmelling ſomewhat ſtrong, of an ill Scent, like *Scrophularia* or *Ebulus*, from among which riſe up hairy creſted Stalks, about a Foot and half high, divided into ſeveral Branches, bearing at the Tops fewer Flowers, leſſer, and of a paler yellow Colour than the common Sort, and upon longer Foot-Stalks, which quickly fade and turn into Down, like the other. The Root is very fibrous, yet not laſting after Seed-Time, but periſheth as the firſt does, and ſprings again of the fallen Seed.

SENECIO odoratus, *Sweet-ſmelling Groundſel.* This Groundſel is like the laſt Sort in the ſoft and woolly Leaves, but not ſo much cut in on the Edges as that. The Smell of this Sort is ſomewhat ſweet, like the *Am-*

of

broſia, or *Boetris*, or the *Coniza* or *Fleabane*: The Flowers are like the reſt, and as ſoon ripening their feathered Seed.

SENECIO Ficoidis folio, *The Ficoid-leav'd Groundſell, from the Cape of Good Hope*. This African Groundſel is one of our choiceſt Green-houſe Plants, making a little Shrub about two Foot high: The Stalks are ſucculent, and of a whitiſh Colour, bearing Leaves about three Inches long, of the Figure of an Inſtrument which is uſed to pick an Horſe's Hoof: Theſe Leaves are very white and ſucculent, fill'd with a viſcous Juice of a pleaſant Scent, like the Balm of Gilead. It is remarkable, that the Leaves of this Plant will take Root, if they are ſet in the Ground, and will ſhoot forth Buds and Branches out of the Middle or Sides of the Leaf, and become good Plants. This is alſo raiſed from Cuttings, any Time in the Summer. At the Extremities of the Branches, about *June*, come forth the Flower-Stems, which grow to be about two Foot long, branching on the Sides, and bearing Plenty of Groundſel, like Flowers of a yellowiſh White, which are ſucceeded by Downy Seed. This muſt be houſed with the Orange-Tree.

SENECIO Africanus Arboreſcans ſalicis folio, *The African Groundſel-Tree with Willow-Leaves*. This Plant is a Greenhouſe Plant like the former; it has been falſely called by our Gardeners the Cabbage-Tree, a Crithmum from the Canaries, and ſeveral other Names as impertinent to it. I have ſeen Plants of it near ten Foot high, with Stems above Two Inches Diameter; and it is obſervable that the ſmalleſt Shoots are an Inch Diameter. 'Tis upon the young Shoots only, that we find the Leaves which are long and narrow, like the Leaves of Willow, but are thicker and harder. Theſe Leaves are ſet about the upper Part of every Stalk, encompaſſing it like ſo many Spikes to defend it; and upon breaking any of them, they yield no diſagreeable Scent. At the extream Parts of the Branches come forth the Flower-Stems, which grow to be near three Foot long, branched all the Way, and bringing great Numbers of Flowers, like the former, but of a yellow Colour. The Stems of this, as well as the foregoing, are mark'd with Spots where the Leaves have dropp'd. Every Cutting of this Plant will grow, if it is planted in the End of the Summer. The firſt of this Kind which I ſaw in Flower, was at Her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Beaufort*'s, that famous Lady, who collected the curious Collection of Rarieties at *Badminton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, a Seat of the noble Family of the Dukes of *Beaufort*. This is to be houſed with the Orange-Tree.

SERPYLLUM latifolium hirſutum, *Rough Mother of Thyme*. This Mother of Thyme grows in moſt Things like the ordinary Sort, ſpreading on the Ground in the ſame Manner, but that the Branches are more whitiſh, and the Leaves ſomewhat rounder and rougher, or, as it were, hairy, ſmelling like unto Bitumen or hard Pitch, which has an unpleaſant Savour: The Flowers, and other Parts thereof, are like the common Mother of Thyme.

SERPYLLUM pannonicum Cluſii, *Hungarian Mother of Thyme*. This ſmall Mother of Thyme creeps upon the Ground, taking Root as it ſpreads, with many ſquare Stalks ſet with Leaves, two always at a Joint, but growing more ſcatteringly on them, than the ordinary wild Kind, and are narrower and longer than they, and very ſmooth withal: The Flowers grow at the Tops of the Branches, not unlike the common Kind, and hath little or no Scent at all. There is another of this Kind, little differing, but in the Whitiſhneſs of the Leaves, from the other.

Serpyldum vulgare minus, *The ordinary ſmall Wild, or Mother of Thyme.* This leſſer wild Thyme ſpreads many hard browniſh long Branches round about the Root upon the Ground, which take Root again as they lie, and ſpread: The Leaves are ſmall, and of a ſad-green Colour, ſmelling like unto Thyme, but nothing ſo quick either in Smell or Taſte; the Flowers grow at the Tops of the Branches, of a purple or whitiſh Colour, for of both Sorts ſome are ſo found.

Serpyllum Citratum, *Lemon-Thyme.* The Lemon-Thyme is ſomewhat like the common wild Kind in the Manner of growing, but ſtands more upright, buſhing thick with Branches; the Leaves are ſmall, and of a dark-green Colour like them, but have the Scent of a Pomecitron or Lemon: The Flowers are more white than in the common Sorts.

Serpyllum Moſchatum, *Muſk-Thyme.* This Muſk Thyme grows ſomewhat upright, but with fewer Stalks, and thinner ſet, with ſomewhat longer Leaves, which are not of ſo ſad a green Colour; its Scent is very near unto the Scent of Muſk, and from thence it took the Name.

Serpyllum Aureum ſive Verſicolor, *Gilded or embroidered Thyme.* In the variable Mixture of Green and Yellow in the Leaves of this Thyme, conſiſts the chiefeſt Difference of this Sort from the common wild Kind; for the green Leaves thereof are in ſome ſtriped, in others edged with a Gold-yellow Colour, which has cauſed it to be called the gilded or embroider'd Name.

Seseli, *Hartwort.*

Seseli Maſſilienſe fœniculi Folio, quod Dioſcoridis Cenſetur, *The true Seſeli or Hartwort of Marſeilles.* The true Seſeli Maſſilienſe of Dioſcorides, as it is taken by the moſt judicious Herbariſts of our Times, has a very long, white, ſlender Root, like Fennel, but ſmelling better, and taſting hotter and ſharper, having but few Leaves thinly ſet on the Stalks, thicker and ſhorter, and harder than Fennel-Leaves, turning downwards, of a Greyiſh or Aſh Colour, as all the reſt of the Plant is, eſpecially in the hotter Countries: For in ſome Places they are thicker, or longer, or ſhorter than in others, as *Bauhinus* obſerves. The Middle Stalk riſes not above a Foot high, bowing too and fro; ſometimes bearing many Branches from the Bottom with the like Leaves on them, and each bearing Umbels of White ſometimes, and now and then purpliſh Flowers; after which come ſmall long Seed, more like Aniſeed than Fennel, ſomewhat pleaſant in Taſte, yet ſharp and hot.

Seseli Maſſilienſe alterum, *Another Hartwort of Marſeilles.* This other Seſeli Maſſilienſe hath likewiſe Fennel-like Leaves, but thicker and ſhorter, divided, green, and hard, but with white Points, whoſe winged Stalks are large, and more Fennel: The Middle Stalk is about a Yard high, of a Finger's Thickneſs, Creſted, Jointed, and branched into ſeveral other ſmaller Parts, each of them carrying Umbels of white Flowers on their Tops, which turn into flat Seed, not much unlike Angelica-Seed, and bigger than Dill, hot in Taſte, and very aromatical. The Root is thick, long, and white, with ſeveral Strings and Fibres, increaſing yearly.

Seseli pratenſe Monſpelienſium, *Meadow Hartwort of Montpelier.* The Root of this Hartwort is black without, and white within, parted into many Strings or Fibres, increaſing plentifully; from whence riſes a Stalk two or three Foot high, bearing large ſpread Stalks of winged Leaves, very finely cut into many Parts, each being like Fennel, but larger, harder, and of a dark-green Colour, ſet at the Joints

Joints, and branching forth towards the Tops, bearing Umbels of white Flowers; and after they are paſt, ſmall, long, and flat Seed, larger and blacker than Fennel, and near that of Spignel, of little Scent, and a ſmall ſharp Taſte.

Seseli pratenſe noſtras, *Our Engliſh Green Saxifrage.* This Plant hath ſhorter Stalks than the former, from whence come other Stalks of winged fine-cut Leaves, ſpreading but little, yet ſomewhat like the preceding in Greenneſs, Harſhneſs, and Form, or ſomewhat leſs: The Umbels of Flowers are ſmaller, paler, or ſomewhat tending to a Straw-Colour, and the Seed after them is like common Fennel-Seed for Form and Greatneſs, but of a browner Colour, and ſmall Taſte.

Seseli pratenſe tenuifolium, *Meadow Hartwort of Germany.* This German Hartwort hath a round-creſted Stalk, about a Yard high, with ſeveral Joints and Leaves at them, very like for the Form and Diviſions to wild Carrot-Leaves, but ſmooth, and of a deep green Colour, branching forth into divers Parts, bearing Umbels of Straw-colour'd Flowers, after which follow ſmall long Seed ſomewhat like Fennel or Carraway, or between them both, and ſomewhat aromatical. The Root is as thick as one's Finger, and very long, black without, and white within, of a ſharp and ſomewhat bitter Taſte.

Seseli paluſtre lacteſcens, *Milky Marſh Hartwort.* This Milk Hartwort riſeth up with a round Stem or Stalk about four Foot high, with Joints and long Stalks of ſpreading Leaves, the Diviſions whereof are very ſmall, and much cut in, almoſt like to thoſe of Carraways, or between them and Fennel. At the Top of the Stalks it breaks forth into Branches, bearing ſmall Umbels of white Flowers; after which follow thinned, flat, and winged Seed; the Root long, and brown on the Outſide, and of an unpleaſant Taſte, with no ſmall Heat. It inflames the Throat; but, being planted in a Garden, it loſeth much of the bad Taſte, and the burning Quality becomes more mild. The whole Plant, or any Part thereof being broken, there iſſues from it a milky Juice, as there does from many other Umbelliferous Plants.

Seseli Creticum majus, *The greater Hartwort of Candy.* This greater Kind hath rough and hairy round Stalks, about two or three Foot high, beſet with other Stalks of winged Leaves, much reſembling Parſnep-Leaves, both in Form and Greatneſs, yet ſomewhat longer and narrower, dented about the Edges, and pointed at the Ends, being rough and hairy, and turning themſelves a little backward to the Stalk: Towards the Top of the Stalks they branch forth, and have ſmaller Leaves ſet at the Joints than grow below, bearing Umbels of purpliſh-white Flowers, whereon, after they are fallen, grow flat whitiſh, round Seed, circled about, as it were, with a Border, and cut in round about it with round Dents, of little or no Smell or Taſte. The Root is white, ſomewhat long, and woody, after it has ſeeded; and then ſoon periſhes, riſing from the ſowing its own Seed again plentifully, or it may be ſown in *March*.

Seseli Creticum minus ſive Tordilium, *The leſſer Hartwort of Candy.* This leſſer Hartwort has ſuch like Stalks of winged Leaves as the former, but ſmaller, rounder, and ſhorter, ſomewhat hairy and whitiſh: The Flower-Stalks are leſſer and lower, fuller of Branches, bearing paler purpliſh Flowers in Umbels, and Seed after them of the ſame Faſhion, but ſomewhat ſharper and quicker, as the Herb is alſo, and therefore more eſteemed, and uſed as a Sallet-Herb

with the *Italians* and others. The Root periſhes as the laſt.

SESELI Creticum majus luteum, *Great Candy Hartwort with yellow Flowers.* This Hartwort grows very like the firſt great Kind, having the like Leaves on the Stalks, but ſomewhat broader and ſhorter, a little ſharp in Taſte, and not above two or three Couples together, ſet on the like Stalks, but the Branches ſmaller, and bearing Umbels of yellow Flowers like Dill, without any Leaves under them, as the others have; after which follow ſuch like whitiſh flat Seeds ringed, and dented about the Edges like them, but larger and ſmoother, and divided in the Middle with a browniſh Stroke or Line, making the Seed ſeem like a kind of Thlaſpi or Treackle Muſtard-Seed. This flowers and ſeeds at *Naples* in *May*, as *Columna* tells us, and that only in Gardens, and not wild.

SESELI Apulum Creticum minimum, *The ſmalleſt Hartwort of Candy.* This ſmalleſt Kind is very like the leſſer Candy Sort, which is eaten in Sallets, but with Leaves like the lower Leaves of Coriander, ſoft but a little hairy; the firſt Leaves being about an Inch and a half long, and an Inch broad, and dented about the Edges with round Dents; the ſecond Leaf is about two Inches long; the third has a longer Stalk, with two Leaves ſet thereon, ſmaller and rounder than the other, about half an Inch broad, and a bigger Leaf at the End, yet ſmaller and longer than the firſt Leaf; the next are leſſer, and longer. The Stalk is naked of Leaves below, being ſmall, hard, hairy, and ſtreaked, and carrying thick Umbels of white Flowers, with yellow Threads in the Middle, and underſet with long hairy Leaves; the outer Flowers being larger than the inner, thereby making the Umbel reſemble that of the wild Carriot; after which come ſuch like Seed as the former, but not half ſo large, the middle Part being of a darker Colour. Before they are ripe, they look of a purpliſh-green Colour, but white when they are full ripe; of an aromatical bitter Taſte, and ſomewhat ſweet in Scent: The Root is ſmall, white, hard, and a little Heating in Taſte. *Columna* ſays, that the Gingidium Syriacum of Lobel, is like this Plant.

SESELI Montanum Cicutæ folio glabrum, *Mountain Hartwort with ſmooth Hemlock-like Leaves.* This Mountain Hartwort has large ſpread Leaves, divided into many ſmaller Parts, ſomewhat like Hemlock or Seſeli Peloponenſe; the Stalk is hollow, and riſes about two Foot high, divided into Branches, bearing ſmall ſmooth long Leaves, more finely divided at the Joints, and larger Umbels of white Flowers at the Tops, which turn into yellowiſh creſted Seed, two joined together, of an aromatick and hot Taſte.

SESELI Montanum cicutæ folio ſub hirſutum, *Hairy Mountain Hemlock Hartwort.* This other Hemlock-Hartwort, from a thick Root, ſends forth broad Hemlock-like Leaves or like to the greater ſweet Chervil, of a dark-green Colour, and ſomewhat rough and hairy, eſpecially the Foot-Stalks of the Leaves; in the Middle of which, riſes up a thick, hollow creſted, hairy, and jointed Stalk, about two Foot high, divided into ſeveral Branches, with a few Leaves thereon, but leſſer than at the Bottom; on the Summit whereof ſtands a large Umbel of white Flowers, which are ſucceeded by long ſharp-pointed Seed, two joined together.

SESELI Peloponeſiacum recentius, *The moſt uſual received Seſeli or Hartwort of Peloponeſus.* This Grecian Hartwort has a great Root, blackiſh on the Outſide, and white within; growing deep in the Ground, like

Ferula

Ferula or Thapſia, ſomewhat ſweet in Smell, and hot in Taſte; the Stalk riſeth two Foot high, or better, as thick as one's Finger, with ſeveral large ſpread Leaves at the Bottom, as large as Hemlock, but crump'led, rough and hairy: The Stalk and Branches bear large Tufts or Umbels of yellow Flowers, which after yield broad flat-winged Seed, of a pale-yellow Colour, ſomewhat like thoſe of Angelica, but greater, and not ſo thick, of a very ſweet Scent, like the Seſeli Ethiopicum. This Plant, *Lobel* tells us, the moſt judicious Herbariſts of *Montpelier* make to be the true Seſeli Peloponenſe of Dioſcorides, although formerly they took it to be a kind of Thapſia: But he adds, That the true Thapſia is very different both in Form and Colour from this.

Seseli Ethiopicum Frutex, *Shrub Hartwort of Ethiopia.* This Hartwort of *Ethiopia*, makes a perennial Shrub, ſhooting forth many woody rough Stems, covered with a blackiſh Bark, divided into many Branches four or five Foot long, beſet with many large, thick, hard, ſmooth, and pale-green Leaves, being long, and ſomewhat like to Woodbind Leaves, but not ſo broad, nor ſnipp'd or dented on the Edges. On the Tops of the Branches ſtand ſmall Tufts of yellow Flowers, which afterwards bear browniſh round and long Seed, larger than ſweet Fennel-Seed. The Root is great and woody, having ſeveral ſmall Parts, with Fibres iſſuing from them: This Plant laſts many Years, if it be defended from the Cold. The whole Plant ſmells very well, but the Seed is the beſt ſcented, and is of an aromatick Taſte, ſomewhat bitter, and ſharp withal; which is commended by *Dioſcorides* for the beſt of the Seſelies, and beyond the Maſſilienſe. We may ſow the Seed in *March*.

Seseli Cretenſe Nodoſum, *Great jointed Hartwort of Candy.* This Seſeli riſes up with four or five hard round and rough, or rather prickly Stalks, about two Foot high, whoſe Joints are great, and bunched out like Knees, with a rough large winged Leaf or two at each of them; ſome of three, and others of five Parts, and every one of them alſo divided into ſeveral Parts, of a ſad or dead-green Colour, changing reddiſh at the Seed-Time: The Stalk is rough and creſted; many of the Branches carry ſmall Tufts of white Flowers, which turn into great, long, and round, rough Seed: The Root is compoſed of ſeveral ſlender, long, white, woody Strings, periſhing yearly. 'Tis eaſily raiſed from Seed ſown in *March*.

Setwall, in *Latin* Valeriana; which ſee.

Mountain Setwall, is Nardus Celtica; ſee Nardus.

Setterwort, is the greater wild and black Hellebore.

Setanium, *i. e.* Triticum trimeſtre, *i. e.* ſuch Wheat as is ſown in the Spring, and makes a Harveſt in three Months.

Sharewort, is the *Italian* Starwort; ſee After.

Shavegraſs, is Horſetail, in *Latin*, Equiſetum; which ſee.

Shepherd's Needle, is Pecten Veneris, and Scandix; which ſee.

Shepherd's Purſe, is Burſa Paſtoris; which ſee.

Shepherd's Staff, in *Latin*, Virga Paſtoris; which ſee.

Sicla, & Sicula, *i, e.* Beta; which ſee.

Shere-Graſs, is *Reed-Graſs*, in *Latin*, Gramen arundinaceum; which ſee.

Sicamore, or *Great-Maple*, is Acer majus; which ſee.

True Sicamore, Sycamorus.

Sickle-wort, is *Bugle and Self-heal.*

Sida Theophraſti, *i. e.* Althæa paluſtris.

Sideritis anglica ſtramoſa radice, *i. e*, Panax.

Sideritis montana hiſſopi folio, *i. e.* Montana libelii.

Sideritis ſecunda diaſcoridis, *i. e.* Sanguis orba Matthioli, *i. e.* Scrophularia.

Sideritdis ſpecies Dodonæo, *i. e.* Cardiaca; which ſee.

Sidium, ſee Piſidium.

Sigillum beatæ Mariæ, Cæſalpino, *i. e.* Helleborine.

Sigillum Solomonis, *i. e.* Poligonatum; which ſee for the Deſcription.

Poligonatum vulgare, in *Engliſh*, *Common Solomon's Seal.* This grows frequent with us; it flowers in *May*, and the Berries are ripe in *September*, and continue on the Stalk till the Froſt rots the Stalk, and then fall down, and periſh above Ground. The Root abides ſafe, and ſhoots a-new every Year.

Poligonatum majus, in *Engliſh*, *Great Solomon's Seal.* This grows, and flowers, and bears as the other.

Poligonatum majus flore majore, in *Engliſh*, *The great flowered Solomon's Seal.* This as the two former.

Poligonatum maximo folio, in *Engliſh*, *The greateſt leafed Solomon's Seal.* This as the former.

Poligonatum latifolium minus, in *Engliſh*, *Small Solomon's Seal.* This as the former.

Poligonatum latifolium ramoſum ſive quartum cluſii, in *Engliſh*, *Broad-leafed branched Solomon's Seal.* This as the former.

Poligonatum Viginianum, in *Engliſh*, *Solomon's Seal of Virginia.* This came from *Virginia* or *New-England:* It flowers not till *June* or *July*, and bears red Berries, but bears not any with us.

Poligonatum racemoſum Americanum, in *Engliſh*, *Cluſter-like Solomon's Seal of America.* This flowers as the laſt, and bears Berries about *September*.

Poligonatum Braſilianum, in *Engliſh*, *Solomon's Seal of Braſil.* This flowers and bears Berries as the laſt.

Poligonatum ramoſum perfoliatum flore luteo majus & minus Americanum, in *Engliſh*, *The Greater and Leſſer thorough-leafed yellow Solomon's Seal of America.* This flowers, and bears Berries as the laſt two.

Poligonatum anguſtifolium, in *Engliſh*, *Narrow-leafed Solomon's Seal.* This grows in *Germany* and *Auſtria*, and flowers, and bears Berries as the firſt.

Poligonatum anguſtifolium ramoſum, in *Engliſh*, *Branched ſmall Solomon's Seal.* This grows in *Germany* and *Auſtria*, and flowers, and bears Berries as the firſt.

Silicia & Silicula, *i. e.* Fœnum Græcum.

Siligo ſpica mutica Lobelii, *i. e.* Triticum inerme, ſive Ariſtis Carens.

Siliqua, a Term in Botany, ſignifying a Cod or Husk, or thoſe long leafy Caſes which include Peaſe, Beans, and other leguminous Grain.

Siliqua arbor dicta Ceratia vel Ceratonia ſiliqua, *i. e.* Carobe.

Siliqua Sylveſtris, *i. e.* Arbor judæ; which ſee.

Siliquastrum Bellonio, *i. e.* Arbor judæ.

Silphium, *i. e.* Laſerpitium.

Silver Buſh, is *Barba Jovis*; which ſee.

Silver-Thiſtle, is *The white Cotton-Thiſtle*, in *Latin*, Acanthium & Carduus tomentoſus; which ſee.

Silver-Weed, is *Wild Tanſy*, *i. e.* Argentina, and Potentilla.

Silus Theophraſti Trago, *i. e.* Phaſiolus hortenſis.

Silybum, *i. e.* Carduus Mariæ vulgaris.

Simboline, the ſame as *Zumbul Indicum*, a Species of *oriental Hyacinth*; ſee *Hyacinth* for its Culture.

Sinapi, *Muſtard*,

SINAPI ſativum rapi folio, *Broad-leafed Muſtard.* This Muſtard hath large and broad rough Leaves, very much jagged, with uneven or unequal Gaſhes, ſomewhat like a Turnip-Leaf, but leſſer and rougher: The Stalk riſes to a Foot high, and ſometimes two or three Foot, being round, rough, and branched at the Top, bearing ſuch-like Leaves as grow below, but leſſer, and leſs divided, having many yellow Flowers one above another at the Tops; after which come ſmall rough Pods, with ſmall flat Ends, wherein is contained round yellowiſh Seed, greater than Turnep-Seed, ſharp, hot, and biting upon the Tongue. The Root is ſmall, long, and woody, when it bears Stalks, and periſhes every Year. This is what the Gardeners call *White-Muſtard*, which I have had grown to be above nine Foot high in my Garden.

SINAPI ſilveſtre minus, *Small Wild-Muſtard.* This Muſtard is ſomewhat leſſer than the former, not riſing above a Foot high, with ſmall jagged Leaves, more orderly placed, ſomewhat like thoſe of the Shepherd's-Purſe, but not ſo much cut: The Flowers are yellow, and the Seed browniſh, but not ſo ſharp or hot. This Sort is very plentiful in the Clays in *Eſſex*, covering the Ground that has been trenched two Foot deep, which Seed has been preſerved in the Earth, perhaps, ſome hundred Years.

SINAPI parvum Monſpelienſe, *Small Muſtard of Montpelier.* This ſmall Muſtard is the leaſt of them all, growing not above a Span high, with ſmall bending-branched Stalks, and ſmall pale-yellowiſh Flowers at the Tops, which afterwards give ſmall, long, and ſlender rough Pods, winged on the Sides or Edges, with very ſmall black Seed. The lower Leaves are ſomewhat broad, cut into many Parts, but thoſe on the Stalks have very ſmall Cuts, leſſer than the ſmalleſt Leaves of Rocket, ſomewhat hot and ſharp in Taſte.

SINAPI agreſte Neapolitanum, *Wild Muſtard of Naples.* This *Neapolitan* Muſtard, from a ſmall whitiſh fibrous Root, ſhoots forth many rough, green, cut Leaves, ſomewhat like the Leaves of the greater Celandine, but ſmaller, and more pointed at the Ends: The ſquare Stalk is divided into many Branches, bearing at the Tops ſeveral ſmall purpliſh Flowers, conſiſting of four Petals apiece, ſet together, as it were, in an Umbel; after which riſe ſmall Pods of two Inches long, with yellowiſh Seed within them, which quickly break their Veſſels and fall, not only by one's Touch, but by the ſhaking of the Wind, ſo that it is hard to gather the ripe Seed.

SINAPI marinum Egyptium, *Park. Sea-Muſtard of Egypt.* The Root of this Plant is long, white, ſlender, and wooddy; producing one or two reddiſh-round Stalks, a little bending, and branching forth into others, with a few winged Leaves upon them, which are made of many fine long ſappy Leaves on a Side, a little dented about the Edges, in both Colour and Smell coming near to the Rocket: At the Tops of the Stalk, come forth bleuiſh Flowers, in faſhion of Stock Gilliflowers, which turn into ſmall, long, pointed Pods, containing ſmall ſmooth round Seed, of a very ſharp Taſte, and ſmelling like Rue. This is very like the *Eruca cærulea.*

SINAPI Græcum maritimum tenuiſſime laciniatum flore purpuraſcente, (*Tournefort,*) *Greek Sea-Muſtard.* Its Root is nine Inches long, white, hard, crooked, and of a burning Taſte: This Root is attended with ſome ſmall Fibres: It puts forth a Stalk a Foot high, branching and ſpreading,

ſo

ſo that the whole Plant is not ſo tall as 'tis wide, except when it is run up to Seed, for then its Stalks lengthen conſiderably. The Leaves next to the Ground are three Inches long, fleſhy, and cut or indented as far as the Stalk, furrowed and curled. As theſe approach nearer to the Flowers, they grow leſs: Theſe Flowers, which at firſt are in a Cluſter, ſeparate themſelves from each other in Blowing: Each Flower conſiſts of four purple Petals, and are ſometimes whitiſh, and round at the Point; they riſe half their Length out of the Cup. The Cup conſiſts of four Leaves, of a pale-green Colour, four Lines long, and one broad; ſix Stamina poſſeſs the Middle, topped with yellowiſh Apices, diſpoſed round a Peſtle three Lines long, fine as a Thread, and which turns to a Pod half an Inch long, reddiſh, almoſt cylindrical, about a Line in Diameter. It has two Apartments, wherein are the Seeds almoſt ſpherical, and of reddiſh Colour. The whole Plant has an acid piognant Taſte.

SINGADI, *i. e.* Arbor triſtis.

SINKFOIL, is *Cinquefoil, or five-leav'd Graſs*; ſee Quinquefolium.

SINON vel Siſon, in *Engliſh*, *Small wild Parſley of Germany*. It grows near Hedges by moiſt Ditches almoſt everywhere, and flowers in *July*, the Seed being ripe quickly after.

SINON ſiſum odoratum, in *Engliſh*, *Sweet wild Parſley*. This grows near Hedges by moiſt Ditches almoſt every where, and flowers in *July*, the Seed being ripe ſoon after.

SIRI Indis, *i. e.* Betre.

SISARUM ſativum magnum, Fuchſii, *i. e.* Paſtinaca latifolia ſativa, or *The Garden Parſnep*; ſee Paſtinaca for its Culture.

SISARUM Syriacum vulgare, *i. e.* Siſer.

SISARA Varroni, *i. e.* erica vulgaris.

SISER lacunæ & ſiſer alterum Matthioli, *i. e.* Paſtinaca tenuifolia; which ſee.

SISITIEPTERIS Plinii, *i. e.* Pimpinella, ſanguiſorſiba.

SISON & Sinon, *i. e.* Amomum Germanicum.

SISYRINCHIUM, Cordi, *i. e.* Ornithogalum; which ſee.

SIUM Aquaticum, *i. e.* Paſtinaca aquatica, in *Engliſh*, *Water Parſnep*.

SIUM Dioſcoridis ſive paſtinaca aquatica major, *The great Water Parſnep*. This greater Sort riſes up with great hollow and creſted Stalks, three or four Foot high, parted into ſeveral Branches, whereon ſtand long Wings of Leaves, pointed at the Ends, and dented about the Edges, ſmooth, thick, and ſappy; every one whereof is as large as the Leaf of a Parſnep; the Flowers are white, and ſtand in Tufts or Umbels; after which follow the Seed, which is of an agreeable Scent, and is bigger and rounder than Anniſeed: The Root is black, with many Fibres: The whole Herb is of a ſtrong ſweet Scent. This grows in watry Ditches, and in ſmall Streams, and may be cultivated in Water-Tubs, either by tranſplanting it, or ſowing the Seeds in Spring.

SIUM minus ſive paſtinaca aquatica minor, *The Small Water Parſnep*. The leſſer Sort is very like the former, but lower and leſſer; the Leaves being long and narrow, and dented alſo about the Edges; the Flowers are white, and the Seed ſmall; the Root likewiſe is very fibrous, and both it and the Leaves ſmell ſtrong, like the Petroleum. There is another of this Sort which is ſtill leſſer, whoſe white Flowers ſtand in rounder Tufts than the others. This grows in Ditches like the former, and may be cultivated like it.

SIUM majus alterum anguſtifolium *Another Water Parſnep with narrow Leaves*. The Stalks of this Water Parſnep

Parſnep are hollow, like Hemlock, near two Foot high, whereon are ſet many winged Leaves like the former, but divided into ſmaller Leaves, and cloſer ſet together, each of them being dented about the Edges; the Flowers, at the Top of the Branches, are of a pale yellowiſh-green Colour, which turn into ſmall Seed like Parſley-ſeed, but taſting like Cummin, or Candy Dauke-ſeed, or the Rind of a Citron, but ſomewhat hotter: The Root conſiſts of a Number of ſlender brown Fibres, wrapped among themſelves, and faſtned ſtrongly in the Middle. This may be cultivated like the former.

SIUM minimum noli me tangere dictum, ſive impatiens naſturtii ſilveſtris folio, *The Quick or Impatient Creſs*. This ſmall Plant ſpreads at firſt upon the Ground many ſmall winged Leaves, not above an Inch long, which ſo remain all the Winter, and in the Spring, growing ſomewhat bigger, has the Leaves a little indented about the Edges, the end Leaf, for the moſt part, being the biggeſt. This Plant in the Spring riſes up with a ſlender Stalk, which has many Branches from the Middle to the Top, at whoſe Ends grow many ſmall white Flowers, which are ſucceeded by ſlender long-pointed Cods, containing ſmall yellowiſh Seed within them when they are ripe, but ſo hard to be gathered, and impatient to be touched, that the Pod breaks it ſelf upon the leaſt Touch of the Hand, or any Thing elſe, and the Seed flies out preſently. It has little or no Taſte of Heat in it.

SKIRRET, Siſarum.

Lady's Slipper, in *Latin*, Helleborine, vel Elleborine major, ſive Calceolus Mariæ; which ſee.

Smallage is Palupadium, apium paluſtre, & Eleoſelinum.

Sloe-Buſh, or *Black-Thorn*, is Prunus ſylveſtris.

SMILAX Theophraſti & Tragi, *i. e.* Dulcamara.

Garden Smilax, is *French Beans*, or ſuch Kidney-Beans as twiſt about the Stalks; ſee Phaſiolus.

SMILAX aſpera baccis nigris. This grows in *Italy* and *Spain*, and other the warmer Countries, whether the Continent or Iſles, through *Europe* and *Aſia*. In the hotter Countries theſe flower, and bring forth their Berries timely enough in the Year; but in theſe colder Countries, without Conveniency to keep them in the Winter, the Froſt will ſoon conſume them.

SMILAX aſpera fructu rubro, in *Engliſh*, *Prickly Bindweed with red Berries*. This grows in *Italy* and *Spain*, and other warm Countries, whether the Continent or Iſles, throughout *Europe* and *Aſia*. In the hot Countries, theſe flower, and bring forth their Berries timely enough in the Year; but in theſe cold Countries, without Conveniency to keep them in the Winter, the Froſt will conſume them.

SMILAX aſpera Peruana, in *Engliſh*, *Sarſaparilla of America*. This is found in the *Weſt-Indies*: It brings forth the Flowers and Berries as the laſt.

SMYRNIUM Matthioli & alterum, *i. e.* Hippoſelinum.

SMYRRIZA & Smyrnizuſa.

Snake Garlick, or *Crow Garlick*, in *Latin*, Allium ſilveſtre; which ſee.

Garden Snakeweed, is *Biſtort*, in *Latin*, Biſtorta; which ſee.

Rattle Snakeroot, or *Snakeroot*, in *Latin*, Colubrina; which ſee.

Snake or *Viper's Bugloſs*, in *Latin*, Echium; which ſee.

Snailes, or *Snail-Claver*.

Snapdragons, in *Latin*, Antirrhinum; which ſee.

Sneeſewort, in *Latin*, Ptarmica; which ſee.

Soil, in *Latin*, Solum, is generally underſtood to be the Natural Earth, or

or Mother Earth. It is of very different Kinds; one Sort diſtinguiſhed from another, according to its Lightneſs or Openneſs of Parts, or by its being Pinguid, or Fat, or Binding; but we ſhall examine the Particulars.

Sand is the Principal of every Soil; which ſeems to vary only as the Sand is more or leſs mixed with the Parts of decayed Vegetables or Animals, from whence it is rendred fruitful in ſeveral Proportions, and has its Parts more cloſely united, as the Parts which are mixed with it abound in viſcous or oily Juices.

Again, we may obſerve, that Sand is of two Sorts; either conſiſting of round Parts, or angular Parts. We may alſo take Notice, that Sand is of various Colours, as grey, white, yellow, orange or red, and blue, and black; and if any of theſe Sands (ſuppoſing them to conſiſt of round Parts) happen to be mixed with a due Proportion of the Parts of Vegetables and Animals, they produce a fertile Soil, which is more or leſs tenacious as the viſcous or the oily Matter abounds in it. Thus have we Earth of all the Colours, and of various Degrees of Fertility, Strength, or Stiffneſs. Thoſe which have their Parts moſt cloſely united by this Means we call Clay; and thoſe Earths which are leſs binding, and are in the middle Degree, between Sand and Clay, we call Loam; and from theſe we may Reaſon upon all the reſt.

As a Demonſtration of what I lay down, if we take the Clay of different Kinds, and lay every Sort in ſo many different Pans of Water till they diſſolve, either of themſelves, or by Force, we ſhall find a viſcous or oily Matter ſwimming upon the Surface of the Water; and upon examining the Earthy Parts, we ſhall find its principal Sand co-mix'd with ſuch duſty Parts as I have mentioned, as will appear by the Microſcope, which will plainly diſcover them to be broken Parts, either of Vegetables, or of ſuch Things as have proper Veſſels for thin Juices to move in, ſuch as cannot be found in Sand, or any kind of Stone.

It is obſervable in Clay Lands, which lie upon a Deſcent, that by great Rains, ſome Parts of the Clay lying next the Surface, are frequently carried by Drifts into Hollows, which by violent Daſhing of the Waters looſe the viſcous or oily Matter which bound the Parts together; ſo that when this is dry it will become thick like Duſt, and open its Parts; but without ſuch Waſhing, would become hard by drying, as all Clays or Bodies conſiſting of fine Parts of Vegetables or Animals mixed with oily or viſcous Matters will do by Inſolation: This we may obſerve in Meal and Water, when they are mixed together in Paſte, where the Parts of the Vegetables being viſcous, they bind cloſely when the Water is put to them, and become of an extraordinary Hardneſs when the Moſs is thoroughly dry; and if we mix Flower or Whiting with Oil, and let ſuch Mixtures remain till they are dry, they become as hard as Stone.

Again, if we put Oil, or any viſcous Matter, to Sand that has been waſhed clean from the vegetable or animal Parts, we ſhall find that this Maſs, when it is dry, may be freely broken; but if we mix ſuch Mould with it as proceeds only from rotted Leaves, it will become of a very binding Nature, even as tough as any of that Soil which we call natural Clay. The Soil which we eſteem the moſt, is that which we call Loam, becauſe its Parts are not much reſtrained or bound together like Clay, nor are ſo open and friable as Sand. This Soil is pleaſant to the Husbandman, for that it does not want ſo much Force to turn it up, as is required

quired in the ploughing of Clay Land; and in the next Place, in one ploughing, the Loam I ſpeak off, will break and fall fine; when a ſtrong Clay muſt be ploughed three or four times before it will be mellow; and even then, the viſcous Juices abounding in it, will occaſion it to bind as hard as it did before, unleſs we overpower thoſe Juices by mixing a good Quantity of ſuch Sand as is ſharp, and conſiſts of angular Parts, which one may find by the Sides of Rivers, and on the Sea-Shoar, or in Ditches, by the Sides of great Roads that are Gravelly.

If we undertake to reduce Clay to to this middle ſtated Soil, which I call Loam, it is the cheapeſt Way to do it at once; for conſidering how laborious it is to plough a ſtubborn Clay as it ſhould be, and how much more at Liberty ſuch Land will be to diſpenſe its Riches, when its Parts are opened by a due Quantity of ſharp Sand, we ſhall preſently find our Account.

The beſt Rule I can lay down for manuring of Clay with Sand, is to let the Sand be ſpread upon the Ground, two Inches thick, if it is not of the ſtiffeſt Clay, or in the moſt ſtubborn Clay three Inches thick, provided we do not plough all together above ſix Inches deep, which will be enough for any annual Crop, but this ſhould have two Plowings before ſown upon it, in order to mix the Sand and the Clay well together: Or we may reduce our Clay Grounds to the Temper of the Loam I mention, by ſpreading ſuch black ſandy Soil upon it, as is commonly found in Heath-Ground, wherein are many woody Parts of the Heath and ſtringy Roots, which will very much help to open the Parts of the Clay, and being well mixed with it, will become a fruitful Soil. We may alſo reduce our ſtubborn Clay by the Sea-Coal Aſhes, ſuch as we may make out of the Waſte of Coal-Pits, laid in little Heaps upon the Ground, and burnt with Furze. Our Clays may alſo be opened and fertilized by Lime, eſpecially ſuch as is called Stone-Lime: This is frequently practiſed. And likewiſe, by Lime and Dung, mixed when it has laid ſome time together. We may uſe with this rotten Wood and rotten Leaves, which will ſtill help our Deſign; for Wood, Leaves, and Roots, have ſeldom any viſcous Matter in them. The Burning of ſtiff Clay, is alſo a great Help to cold Clay-Grounds, by burning it in little Heaps, and ſpreading the burnt Parts upon the unburnt Ground; for this becomes by burning, ſharp as drift Sand, and ſo keeps the Parts of Clay open, ſo as to ſuffer the Richneſs of the Clay to help in Vegetation; whereas, when the Land is over bound or ſtiff, the vegetable Quality is ſo much confined, that the tender-rooted Plants which happen to be ſtationed in it, cannot receive ſufficient Nouriſhment from it; otherwiſe its certain there is no richer Ground in the World than Clay, if its Parts can be laid open enough for them to diſtribute their Riches; for we ſee plainly, that if we, by tranſplanting a young Timber-Tree upon ſuch a Soil, can but preſerve it a few Years, till it can gain Strength in its Roots to penetrate ſuch ſtiff Soil, and make its Way to its Nouriſhment, it will flouriſh extreamly, the Oak eſpecially: But if ſmall tender Plants, which are not of a robuſt Nature, be ſet upon ſuch ſtiff Land, we may expect a very poor Account of them.

Virgil, when he ſpeaks of the Richneſs of Soil to be choſen by Husbandmen, obſerves, with a great deal of Juſtneſs, that a pinguid Soil is the moſt profitable: But by no Means can I agree with him in deſpiſing a light Soil, and making it barren. Indeed, as the Caſe was with him, in a Climate which

which had as much Share of Heat in the Summer, ſuch as about *Naples*, as any Part of *Europe*, ſo no light Land could be very profitable there, becauſe ſuch Earth has not Tenacity enough to hold Moiſture ſufficient for the Nouriſhment of Plants, and in that Senſe may be ſaid to be unprofitable; but in ſuch a Climate as ours, which is not expoſed to ſuch violent Heats, we find the light Soil preferrable upon many Accounts. But it muſt be obſerved, that when I ſpeak of light Soil, I do not mean ſimple Sand, but ſuch as partakes of vegetable or animal Parts, as I have mentioned above: But then they muſt not be too much impregnated with viſcous or oily Parts; for when we come to conſider of the ſeveral Degrees of Growth and Strength of Plants, we find that ſome Plants grow beſt in a very light Soil; others delight in a Soil ſomewhatheavier and cloſer in its Parts; and the more robuſt Plants rejoice in the more pinguid Soil; ſo that we muſt always be careful to give every reſpective Plant its proper Soil, that is, when we have Soils of different Sorts, we muſt contrive to cultivate ſuch Plants upon every one as are moſt natural to each Soil.

But as it is impoſſible to find every Variety of Soil upon one Eſtate, ſo it will be beſt to bring our Grounds into ſuch a Poſture, as to imitate the middle ſtated Soil, which I call Loam; for both the tendereſt, and the moſt robuſt Plants will proſper in a Soil of that kind.

So if we have ſandy Ground which we account to light, we muſt give it Strength by a Manure of Clay, or ſome rich Marle, or by ſowing it with ſuch Plants as are of a viſcous Nature, and making a Manure of them for the ſame Ground they grew upon. *Columella* gives us a Chapter upon this Subject, where he recommends the Lupine for a great Improver of light Land, as it abounds in viſcous Juices: He directs us to cut the Stalk of the Lupines in Pieces, and plough them in about two or three Inches deep. And I have found that a Crop of Turneps, ſown petty thick, to be fed with Sheep, or only to be mowed down, and after a Week or ten Days, to be ploughed in, will be of extraordinary Service to ſuch Land. Or if ſuch ſandy Land happens to lie near the Sea, it is a common Cuſtom to manure it with Fiſh and Seaweed of any Sort, which brings the Farmer extraordinary Profits.

It is practiſed about *Dunſtable*, to manure their Clay-Grounds with woollen Rags chopped ſmall; and in other Places, to lay the Hair of Animals upon ſuch Grounds; both which proves advantageous to the Farmer.

It is neceſſary, however, to make a general Compoſt of every waſte Thing about a Farm, *viz.* the Dung of Poultry, the Dung of Sheep, the Dung of Horſes, and of Kine, Aſhes, rotten Wood, Leaves, Litter, Straw, Grains, if they happen to be ſpoiled, and ſuch like, to be laid together in a Pit, and mixed with Earth, and it may be ſo contrived, that the Drain of the whole Yard may run into it. We may alſo add Fern and Weeds, if we have not ſuffered them to flower. All this, when it had been well mixed, will make an excellent Compoſt for any Ground.

About the Iſle of *Ely*, the Farmers uſe abundance of Pidgeons Dung, which they ſow upon the Ground: It is full of Salts, and is of a very hot Nature; but their Land is cold and ſtiff, ſo that it is mended by this Manure.

But if it ſhould happen that we have a Tract of ſimple Sand, which is accounted unprofitable, let us not deſpair, ſince it may be cultivated for Liquoriſh, Carrots, Parſneps, Turneps, and Potatoes; and ſuch Ground will

will, without any Manure, bring theſe Crops to great Perfection; or if we deſire a more durable Crop upon it, the Fir-Tree may be ſown or planted there with great Advantage.

We are alſo to obſerve, Gravel and Sand are nearly the ſame in Nature; and what will grow in the one, will commonly grow in the other. Theſe are both ſubject to be ſpringy, and when they happen to be ſo, they are then only proper for ſuch Plants as are natural Inhabitants of the Waters, ſuch as Alders, Willows, Oſiers, *&c.* but when they are dry, they may be improved both by the ſame Means.

I come now to conſider the Depth of the Soil, and how far it neceſſary to obſerve that, before we begin to ſet it in Action.

When we find our upper Stratum of Earth but two Inches deep, of a ſtiff Earth, and the Stratum below it Gravel, we may then by ploughing make a Coat of tollerable Soil four Inches deep, to which, if we add ſome of ſuch Compoſt as I have directed, it will bring Corn, and after that Turneps, and Peaſe, and Beans, or any Thing which makes a ſhallow Root in the Ground.

2*dly*, If we find a tollerable Mould about three Inches upon a Clay, we may work thoſe together about ſix Inches deep, or ſeven Inches deep, if we have the Benefit of ſome of the Ingredients which I have mentioned as Manures for Clay Ground; and this will bring good Corn or Pulſe: But generally where the Surface is very Shallow, that Ground is beſt for Graſs, Clover, St. Foine, and ſuch holding Crops.

If our Bottom be Clay of a great Depth, and we have ſhallow Surface, it may ſerve to make a Seminary of young Oaks, or any Timber-Trees with Tap-Roots, or to be ſown with Aſh, Keys, Hazel, *&c.* for Coppice-Wood; but where the Clay is ſo near the Top, it is hazardous to plant Trees in it of any conſiderable Magnitude, eſpecially the common Way, which is practiſed by moſt Gardeners when they make Plantations.

The ſuperficial Stratum of Earth or Mould, perhaps, not being more than three Inches deep, they look upon it to be of ſo little Value, that it's generally loſt, or thrown away; and the ſecond Stratum of Clay not being thought good, neither the Places where the Borders are to be, or the Trees are to ſtand, are trenched, and the Clay taken out two or three Foot deep, which Trenches are to be repleniſhed with fine Mould, brought thither at great Expence, the Conſequence is, that upon the firſt great Fall of Rain, the fine Mould lodged in theſe Clay Trenches becomes Mud, and chills the Roots of the Trees, there being no Way for the Water to run off; which brings the Canker firſt and then Death to the Trees. But to avoid this Inconvenience, and ſave Expence, let the ſuperficial Stratum of Mould be pared off the Clay, eſpecially where the Walks are to be, and let that Mould be laid upon the Borders to raiſe them to a convenient Height without digging at all into the Clay: The Walks or Spaces between the Trees may be filled up to them with Rubbiſh, or any ordinary Soil. With this Management Trees will proſper, as their Roots are at Liberty to ſeek their Nouriſhment where they can find it.

Soldiers Yarrow, in *Latin*, Mille folium; which ſee.

Solaris herba, *i. e.* Heliotropium.

Sol Indianus, *i. e.* Flos ſolis.

Solanifolia Circæa Bauhino.

Solanum, *Nightſhade.*

Solanum vulgare, *Common Nightſhade.* The common Night Shade has

has an upright, round, green hollow Stalk, about a Foot or half a Yard high, buſhing forth into many Branches, whereon grow dark-green Leaves, ſomewhat broad, and pointed at the Ends, ſoft and full of Juice, larger than the Leaves of Baſſil, elſe ſomewhat like them, and a little unevenly dented about the Edges. At the Tops of the Stalks and Branches come forth three or four, or more white Flowers, made of five ſmall pointed Leaves apiece, ſtanding on a Stalk together, one above another, with yellow Pointels in the Middle, compoſed of four or five yellow Threads ſet together, which afterwards turn into ſo many pendulous green Berries, of the Bigneſs of ſmall Peaſe, full of green Juice, and ſmall whitiſh round flat Seed lying within it. The Root is white, and a little woody and fibrous when it has given Flowers and Fruit. The whole Plant is of a wateriſh inſipid Taſte, but the Juice within the Berries is ſomewhat viſcous, like a thin Mucilage, and is of a cooling and binding Quality.

SOLANUM vulgare baccis rubris, *Red-berried common Nightſhade.* This is in all Things like the former common Nightſhade, except that the Leaves of this are ſomewhat harder and rougher, and the Berries, when they are ripe, are either of a yellow, or of a yellowiſh-red Colour, the whole Plant growing alſo a little bigger than the other. This Sort we have had out of *Spain*, but it endured not a Winter with us, being more tender, as coming out of a hotter Country, where it abides many Years.

SOLANUM ſomniferum, *Sleepy Nightſhade.* Sleepy Nightſhade riſes up, with divers thick, round, ſoft, woolly Stalks, divided into Branches, whereon grow many ſoft, woolly, but green, broad, round Leaves, very like Quince-Leaves, two always ſet at a Joint one againſt another; of a hot Taſte, as *Cluſius* ſays. The Flowers come forth at the Joints with the Leaves, all along the Stalks and Branches, three or four together round about them, which are long and hollow, ending in four ſomewhat long and pointed Leaves, of a pale-white Colour, which being paſt, there ariſe up in their Places, ſmall yellowiſh-red Berries, yet bigger than thoſe of the former, ſet in woolly Husks: The Root is thick, long, and hard, and of a browniſh Colour on the Outſide.

SOLANUM ſomniferum antiquorum verum, *The true ſleepy Nightſhade of the Ancients.* This Nightſhade riſes up with three or four, or more thick, round, ſtreight, whitiſh Stalks, about a Yard high, or more, parted into ſome other Branches, hard to break, ſet with ſomewhat broad Leaves, very like Quince-Leaves, with ſmall Foot-Stalks under them, not always two at a Joint, but many ſtanding ſingle at the Joints with the Leaves. From the Middle of the Stalk upwards, come forth divers reddiſh Flowers together, conſiſting of four Leaves apiece; after which follow ſtrip'd, and pointed, greeniſh Husks, but red when they are ripe, very like unto the Bladders of the Winter Cherries, but much leſs, with a red Berry within it. The Root is ſomewhat great and woody, covered with a whitiſh Bark, not very thick, of an unpleaſant Scent, and inſipid Taſte: Becauſe that Kind of Solanum, which *Matthiolus* firſt, and *Cluſius* after him, ſet forth for the true Somniferum of the Ancients, does not bear Bladder-like Husks or Fruit, as *Theophraſtus* ſays it does, it cannot be the right, but this only which has ſuch.

SOLANUM ſomniferum alterum, *Sleepy Nightſhade, of another Sort.* The other ſleepy Nightſhade, has an upright creſted or corner'd Stalk, with many Leaves thereon, being longer

longer and narrower than the laſt, and more inclining downward to the Ground, full of Veins running longwiſe and traverſe: At the Joints of the Stalk, from the middle Part upward, come forth ſeveral pendulous Flowers, hanging by very long Stalks, being long and hollow, like a Bell-Flower, of a purpliſh Colour, each of them ſet in a large green Husk, dented or cut into five Parts at the Edges, but not very deep; wherein, after the Flower is paſt, ſtands a round Berry, of a deep, blackiſh, purple Colour, encloſed therein to the Middle, and bearing ſomewhat like a Crown at the Head of the Berry, which is full of Wine like Juice, and many ſmall white Seeds within it. The Root is great, and ſpreadeth many great Branches with ſmall Fibres under Ground.

SOLANUM læthale, *Deadly Nightſhade*. Deadly Nightſhade grows ſometimes to the Height of a Man; but uſually it riſes not up above three or four Foot high, having round green Stalks, ſet with large Leaves, much greater than any of thoſe before, ſmooth, and of a dark-green Colour, ſet upon very ſhort Foot-Stalks, among which, at the Joints, with the Leaves, come forth ſeveral long hollow Flowers, dented at the Brims, of a faint deadiſh purple Colour, ſtanding in a green Husk; which, after the Flower is fallen, containeth a great round Berry, green at the firſt, but of a ſhining black Colour, like poliſh'd Jet, when it is ripe, full of purpliſh Juice, and many whitiſh Seeds lying therein. The Root is great, growing down deep into the Ground, and ſpreading great Branches, and beſides, creeps under Ground, riſing up in ſeveral Places diſtant, quickly ſpreading over the Ground: The Plant has no good Scent, nor Taſte, but unſavory and bitter, and very pernicious.

Of this Kind there is another Sort, whoſe Leaves are leſſer, and of a darker green Colour, ſtanding upon longer Foot-Stalks, and the Flowers are not large as the other.

SOLANUM magnum rubrum Virginianum, *Red Nightſhade*, or *Red-weed of Virginia*. This great Virginia Plant, which from the Likeneſs of the Leaves, is called, by *Parkinſon*, a Solanum, and referred thereto, riſes up with a great, thick, round, reddiſh Stalk, of the Thickneſs of one's Thumb at the leaſt, and four or five Foot high, or more, ſet without Order, with many very large freſh green Leaves, full of Veins, ſome greater and ſome ſmaller, and ſometimes turning reddiſh from the Joints where the Leaves ſtand. From the Middle of the Stalk upwards, come forth ſeveral ſmall Stalks, bearing the Flowers, which are very ſmall, conſiſting of four Petals apiece, of a pale Red, or bluſh Colour, many ſtanding together, as it were, in a ſmall long Cluſter; which after bring forth ſmall blackiſh round Seed, four uſually ſet in one Husk: Yet it ſeldom comes to Ripeneſs in our Country. The Root is white within, and grows great with us, but periſhes if it be not defended from the Froſts in Winter, which uſually rot it; but in the natural Places it grows as big as a Man's Leg, with many Circles to be ſeen in the Middle, (when it is cut like a Bryone-Root,) and is above a Foot long: This is likely to be a kind of Jalap. The Seeds may be ſown in *March*, on an hot Bed, and the Roots may be removed in *November*: It will ſtand abroad, as is evident in the Gardens of ——*Topham*, Eſq; at *Windſor*, where I ſaw it in great Proſperity.

SOLANUM Mexicanum parvo flore, (*Park.*) five Mirabilis Peruana minor, *The ſmall Mervaile of Peru*. The ſmall Marvaile of the World, or of Peru, grows in the ſame Manner as the former, but not ſo great or high, having

ſuch like Leaves ſet on the Stalks, but much leſſer and rounder: The Flowers likewiſe being of a red Colour for the moſt Part, and made of one Leaf, opening into five Parts at the Brims, like the other, but are very ſmall. The Seed that follows, and the Root likewiſe, are anſwerable, in Proportion to the reſt of the Plant.

SOLANUM lignoſum, five Dulcamara, *Wood Nightſhade, or Bitter-Sweet.* This Plant has no dangerous Quality, it grows up with many ſlender, winding, brittle woody Stalks, five or ſix Foot high, without any Claſpers, but folds it ſelf about Hedges, or any other Thing that ſtands next unto it, covered with a whitiſh rough Bark, and having Pith in the Middle, ſhooting out many Branches on all Sides, which are green while they are young; whereon grow many Leaves without Order, ſomewhat like the Leaves of Nightſhade, but that they are ſomewhat broad, long, and pointed at the Ends, with two ſmall Leaves, or rather Pieces of Leaves, at the Bottom of moſt of them, ſomewhat like the Sage with Ears; ſometimes alſo thoſe Pieces are cloſe to the Leaves, making them ſeem, as it were, jagged, or cut in on the Edges into ſo many Parts; and ſometimes ſeparate, making the Leaves ſeem winged or made of many Leaves, and are of a pale-green Colour. At the Tops and Sides of the Branches come forth many Flowers, ſtanding in Faſhion of a long Umbel upon ſhort Foot-Stalks, one above another, which conſiſt of five narrow and long violet-purple coloured Petals, not ſpread like a Star, or very ſeldom, but turning themſelves backwards to the Stalks again whereon they ſtand, with a long gold-yellow Pointel in the Middle ſticking forth, which afterwards turn into round, and ſomewhat long Berries, green at the firſt, and very red, ſoft, and full of Juice when they are ripe, of an unpleaſant bitter Taſte, although ſweet at the firſt; wherein are contained many flat, white Seeds. The Root ſpreads it ſelf into many Strings under Ground, and not growing into any great Body. The Bark alſo of the Branches, being chewed, taſtes bitter at the firſt, but ſweeter afterwards. Every little Bit of this Plant ſtuck into the Ground, will grow.

SOLANUM lignoſum, five Dulcamara flore albo, *Wood Nightſhade, with white Flowers.* Of this kind there is another, that differs not from the former, more than in the Flowers, whoſe outer Leaves are white, and the Pointel yellow.

SOLANIFOLIA, Circæa dicta major, *C. B.* five Circæa lutetiana major, *The greater Inchanter's Nightſhade.* This Plant is referred to the Nightſhades by ſome old Botaniſts; and therefore I introduce it in this Place. It riſes up with divers ſmall round-pointed Stalks, moſt uſually ſtanding upright, yet ſometimes leaning down to the Ground, and taking Root at the Joints: Theſe Stalks are about a Foot or more in Length, eſpecially if it grow in a moiſt ſhadowy Place; with two Leaves ſet at every Joint, each of them ſet upon a pretty long Foot-Stalk. Theſe Leaves are broad, and round almoſt at the Bottom, and very long pointed at the End, ſomewhat dented about the Edges: Some compare them to Leaves of Nightſhade; others, to thoſe of Pellitory of the Wall, being of a ſhining green Colour on the Upperſide, and tender, ſoft or gentle in the Handling, being a little hairy, and of a dark-greyiſh Colour underneath: From the Middle of the Stalk almoſt upwards, the Flowers grow Spike-faſhion, many ſet together, one above another, which are of a dark-browniſh Colour, while they are in Buds, unblown open, but being blown, are ſmall, white, five-leav'd Star-Flowers daſh'd over, eſpecially at the Brims or Edges, with a bluſh Colour,

Colour, with many browniſh-yellow Threads in the Middle, where, after they are paſt, came ſmall rough round Heads, like unto ſmall Burs, ſticking to any Thing they lay hold on, wherein are included ſmall ſhining-black round Seed, ſomewhat like the Seed of Pellitory of the Wall, but leſſer: The Root is ſmall, very white, and full of Joints, from whence it ſhoots forth, and creeps every Way under Ground, quickly ſpreading a great Compaſs. The Taſte hereof is ſomewhat ſweetiſh, and wateriſh withal.

SOLANIFOLIA Circæa alpina, *C. B.* ſive Circæa lutetiana minor, *Small Inchanter's Nightſhade.* This ſmall Nightſhade is in all Things like the former, but that it grows much ſmaller in every Part, although we find them grow in the ſame Soil.

SOLANUM pomiferum herbariorum Lobelii, Lobel's *Red-berried Nightſhade.* This grows like common Nightſhade, but larger; the Leaves are like ſmall Tobacco-Leaves, the Flowers are white, like the ordinary Sort; the Berries are ſmall and round, of a bright-red Colour, with white Seeds within them, of an inſipid Taſte, almoſt without any Heat or Sharpneſs, and periſh every Year: This differs from *Mala Æthiopica*, although *Bauhinus* makes it to be one; for this has no Thorns on the Stalks or Leaves, nor is the Fruit hard or creſted.

SOLANUM pomiferum fructu oblongo, *C. B.* ſive Mala Inſana Syriaca, *Commonly call'd, in Spain,* Berongello, *or Mad Apples of Syria.* This Plant riſes up with a great, hard, round, purpliſh or browniſh-green Stalk, two Foot high, divided from the Bottom into ſeveral Branches, whereon are ſet many hairy broad rough Leaves, ſomewhat unevenly cut in on the Edges, ſomewhat like the Thorn-Apple Leaves at the Joints. With the Leaves come forth ſeveral large Flowers, conſiſting of ſix large pointed Petals, in ſome Plants white, in others of a pale, but deadiſh-purple Colour with yellow Threads in the Middle, which being paſt are ſucceeded by large, long, and round Fruit, as large as Cucumbers, ſet in the ſame Cup or Husk that contained the Flower. The Colour of the Fruit on the Outſide, is uſually according to the Flower it bore, either of a whitiſh-green, more yellowiſh, or of a Greyiſh-Aſh Colour, mark'd ſtrongly on the ſunny Side with a dark-purpliſh Colour, with a very thin Skin, and full of a whitiſh Pulp and Juice, encloſing many ſmall, flat, whitiſh Seeds, ſomewhat greater than thoſe of the Apples of Love: The Root is compoſed of many Strings, ſome great, others ſmall, not growing deep in the Ground, nor abiding longer than the Summer laſts. This Plant we raiſe every Spring from Seed in hot Beds, and the Fruit being pared and ſliced, is boiled in Soops, and fry'd, which is then accounted an excellent Diſh by the *Spaniards*, or *Italian* Gentlemen.

SOLANUM Pomiferum fructu rotundo, Striato duro, *C. B.* ſive Mala Ethiopica, *Mad Apples of Ethiopia.* The Mad Apple of *Ethiopia* is ſomewhat like the former, but that it grows not ſo high, nor ſpreads ſo much, but having one upright Stalk, about half a Yard high, ſet here and there, with ſmall Prickles, not very hard or long, and at ſeveral Joints with jagged Leaves, both ſmaller and leſs cut in on the Edges than the former, eſpecially the lowermoſt, having ſome Spines in the middle Rib, on the Backſide: But thoſe Leaves that grow higher, toward the Tops of the Stalks and Branches, are much leſſer, divided on the Edges: The Flowers ſtand diſperſed on the Branches at the Joints, conſiſting of ſix white ſhort Petals, with a yellow Pointel in the

Middle of divers Threads joined together; after which comes the Fruit, which is round, and a little pointed at the End, ſmaller and harder than the greater kind of Love-Apples, and furrowed in ſeveral Places; of an excellent red Colour, and turning more deep when it is ripe, having ſometimes ſmall Bunches on them, like other ſmall Apples growing to them, and containing a juicy Pulp, ſomewhat more ſharp than the former, but not ſo moiſt as the Love-Apples, but containing ſuch-like flat yellowiſh-white Seed: The Root is a Tuft of Threads, periſhing every Year, and ſeldom in theſe colder Countries comes to Maturity, to ſhew its beautiful Colour, or give good Seed.

SOLANUM Peregrinum fructu rotundo, *C. B.* ſive Mala Inſana Europæa, *Mad Apples of Europe.* This kind of Mad Apples grows with an upright round Stalk, to the Bigneſs of one's Finger, a Foot and a half high, from whence ſpring at ſeveral Joints, ſometimes on the one Side, and ſometimes on the other, ſeveral long and broad green Leaves, unevenly cut in on the Edges, and ending in a long Point, three for the moſt Part coming together, each of them upon a ſhort Foot-Stalk, at the Tops of the Stalk grow the Fruit, which are round reddiſh Berries, or Apples of the Bigneſs of a Plumb, full of Seed.

SOLANUM ſpinoſum fructu rotundo, ſive pomum Hiericonticum Imperato, *Thorny Nightſhade of Jericho with round Apples.* The Leaves of this are very like thoſe of the former Mad Apples of *Europe*, but whiter and ſofter, having many ſmall Thorns on the middle Rib of every Leaf on the Underſide, and on the Stalk likewiſe and Branches. This Leaf has purpliſh Flowers at the Tops, which are ſmaller than the former; after which come ſmall Apples, green before they be ripe, and changing yellow and brown-iſh afterwards, being round, and ſomewhat ſweet in Smell, but without Taſte, as the former is.

SOLANUM poniferum Indicum folio rotundo, *Indian Apple-bearing Nightſhade with round Leaves.* This Plant is referred by *Bauhinus* to the Thorn-Apples in his *Pinax*. It grows in the Manner of a Shrub, of an excellent Greenneſs, having Leaves that are ſmall, thin, and round, bearing long Fruit, round at the lower End, and flat toward the Stalk, like the *Malum inſanum*, or Mad Apple, of a Greyiſh or Aſh-Colour on the Outſide, and of a pleaſant and grateful Taſte, without any Acrimony therein, having many very ſmall Seeds within it.

SOLANUM Halicacabum, *i. e.* Solanum Veſicarium.

SOLANUM veſicarium, ſive Alkakengi, *Winter Cherries.* This Winter Cherry has a running or creeping Root in the Ground, ſhooting forth at ſeveral Joints, whereby it quickly ſpreads a great Compaſs of Ground: the Stalk riſes not above a Foot high, whereon are ſet many broad and long green Leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of Nightſhade, but larger; at the Joints whereof come forth whitiſh Flowers, made of five Petals apiece, which after turn into green Berries, incloſed in thin Skins or Bladders, which change to be reddiſh when they grow ripe: The Berry likewiſe is red, and as large as a Cherry; wherein are contained many flat and yellowiſh Seed, lying within the Pulp, which being gathered and ſtrung up, are kept all the Year to be uſed upon Occaſion. This Plant is eaſily increaſed, by ſowing the Seeds in *March*, or by tranſplanting Bits of the Root at any Time when the Plant is leaſt inclinable to ſhoot. It loves Shade.

SOLANUM Tuberoſum eſculentum, *C. B.* ſive Batata Virginiana, *The Virginia Potato.* This Plant is deſcrib'd under the Word *Batatas*; which ſee.

SOLANUM

Solanum quadrifolium bacciferum *C. B.* ſive Herba Paris, *Herb Paris, or Herb Truelove, or One Berry.* The ordinary *Herba Paris*, or *Herb Truelove*, has a ſmall creeping Root, of a little binding, but unpleaſant Taſte, running here and there under the upper Cruſt of the Ground, ſomewhat like a Couch Graſs-Root, but not ſo white, and not much leſſer than the Root of the white wild *Anemone*, and almoſt of as dark a Colour, but much like it in creeping; ſhooting forth Stalks with Leaves, ſome whereof carry no Berries, and others are fruitful, every Stalk being ſmooth, without Joints, and blackiſh-green, riſing to the Height of half a Foot at the moſt, if it bear Berries, (for moſt commonly thoſe that bear none, do not riſe full ſo high,) bearing at the Top four Leaves, ſet directly one againſt another, in Manner of a Croſs, which are each of them apart, ſomewhat like unto a Nightſhade-Leaf, but ſomewhat broader; ſometimes having but three Leaves, ſometimes five, and ſometimes ſix, and ſometimes ſmaller, and ſometimes larger. It will ſometimes alter its Properties, ſo that the four Leaves will be twice as large as the ordinary, and dented both at the Edges and Points, and will be parted or forked, (and bear greater Berries than the ordinary,) all which are of a freſh-green Colour: In the Middle of thoſe Leaves, there riſes up a ſmall ſlender Stalk, about an Inch high, bearing at the Top thereof one Flower, ſpread open like a Star, conſiſting of four ſmall and narrow, long-pointed Petals, of a yellowiſh-green Colour, and four other lying between them, leſſer than they; in the Middle whereof ſtands a round dark-purpliſh Button or Head, compaſſed about with eight ſmall yellow mealy Chives or Threads; which three Colours make it the more conſpicuous: This Button or Head in the Middle, when the other Leaves are withered, becomes a blackiſh-purple Berry, full of Juice, of no hot, nor yet of any ſweetiſh Taſte, of the Bigneſs of a reaſonable Grape, having within it many white Seeds: The whole Plant is almoſt inſipid, without any manifeſt Taſte; and, by the Effects in repreſſing Humours and Inflammations, is accounted as cold as the Nightſhade. It grows chiefly in Woods, and may be propagated by Seeds ſown in *February*, or by tranſplanting the Roots as ſoon as the Leaves appear above Ground.

Solanum triphyllum Canadenſe, *C. B. Herb Truelove of Canada.* This Herb grows with three large Leaves like the laſt, and at the Top of the upper Stalk one Flower, conſiſting of ſix Petals, three whereof are green and ſmall, which are, as it were, the Huſk to the other three Leaves, which are larger and longer, of a dark-purple Colour, and in ſome white, in the Middle whereof grows a ſmall round blackiſh Berry, full of ſmall Seeds, like Nightſhade-Seed: The Root hereof creeps not as the former, but grows into a ſmall round Tuber. It may be raiſed from Seed like the former.

Solanum tryphyllum Braſilianum, *C. B. Herb Truelove of Braſil.* The Root of this Herb is ſmall, and creeping like the other, ſending forth a ſlender Stalk of four or five Inches high, having three broader and longer Leaves ſet thereon, than are in the former. The Flower-Stalk riſes about three Inches above them, bearing at the Top three much narrower Leaves; the Flower ſtanding in the Middle, conſiſting of three white Petals, having ſome Veins in them, and are about three Inches long, and one broad.

Solanum Arboreſcens ſive Amonum Plinii, *Tree Nightſhade, or the Winter Cherry-Tree.* This Plant grows up to be a Yard, or four Foot high at the moſt, having a ſmall woody

Stem or Stock, as big as one's Finger, covered with a whitiſh-green Back, ſet full of green Branches, and longiſh green Leaves, which are uneven ſometimes on the Edges, narrower than any Nightſhade-Leaves, and very near reſembling the Leaves of the *Capſicum*, or *Guinea*-Pepper, but ſmaller and narrower. The Flowers grow often two or three together at the Joints of the Branches, with the Leaves being white, open Star-faſhion, and ſometimes turning themſelves back, with a yellow Pointel in the Middle, very like the Flowers of Nightſhade. After the Flowers are paſt, come forth in their Stead ſmall green Buttons, which after turn to be pleaſant round red Berries, of the Bigneſs of ſmall Cherries when they are ripe, which, with us, uſually ripen not till Winter, or about *Chriſtmas*, wherein are contained many ſmall whitiſh Seed, that are flat: All the whole Plant, as well Leaves, Flowers, as Seed, are without either Smell, or Taſte: The Root has many yellowiſh Strings and Fibres annexed unto it. This Plant may be increaſed by ſowing the Seed in the Spring, or by Cuttings in *April* and *May*. 'Tis a great Lover of Water and Shade, without which it will bring but little Fruit: We commonly make this a Greenhouſe-Plant; but I have had it ſtand abroad, and with a Mat thrown over it in extream Weather, it has done well.

Montain Soldanella, in *Latin*, Soldanella Alpina; which ſee.

SOLDANA & Soldanella maritima major, *in* Engliſh, *The great Sea Bind-weed*. This grows as well wild in deſart Places, as in Gardens, in *Syria*, as alſo on the Coaſts of the Kingdom of *Naples*: It flowers towards the End of Summer, and it's Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*.

SOLDANELLA ſive Volubilis maritima, *in* Engliſh, *Soldanella or Sea-Bind-weed*. This grows on our own Sea Coaſts in many Places plentifully: It flowers towards the End of Summer, and its Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*.

SOLDANELLA alpina major, *in* Engliſh, *The great Mountain Soldanella*. This grows on the ſnowy Hills in *Hungary*. In its natural Place it flowers not until *July* or *Auguſt*, as the Snow melts ſooner or later, but in *April* in Gardens.

SOLEA equina, *i. e.* ferrum equinum.

SOLIDAGO, ſive Conſolida, *i. e.* Symphitum.

SYMPHITUM majus vulgare, *in* Engliſh, *Common great Comfrey*. This grows, by Ditches and Waterſides, and moiſt Fields. This flowers in *June* and *July*, and gives Seed in *Auguſt*.

SYMPHITUM majus purpureo flore, *in* Engliſh, *Great Comfrey* with purple Flowers. This grows, and Flowers, and Seeds as the former.

SYMPHITUM tuberoſum, *in* Engliſh, *Comfrey with knobbed Roots*. This grows in the Woods of *Germany*, and *Auſtria*, and *Hungary*, but in Gardens only with us. It flowers and ſeeds as the two former.

SYMPHITUM anguſtifolium apulum, *in* Engliſh, *Narrow Comfrey of Naples*, This grows in ſtony Places of the Hills of *Æquicoli* in *Naples*, on the Southſide. It flowers and ſeeds as the three laſt.

SOLSEQUIUM, *i. e.* Heliotropium.

SOLSIRORA, *i. e.* Ros ſolis.

SONCHUS, *Sow-Thiſtle*.

SONCHUS aſper major non laciniatus. *The greater prickly Sow-Thiſtle with whole Leaves*. This prickly Sow-Thiſtle has long and broad Leaves of a whitiſh-green Colour, unevenly dented, but not gaſhed or torn on the Edges, and every Dent ſet with a ſharp and ſhort Thorn ſomewhat hard, and ſometimes prickly, alſo along the middle Rib, on the under Side, yielding

yielding a more bitter Milk on every Part where it is broken, than the ſmoother Kind: The Stalk is ſomewhat tender, and, as it were, winged, with a Film running upon it, rough and ſharp, ſet with ſuch-like Leaves as grow below, diverſly branched, and ſet with ſmall pale yellow Flowers at the Tops, which turn into Down, and are blown away. The Root is long, yellowiſh, and ſomewhat hard at the End of the Summer. It has many ſmall Fibres growing at it.

Sonchus aſper minor non laciniatus, (*Park.*) *The leſſer prickly Sow-Thiſtle with whole Leaves.* This leſſer Sow-Thiſtle is, in its Make, like the other, but only ſmaller in every Part, having a rounder Stalk ſeldom above a Foot high, and ſomewhat firmer ſmaller Leaves, but as ſharp and prickly as the former. Some are of Opinion, that becauſe this uſually grows in fertile Grounds, the Leaves are whole, and not rent, which is but an Opinion with ſmall Reaſon.

Sonchus aſper laciniatus, *Common prickly Sow-Thiſtle.* This common Sow-Thiſtle has the Leaves deeply cut on the Edges, into three or four Parts, much ſeparated one from another, and ſmaller Pieces of Leaves ſet between them, of a whitiſh-green Colour, like the former, with Prickles on the dented Edges: The Stalk grows very high, ſometimes rough and prickly, with ſuch Leaves thereon as are below, branched at the Top, where grow ſuch-like pale yellow Flowers turning into Down. The Root is like the other: Theſe ſow themſelves, and ſtand the Winter.

Sonchus aſper laciniatus Creticus, *Prickly Sow-Thiſtle of Candy.* This Candy Sow-Thiſtle has the firſt Leaves little divided on the Edges, of an Hand-Breadth long and more, but thoſe that riſe up with the Stalk, are very much cut on the Edges into great and deep Gaſhes, ſet with ſome Pricks likewiſe: The Stalk is rough, ſtreaked, and hollow, half a Yard high, branched from the Middle upwards, with ſuch-like Leaves, but ſmaller, ſet at the Joints. At the Tops whereof ſtand large yellow Flowers, in rough green Husks, upon long Foot Stalks which turn into Down, as the other, and may be ſown as ſoon as the Seed is ripe.

Sonchus aſper ſubrotundo major, *The greater round-leafed prickly Sow-Thiſtle.* The greater round-leafed Sort, of theſe two prickly Sow-Thiſtles, riſeth up with a round hollow Stalk, not a Foot high, ſet with many ſhort Prickles at the Bottom, about which grow a few Leaves that are ſomewhat round, and an Inch and half long, ſome of which are waved about the Edges, and all of them a little prickly, as well on the Edges as on the Backs. The Stalk is branched at the Top into two or three Parts, every one with a ſmall pale-yellow Flower, like that of an Hawk-weed which afterwards turned into Down, and is carried away with the Wind. The Root is ſmall, and long, with Fibres ſet about it.

Sonchus aſper ſubrotundo folio minor, *The leſſer round-leafed prickly Sow-Thiſtle.* This is a much ſmaller Sort than the former, having ſmall thread-like Roots, and two ſmall Stalks about four or ſix Inches long bearing only one ſmall yellow Flower at the Top; the Leaves that lie on the Ground, being ſix or ſeven in Number, are ſmall and round pointed, and indented about the Edges.

Sonchus fruticoſus petræus Africanus, *Thorny Shrub Sow-Thiſtle of Africa.* This Kind of Sow-Thiſtle grows ſomewhat high, with woody Stalks, and Branches much ſpread at the Top, and every Twig ending in very ſharp Prickles or Thorns; the lower Leaves are much jagged, and prickly; the upper ſmaller, and little or nothing jagged: The Flowers are

ſmall, ſingle, and of a pale yellow, whoſe Seed ſucceeding, is with the Down, as the reſt, carried away with the Wind, and may be ſown as ſoon as 'tis ripe.

Sonchus lævis, *Common Sow-Thiſtle.* This common Sow-Thiſtle, is well known to riſe up with a round hollow Stalk, three or four Foot high, or more ſometimes, if it grows in good Grounds, or in Gardens, as it uſually does, ſet with many long and deep-cut Leaves, of a whitiſh-green Colour, not having that Roughneſs, or thoſe ſharp Prickles on them, as in the former Kind; branching forth towards the Top in divers Branches bearing pale-yellow Flowers, which paſs away in downy Seed, which is carried away by the Wind. The Root grows downright, and has many Fibres, periſhing likewiſe every Year, and raiſing it ſelf of its own ſowing, and is as plentiful in giving Milk as the former, which is ſomewhat pleaſanter to the Taſte, and not ſo bitter.

Sonchus lævis alter parvis floribus. *The leſſer ſmooth Sow-Thiſtle.* This leſſer Sow-Thiſtle grows not ſo high, nor has ſo many Leaves ſet on the Stalks, as the former, but they are long and more cut on the Edges, elſe not unlike to the former; the many Branches of the Stalks have fewer and ſmaller Leaves on them, and the Flowers are much ſmaller, yet of the ſame pale-yellow Colour, which paſs away into Down as the reſt, *&c.*

Sonchus lævis latifolius flore albo, *Broad-leaved Sow-Thiſtle with white Flowers.* The Leaves of this are like the laſt, but ſomewhat larger and broader, and with fewer Diviſions on the Edges: The Flowers of this are white, which, with the Form of the Leaves, makes the Difference.

Sonchus lævis anguſtifolius, *Narrow-leafed Sow-Thiſtle.* This Sow-Thiſtle has but few, and thoſe very long and narrow Leaves, whoſe lower Parts are narroweſt, and have no Inciſure at all, but from the Middle almoſt forwards; they are broader, and have divers Gaſhes on both Sides, ſome greater and deeper, and others ſmaller, eſpecially towards the Ends, where the Plants are broadeſt: The Stalks grow ſomewhat low and divided, but into one or two Branches, ſet ſparingly with Leaves, the uppermoſt of which are long, but not divided, compaſſing the Stalk at the Foot, bearing one large yellowiſh Flower upon a long ſtreaked Top-Branch, whoſe Seed being ripe flies away. The Root gives Milk as the whole Plant, and is long and ſlender, with a few Fibres.

Sonchus lævis valde laciniatus, *Sow-Thiſtle with fine-cut Leaves.* The Leaves of this Sow-Thiſtle that grow loweſt, are long, and divided into many ſlender Jags; but thoſe that are ſet at the Joints of the ſlender, ſmooth, green, Flower-Stem, are ſomewhat greater, and not ſo finely cut in on the Edges. At the Tops are yellowiſh Flowers like the others, of a middle Size, which turn into Down.

Sonchus anguſtifolius Maritimus, *Sea narrow-leafed Sow-Thiſtle.* In this Sea Sow-Thiſtle, from a ſlender long Root, without Fibres, riſe many long dark-green Leaves, ſome of four, and ſome of ſix Inches long, and ſcarce one Inch broad, a little rough, with ſmall Prickles about the Edges; theſe give Milk as the others do; and among them one ſlender Stalk about a Foot or leſs high, with two or three Leaves thereon, which compaſs it at the Bottom: This Stalk brings one or ſeldom two yellow Flowers at the Top, of a reaſonable Bigneſs, which paſſes away into Down, *&c.*

Sonchus Alpinus Cæruleus, *Blue-flowered Mountain Sow-Thiſtle.* This Mountain Sow-Thiſtle has divers broad and long Leaves cut into the Middle

Middle Rib, and dented alſo on the Edges, the End-pieces being the broadeſt, of a green Colour on the upper Side, and greyiſh underneath, compaſſing the Stalk at the Bottom, which is round, rough, and ſet with hard reddiſh Hairs. It is branched at the Top, with leſſer divided Leaves: The Flowers ſtand many together in ſmall hairy green Tufts upon purpliſh hairy Foot-ſtalks, every one conſiſting of twenty or more ſmall narrow Leaves, broad at the Ends, and cut in of a purpliſh-blue Colour like unto *Succory*, which turn into Down, as the other Sorts do, and are blown away. The main Root is large, thick, white, and hard, very intricately foulded with long Strings faſtened ſtrongly in the Earth, which remains many Years. This gives Milk in as plentiful Manner as the others do, and is very Bitter. There is another of this Sort, whoſe Leaves are more divided into ſmaller Parts; the Flowers are more thinly ſet at the Tops, are ſomewhat leſſer, and of a fairer blue Colour.

Sonchus Arboreſcens, *The greateſt Sow-Thiſtle*. This Sow-Thiſtle grows to the Height of a Man, with a ſtrong Stalk, of the Bigneſs of a Man's Thumb, ſmooth, ſtreaked, and without any Thorn, about which are ſet many Leaves, parted into four, and ſometimes into five Diviſions, placed on each Side, one againſt another, and compaſſing it about at the lower End, where they have ſmall Pieces ſticking forth beyond the Stalk: The upper Leaves have no Diviſion, nor Prickles on the Backs, but on the Edges only upon the Dents, and are green on the upper Side, and greyiſh underneath, and full of Milk. The Tops have many Flowers ſet together, as it were, of an Umbel, all of them being ſet to an even Heighth, ſmall in Compariſon of the Tallneſs of the Plant, elſe not much unlike thoſe of the common Sow-Thiſtle, compoſed of many yellow Petals cut in at the Ends, compaſſing a middle Thrum, which is more yellow, and when the Seeds are ripe paſs into Down. The Seeds are greyiſh, and ſtriped, both which are carried away with the Wind. The Root is great and whitiſh, ſet with many great Fibres, and is laſting, and increaſes yearly.

Sonchus Dendroides Dalechampii, *Tall Sow-Thiſtle without Branches*. This other tall Sow-Thiſtle, which *Dalechampius* found, and *Lugdunenſis* has ſet forth, has a large blackiſh Root, with divers Strings faſtened to it, from whence riſe divers ſtrong, tall, round Stalks, near three Foot high, or more, without any Branches at all, but thick ſet with broad Leaves, from the Bottom to the Tops, on both Sides, waved or cut in on the Edges, ſmaller at the Bottoms, and broader towards the Extremities, which are pointed. From the Tops of the Stalks, and likewiſe from the Joints, with the Leaves, come forth ſhort Foot-Stalks, with three or four Lettice or Sow-Thiſtle-like Flowers on them, which turn into Down, and ſo into the Wind as others do.

Sonchus Montanus laciniatus minor, *The leſſer Mountain Sow-Thiſtle*. The leſſer Mountain Sow-Thiſtle has the Stalk next the Ground, for a ſmall Space, ſmooth and round, ſomewhat thick and woody, which then breaks out into Branches, and riſes to the Heighth of two Foot, or thereabouts, ſet about with divers Leaves far from one another, of an Inch and a half long, and cut in on the Sides into ſeveral Pieces, and pointed at the Ends; the Flowers ſtand at the Tops of the Stalks and Branches, many ſet one above another, as it were, in a Spike, being ſmall and yellowiſh, which being ripe, are turned into Down, and carried away with the Wind as all the

reſt

reſt are. The Root is ſomewhat black.

Sonchus villoſus luteus major, *The great woolly Sow-Thiſtle.* The great woolly Sow-Thiſtle, has divers very woolly long, rough, and narrow Leaves lying on the Ground, pointed at the Ends, and evenly waved at large Diſtances on the Edges, with a white middle Rib in them, from among which riſes up a woolly cornered Stalk a Foot and half high, ſet with ſuch-like woolly Leaves thereon, but leſſer and leſſer up to the Top, where it breaks forth into ſome few Branches, with ſoft woolly Heads on them, out of which come gold-coloured Flowers, like in Form to the ordinary Sow-Thiſtle, and the Seeds alſo are blown away being ripe: The whole Plant yields Milk like the Succory, and is almoſt as Bitter. The Root is very long, white, and ſlender, with divers ſmall Fibres joining to it.

Sonchus villoſus luteus minor, *The leſſer woolly Sow-Thiſtle.* This leſſer Sort ſhoots from a ſmall reddiſh long Root almoſt without Fibres, two or three round woolly Stalks half a Foot high, parted at the Top in two three Branches, whereon grow very narrow Leaves about an Inch long, little divided on the Edges; but thoſe that grow lower, and at the Ground, are narrow, and about four Inches long, with ſome Cuts or Diviſions upon them ſet far one from another: The Flowers are of a deep-gold Colour, ſtanding in ſmall Husks, covered with a very ſoft Down, which, when the Seeds are ripe, is blown away with the Wind.

Sophia Chirurgorum Cordo, Geſnero & aliis, Thalictrum.

Sophia Chyrurgorum ſive Pſeudonaſturtium ſilveſtre, *Flixweed.* There is no doubt but that this Herb pertains to the Family of Wild Creſſes, although a Baſtard Sort of them, riſing up with a round upright hard Stalk, four or five Foot high, ſpread into many Branches, wherein grow many greyiſh-green Leaves very finely cut, and ſevered into a Number of ſhort and almoſt round Parts: The Flowers are very ſmall and yellow, growing Spike-faſhion, after which come very ſmall long Pods, with very ſmall yellowiſh Seed in them, The Root is long and woody, periſhing every Year.

Sope-Tree, is Saponaria arbor.

Sopewort, Saponaria; which ſee.

Sophonia, *i. e.* Amaranthus Tricolor; which ſee.

Sorbus, *The Service Tree.*

Sorbus legitima, *The true Service Tree.* This Plant grows to be tall and ſpreading; its Branches are covered with a rough greyiſh Bark, whereon grow large winged Leaves, greater and longer than thoſe of Aſh, and broader, and of a more blueiſh Green, and harder, and of a light Green underneath, and dented about the Edges: The Flowers grow in Cluſters, at ſeveral Places on the Branches, conſiſting of four Petals a piece; after which follow the Fruit as big as Walnuts, tending to Yellow when they are ripe, with broad brown Kernels within them, in ſome round, which are accounted the beſt, in ſome oval, and in ſome almoſt Pear-faſhion, which like other Services are hard and harſh when they are ripe, and muſt be hung in Strings in a warm Room, or laid covered with Straw or Chaff, to make them mellow, and fit to be eaten, which then will be more pleaſant than mellow Medlars. The Wood is very fine and cloſe, and yellower than the Aſh. We may increaſe this by grafting it upon the *White-Thorn* or *Oxiacantha.*

Sorbus Torminalis ſive vulgaris, *The common Service-Tree* Our common Service-Tree riſes up to a reaſonable

ſonable Heighth and Bigneſs, ſpreading largely in its Branches, with a whitiſh-coloured ſmooth Bark; the Leaves grow ſingly without Wings, but broad, and cut into many Diviſions, and broad at the Bottom next the Stalk, of a dark-green Colour: The Flowers grow in Cluſters, of a whitiſh Colour, at the End of the Branches, and are ſucceeded with ſmaller round Berries than the former, and browner, containing within them ſmall blackiſh hard Kernels. Theſe muſt likewiſe be mellowed to be eaten, or elſe muſt be let hang on the Branches till the Froſt mellow them on the Trees, unleſs the Birds devour them by being neglected. The Wood of this Tree is of a browniſh yellow Colour, and hard.

Sorbus ſilveſtris Anglicus, *Red Cheſs-Apples, or the Engliſh Wild Service.* This Plant grows rather like a Shrub than a Tree, whoſe Stem and Branches are covered with a greyiſh Bark; the Leaves are broad, ſomewhat like thoſe of the *Viburnum*, or *Lithy-Tree*, (which *Gerard* calls *Wayfaring-Tree*,) but not cut nor indented at all about the Edges: The Flowers are of a tawny Colour; after which follow the Fruit, of the Bigneſs of an Hedge-Pear, and reddiſh on the Outſide, of an harſh Taſte, like the unripe or hard Service, yet the Country People often eat of them from the Tree when they are ripe; but after they have been gathered and laid by a while to mellow, become more pleaſant.

Sorbus ſilveſtris Aria Theophraſti dicta, *The wild Service, called Aria.* This wild Service grows to be a very tall and ſpreading Tree, with many Boughs and Branches, whereon are ſet large crumpled hard Leaves of a deep-green Colour on the upper Side, and grey and hairy underneath, with Veins running in them, and dented about the Edges: The Flowers are a duſty white Colour, thick cluſtering together, made of four Petals apiece, which turn into browniſh red Fruit, with a ſmall Tuft at the Top, containing within them ſmall blackiſh Seeds, and are of a harſh Taſte like the reſt, while they are on the Tree, but more pleaſant than any of the reſt, after they are mellowed: The Wood is very hard, and firm, or cloſe, and ſomewhat whitiſh.

Sorrowful Tree, in *Latin*, Arbor Triſtis; which ſee.

Wood Sorrel, In *Latin*, Oxis ſive allehyſa ſive Trifolium acetoſum; which ſee.

Sorrel, is Acetoſa.

Sorb or *Service-Tree*, is Sorbus; which ſee.

Sowdwort, is *Columbine*, is Aquilegio; which ſee.

Water Souldier, in *Latin*, Stratiotes ſive Militaris Aizoides; which ſee.

Sow-Bread is Cyclamen,

Sow-Thiſtle, or *Hare's-Lettice*, is Sonchus; which ſee.

Sow-Fennel, or *Sulphurwort*, or *Hog-Fennel*, is Peucedanum.

Southern-wood, is Abrotanum mas; which ſee.

Spadix, from whence the Word *Spadiceus*, ſignifying a Colour approaching to a Bay or Cheſnut, but a little redder; 'tis near as deep as *Venetian* red.

Spanachia, *i. e.* Spinachia; which ſee.

Sparrow's-Tongue, is *Knot-Graſs*, in *Latin*, Polygonum; which ſee.

Sparganium ramoſum & non Ramoſum, *Branched and unbranched Burweed.*

Sparganium ramoſum, *Branched Bur-Reed.* This branched Reed has larger, broader and rougher Leaves than

than thoſe of the Reed-Mace, yet are three ſquare like them, and ſharp both at the Edges and Points, among which riſes a rough round Stalk, two Foot high, or more, with the like, but leſſer Leaves on it, dividing it ſelf towards the Top into many Branches, bearing on them ſeveral ſmall green Burs, which are not rough at firſt, but growing ripe are hard and prickly, ſomewhat reſembling the rough Burs of *Platanus*, or *Plane-Tree*, with a Leaf at the Joints up to the Top: The Root buſhes into many Strings and Fibres. This is an Inhabitant of the Waters, and may be cultivated in Water-Tubs; ſee Water-Tubs.

SPARGANIUM non ramoſum, *Unbranched Bur-Reed*. This other Bur-Reed grows up in the like Manner, with Leaves ſomewhat broader than the former, and a ſingle Flower-Stalk not branched at all, but bearing the like Balls or Burs, but not ſo prickly: Theſe have a Leaf at every one of them; the Root is alſo like the other.

SPARGANIUM minimum, *The leaſt Bur-Reed*. This ſmall Bur-Reed has a Stalk about two Inches high, riſing from a ſmall Root, compoſed of a few Strings or Fibres, on the Top of which Stalk ſtands a ſmall round Head, and another leſs than that upon it, of the ſame Form and Colour. having four or five long narrow Leaves ſtanding on each Side of the Stalk, and riſing higher than the Stalk itſelf.

SPARGANIUM majus ſive ramoſum Virginianum, *The great branched Bur-Reed of Virginia*. This Kind of Bur-Reed has only two or three very long and broad pale-green Leaves, riſing from the Root, and in the midſt of them a ſtrong round Stalk without Leaves, but branching forth near the Top into many round prickly Burs, of the Bigneſs of a Walnut, without any Shew of Flowers. The Root is ſomewhat Knobby at the Head, with divers Strings. I ſuſpect that theſe Burs are only the Fruit, or Female Parts of the Flowers, and that the Male Parts, or the Katkins, are detatched, and lie remote from them, as in the *Palma Chriſti*, or in the *Turky* Wheat.

SPARTUM & Spartium frutex Hiſpanicus flore luteo & albo, *Broom with white and yellow Flowers*.

SPARTIUM Spinoſum Geniſta minus, *The leſſer pliant Thorny Broom*. This ſmall thorny Buſh riſes about a Foot high, ſet with ſharp Thorns, placed in order, two always together, one againſt another, of a pale-green Colour, many Branches of theſe Thorns ſpringing from the main Stem, at the Ends whereof ſtand three or four ſuch yellow Broom-like Flowers as grow upon the Furze-Buſhes, after which come ſmall ſhort Pods, ſo incloſed in a woolly Down, that they ſeem, as it were, covered with Cobwebs, wherein lie ſmall Seeds leſſer than Vetches. The Root is long, and ſpreading.

SPARTIUM Spinoſum Syriacum, *The pliant Thorny Broom of Syria*. This thorny Buſh riſes up about two Foot high, ſet with divers Branches, and ſuch long Aſh-coloured Thorns, yet more ſoft and gentle than the other, and more thinly placed, having divers long and narrow Aſh-colonred Leaves, like thoſe of *Knot-Graſs*: The Flowers are of a purple Colour, ſtanding in ſmall red Husks; after which come ſmall long Pods like thoſe of the *Scorpion-podded* Seed-Veſſels, containing reddiſh Seed within them. The Root is long and brown.

SPARTIUM Spinoſum Creticum, *The pliant Thorny Broom of Candy*. This thorny Broom riſes up with woody Stalks or Stems, covered with blackiſh Bark, ſpreading many ſlender blackiſh Branches, and they again divided into ſmaller, like Ruſhes, all ending in ſharp Thorns, beſides divers

divers others, which are ſet at the Joints of the Branches, where alſo come forth fine ſmall greyiſh Leaves. The Flowers are ſmall and yellow, ſucceeded by ſmall long Pods with ſmall Seeds in them.

SPARTIUM Spinoſum aliud Creticum, *Another pliant Thorny Broom of Candy*. This Plant grows very tall, buſhing and branching forth very much; the ſlender flexible green Branches are ſprinkled with ſmall white Spots, having three ſmall Leaves at a Joint, with yellow Flowers, and ſmall Pods afterwards, each Branch and Twig ending in a long Thorn.

SPARTIUM ſive geniſta Spartium Spinoſum, foliis Lenticulæ floribus ex Cæruleo purpuraſcentibus, *C. B.* ſive erinacea Hiſpanica Cluſii, *Cluſius's Spaniſh Hedge-Hog Thorn*. This Buſh grows to be ſcarce a Foot high, ſpreading many Stalks and Branches, which become interlaced among one another, and all ſet in a round Form or Compaſs, garniſhed with a Number of ſharp green Thorns: At the Tops of the Branches ſtand three or four Flowers always together, of the ſame Faſhion with the former, but of bleuiſh-purple Colour, ſet in rough hairy Husks. While it flowers, there are ſome few ſmall Leaves to be ſeen upon it in ſeveral Places, but they quickly wither and fall away; this, by the round Form of the Branches, with the Thorns ſticking forth, repreſents a Hedge-Hog. The Root ſpreads many long Strings and Fibres

SPARTIUM ſive geniſta, Spartium Spinoſum aphyllon alterum, tribus aculeis ſemper junctis floribus luteis *C. B.* ſive Echinopoda frutex Creticus, *The Hedge-Hog Thorn of Candy*. This other ſmall Buſh grows up with many thorny Sprigs and Branches ſet cloſe together, having always three Thorns growing together at a Place, and is ſeldom ſeen to bear any Leaves, becauſe they fall away ſo quickly. (*Alpinus* ſaith they never bear any.) The Flowers grow at the Tops of the Branches in great Plenty, of a yellow Colour, but like the other in Form. The Bees never will taſte of them. Theſe Flowers ſtand in whitiſh green Husks a little, and afterwards bring ſmall Pods, with very ſmall Seeds in them. This is very tender to keep, requiring to be ſheltered in a warm Houſe in the Winter. This, with the reſt, may be raiſed from Seeds in *March*, ſown in a Hot-Bed.

SPARTIUM ſive geniſta Spartium Spinoſum minimum, ſive Echinus Creticus, *The ſmall round Hedge-Hog Thorn of Candy*. This round formed Thorn is not much bigger than an Urchin or Hedge-Hog, ſcarce riſing above two or three Inches from the Earth, but ſpreading its black Branches half the Way within the Ground, very thick ſet together, and ſhooting out ſmall Roots at the Joints as they ſpread, all which end in ſmall, ſhort, white, ſharp Thorns croſſing one another, ſo as to make the Figures of Stars, not having any Leaves at all upon them, but innumerable ſmall Flowers, like thoſe of *Hyacinths* for their Form, but much ſmaller; after which follow ſmall long Pods like thoſe of *Tragacanth*; the *Candiots* call it *Calos chinrida*, *Calos chirrida*. This like the former, requires a warm Houſe in the Winter, and may be raiſed from Seeds ſown in *March* upon hot Beds. It may alſo be propagated by Layers or Cuttings.

SPATHA, is a Branch of a *Palm-Tree*, on which the Dates hang.

Spatling-Poppy, in *Latin*, Papaver ſpumeum; which ſee.

SPATULA fœtida, *i. e.* Xyris.

King's Spear, or *Yellow Aſphodil*, *Latin*, Aſphodelus; which ſee.

SPECULUM veneris majus & minus.

SPELTA, is a kind of Wheat, called *Spelt*; ſee Zea.

Sperage Bean, is *Kidney-Bean*, *i. e.* Phaſiolus,

Sperage, or *Sparagus*, vulgarly called *Sparrow-Graſs*, is *Aſparagus*.

Spearwort Crowfoot, in *Latin*, Ranunculus paluſtris; which ſee.

Speedwell, in *Latin*, Veronica mas; which ſee.

Spelt-Corn, is Spelta & Zea; which ſee.

Spelt-Graſs, in *Latin*, Gramen ſpica Brize minus; which ſee.

Sperhawk, is *Hawkweed*, *i. e.* Hieracium; which ſee.

SPERGULA Marina eadem cum Anthyloide Thalii & Kali alba minima.

SPHAGAS Plinii, *i. e.* Piceæ reſina.

SPHAGULUS Plinii, *i. e.* Muſcus quernus.

SPHONDYLIUM & Spondilium, *Cow-Parſnep*.

SPHONDILIUM vulgare, *Ordinary Cow-Parſnep*. The ordinary Cow-Parſnep grows with three or four large ſpread-winged rough Leaves, lying often upon the Ground, or elſe raiſed a little from it, with long, round, hairy Foot-Stalks under them, parted uſually into five Diviſions, ſtanding each againſt the other, and one at the End; and each Diviſion or Leaf being almoſt round, yet cut in deeply on the Edges in ſome Soils, and not ſo deep in others, and of a whitiſh-green Colour, ſmelling ſomewhat ſtrongly: Among theſe Leaves riſes up a round creſted hairy Stalk, two or three Foot high, with a few Joints and Leaves thereon, and branched at the Top; where ſtand large Umbels of white Flowers, but ſometimes a little reddiſh; and after them come flat, whitiſh, thin-wing'd Seeds, two always joined together, as is uſual in moſt of theſe Umbelliferous Plants. The Root is long and white, with two or three long Strings, growing down into the Ground, and ſmelling unpleaſant.

SPHONDYLIUM majus ſive Acanthus Germanica major, *The great Cow-Parſnep of Germany*. This greater Sort only differs from the former in the Largeneſs of the Leaves and Stalks, being near twice as large, that is, every ſingle Leaf or Diviſion, which are ſeldom above three on a great long Foot-Stalk, above half a Foot long: The Leaf is hairy and rough, a little folded in or crumpled, and dented on the Edges: The Flowers and Seeds are ſomewhat like the former, but larger. This is of an hot unpleaſant Taſte, but not ſo unpleaſant as the other. The Root is white, like the preceding, but greater.

SPHONDILIUM majus laciniatis foliis (*Park.*) *Jagged Cow-Parſnep*. This Jagged Cow-Parſnep grows as high, or rather higher, than the laſt, and with greater Stalks, and a white Hairineſs on them: The lower Leaves grow very large, and are much ſpread, divided into five Parts or Wings, which ſtand in Couples, directly each againſt the other; the two Side-Leaves or Diviſions being not of half the Length of the middlemoſt, which in ſome is above ſix Inches long, in others above five, and not above half an Inch broad, each of them having a deeper Cut or Notch at the Bottom than is on the reſt of the Leaf, which yet is dented with greater Notches than is uſual in Herbs. The Top or End-Leaf being uſually cut into five long Diviſions or Wings dented in the like Manner, little or nothing hairy, but of a deep-green Colour on the upper Side, and greyiſh underneath. The Umbels of white Flowers are as large as in the laſt, and the flat thin white Seed is like it, but a little whiter; ſo that they are hardly diſcerned one from the other, but only in the Taſte and Smell. The Root is great, thick, and white, remaining after Seed-Time, and ſpringing a-new every Year. This, with the other Sorts, is raiſed from Seeds every Year early in the Spring.

SPHONDYLIUM alpinum parvum, *Small Mountain Cow-Parſnep*. This ſmall

ſmall Sort has a Flower-Stalk a Foot high, parted into two or three Branches, and pale-green great Leaves on them, ſome of which are parted into three Diviſions, and others into five; being ſomewhat round, and ſometimes pointed, hairy likewiſe, and indented about the Edges. The Flowers on the Umbel are white, and the Seed thin and broad.

SPHONDYLIUM alpinum glabrum, *Smooth Mountain Cow-Parſnep.* The Root of this is white and great, the Stalk is jointed, and two Foot high; the Leaves are like Fig-Leaves, and and ſmooth, being about a Hand-Breadth long, and two broad, beſides the Foot-Stalks, which are a little rough, and uſually divided into three Parts, but not to the Middle, and dented about the Edges: The Tops of the Branches have Umbels of ſmall white Flowers ſtanding on them. The Seed is flat and round, but having a ſmall Point or Spine at the End.

SPICA, *in* Botany ſignifies an Ear of Corn, is that which is born at the Top of the Straw, and contains the Grain, the Chaff, and the Beard: This is in many Reſpects like a Cone, but longer in Proportion to its Diameter.

Water-Spike, is Pondweed, *i. e.* Potamogeton; which ſee.

Spicknel, or *Spignel*, or *Mew*, is Meum; which ſee.

Spicknard, in *Latin*, Nardus; which ſee.

SPICA celtica, *i. e.* Nardus celtica; which ſee.

Spiderwort, is Phalangium.

SPINA Acacia.

ACACIA ſive ſpina Ægyptia vera, *in* Engliſh, *The true Acacia*, that is, *Egyptian* Thorn, or binding Bean-Tree. This grows in *Arabia*, Mount *Sinai*, and *Egypt*, and flowers and bears Fruit twice a Year.

ACACIA Americana Farneſcena, *in* Engliſh, *The Weſt-Indian Acacia*, or binding Bean-Tree. This came out of the *Weſt-Indies*; the firſt Flowers come forth in *July*, and the Fruit following; and in *September* it flowers more plentifully, without any Fruit following.

ACACIA ſecunda, ſive altera Dioſcoridis, *in* Engliſh, *The true ſecond Acacia of Dioſcorides.* This grows in *Candy* and *Greece*: The Flowers and Fruit come as the laſt.

Spinache, is Spinachia, *in* Engliſh, *Spinage.*

SPINACHIA Baccifera, *i. e.* Atriplex baccifera.

Spindle-Tree, or *Prick-Wood*, is Euonymus; which ſee.

SPINASTELLA Loniceti, *i. e.* Carduus Stellaris.

SPINA veneta, *i. e.* Berberis.

SPINUS, *i. e.* Prunus ſylveſtris.

SPIRÆA Theophraſti Cluſio, in *Engliſh, Cluſius's Spiked Willow of Theophraſtus.* This grew in *Sileſia*; it flowers in *May*, and the Seed is ripe in *Auguſt.*

Spleenwort is Ceterach, Scolopendria, & Aſplenium; which ſee.

SPLENIUM, *i. e.* Aſplenium.

SPONGIA marina uſualis, in *Engliſh, The ordinary Sponge.*

SPONGIA infundibuli forma, in *Engliſh, Funnel-like Sponge.*

SPONGIA ramoſa Britanica, in *Engliſh, The branched Engliſh Sponge.*

SPONGIA marina anglica planta nodoſa, in *Engliſh, The Engliſh ſoft Sea Ragged-Staff.*

SPONGIA ramoſa fiſtuloſa Veneta, in *Engliſh, The Venetian Sea Hollow-Sponge.*

SPONGIA marina ſpongioſa Coralloides, in *Engliſh, A ſpongy Coral-like Tree.*

Sponge, is Spongia.

Stonewort, is *Scurvy-Graſs. i. e.* Cochlearia; which ſee.

SPONSA ſolis Thalio, *i. e.* Ros ſolis.

Spurge, is *Tithymalus*; which ſee.

Spurge

Spurge-Olive and *Spurge-Flax*, in *Latin*, Thinelæa; which ſee.

Flowering-Spurge, or *Dwarf-Bay*; ſee *Mezereon*.

Spurge-Laurel, in *Latin*, Laureola; which ſee.

Spurry and *Spurrey*, is Spergula.

SQUAMATIA & Squamata Loniceri, *i. e.* Dentaria major, *Matthioli*.

Squill or *Sea-Onion*, is Scilla; which ſee.

Squinant, is Squinanthus.

SQUINANTAUS, *in* Engliſh, *The Sweet Ruſh*.

STACHYS Cretica.

STACHYS Cretica, latifolia, (*Tournefort*,) *The broad-leav'd baſe Horehound of Candy*. Its Root is ligneous and crooked, a Foot in Length, of a reddiſh-brown Colour, furniſh'd with Fibres ſeven or eight Inches long. The Flower-Stalks are near two Foot high and ſquare, covered with a white ſoft Down: At each Joint are two Leaves, three Inches long, an Inch and a half broad, and roundiſh at their Baſis, ſomewhat like an human Ear, leſſening inſenſibly to a Sort of bluntiſh Point. Theſe Leaves feel rough, and are wrinkled, full of Veins, and are of a greeniſh-white Colour, waved, curled, and moderately notch'd. They diminiſh conſiderably from the Middle of the Stalk, towards the Top, and are not above an Inch and a half long; but towards the Extremity of the Plant, they are ſcarce half an Inch in Length. Upon the Stalk and Branches grow Flowers, diſpoſed in Rings, ſet pretty cloſe to each other: Every Flower is a Tube, half an Inch long, with a Hole toward the Bottom; they are whitiſh, and open into two Lips, of a Roſe-Colour: The upper Lip is half an Inch long, guttering, hairy on the Back, and, as it were, ſloping at the Point; the nether Lip is of the ſame Length, cut into three Parts; the two of each Side very ſmall, and the Middlemoſt four Lines long, and half an Inch broad. The Cup or Calix is another Tube, half an Inch long, white, hairy, and divided into five Points, ſomewhat purpliſh, hard. The Piſtil includes four Embryo's, and is terminated by a forked Tube, encompaſs'd with ſome Chives. The Embryo's at laſt come to be ſo many Seeds, roundiſh, and pointed on one Side, and are ſomewhat blackiſh when they are ripe. The Flower has no Smell, and the Leaves are without any remarkable Savour.

Staff-Tree, in *Latin*, Celaſtrus; which ſee.

Stabwort, is *Southern-Wood*, in *Latin*, Abrotanum; which ſee.

Stagerwort, is *Ragwort*, *i. e.* Jacobea; which ſee.

Standergraſs, is *Dogs-Cullions*; ſee *Orchis*.

Standelwelks is *Satyrion*; ſee *Orchis*.

Stanmarch, is Aliſander.

STAMINA, the *Threads* or *Tendrils* which appear in the Middle of Flowers. Theſe ſupport the Apices or Chives: They are generally longer than the *Stylus*, and not ſo thick. Their Office is to receive that Juice from the Plant, which has male Qualities in it, and to prepare and digeſt ſuch Juice for the Apices or Chives, where it is at laſt alter'd into a Duſt or Powder; which is what I call the *Farina fœcundans*.

STAPHILINUS, *i. e.* Paſtinaca.

STAPHILODENDRON, *i. e.* Nux veſicaria.

STAPHYS agria, in *Engliſh*, *Staves-acre*, or *Louſewort*. It is only nurs'd up in our Gardens, and that very hardly; for if it be not well defended, it will not abide a Winter with us; for it never riſes to Flower and Seed the firſt Year it is ſown; but in the hotter Countries of *Italy*, as *Naples*, and *Iſtria*, and *Sclavonia*, and other Places, it grows in the open champain Ground: It flowers not with us until it be late in the Year, notwithſtanding

it

it abides a Winter, and never gives perfect Seed.

Starchwort, *i. e.* Arum.

Starwort is *Aſter*; which ſee.

Star of Bethlem, *i. e.* Ornithogalum; which ſee.

Star-Thiſtle, in *Latin*, Carduus Stellaris; which ſee.

STATICE Plinii, in *Engliſh*, *Sea-Thrift*.

Staveſacre or *Louſewort*, is *Staphis-Agria*; which ſee.

STELEPHUROS Theophraſti, *i. e.* Alepocuros genuiana.

STELLA Leguminoſa, in *Engliſh*, *The Star-codded Pulſe or Birdsfoot*. This is found in many Places in *England*; and flowers and ſeeds towards the End of Summer.

STELLARIA aquatica, in *Engliſh*, *Star-like Water-Fennel*. This grows in the very Waters: It is a Stranger here, but flowers in the Middle or latter End of Summer.

STELLARIA Lugdunenſis & aliorum, *i, e.* Alchymilla.

STELLA herba, *i. e.* Alchymilla.

STERNUTAMENTORIA, *i. e.* Ptarmica, in *Engliſh*, *Sneezingwort*; which ſee.

Stichwort, in *Latin*, Gramen Leucanthemum; which ſee.

STIRPANIMANS, in *Engliſh*, *The Shrinking Shrub*.

Stobwort is *Wood Sorrel*; which ſee.

Stock Gilliflower is Leucoium incanum; ſee *Leucoium*.

STÆBE, *Knapweed*.

STÆBE Salamantica prima Cluſii, *Cluſius's firſt Spaniſh Stæbe or Knapweed*. This *Knapweed* has divers large Leaves lying on the Ground, very much cut in on both Sides; of a ſad-green Colour on the upper Side, and ſomewhat whitiſh underneath; very hairy all over, as alſo the Flower-Stalks, which riſe up to be three or four Foot high or more, ſet with many ſuch-like divided Leaves on them as grow below, but much ſmaller, and every one ſharp at the Points, divided at the Tops into ſundry Branches, bearing upon long naked ſlender Stalks ſmall, ſcaly, ſmooth, round, green Heads, from the ſmall Tops whereof riſe many fine purpliſh or crimſon Threads or Thrums, ſtanding round together, but are of a paler Colour towards the Bottom, which ſo ſtand in the Flower near a Month before they fade; in the mean while, the Seed ripens in the Heads, which is ſmall, not much bigger than that of the *Cyanus*, and not ſo great as the ordinary *Knapweed*; the Root is white, long and woody. When it is grown above two Years old, this Plant will uſually flower, and ſeed two Winters, if they be not too extream, or they do not ſtand too much expoſed to the Weather.

STÆBE Salamantica ſecunda Cluſii, *Cluſius's ſecond Spaniſh Knapweed*. This other Kind has alſo many divided, hairy, and greyiſh Leaves, lying on the Ground, divided into ſeveral Parts on both Sides, but more ſeparated from one another than the former: The Stalks likewiſe are hairy, and ſometimes greyiſh likewiſe, leaning downwards through their Weakneſs, divided into many Branches, bearing at the Tops of them ſomewhat bigger ſcaly Heads than the former; from whence ſhoot forth bigger Flowers alſo than the preceding, whoſe outward Petals are made like thoſe of the *Cyanus* or *Corn-Flower*, of a fair purpliſh red Colour, with ſuch coloured Threads or Thrums in the Middle as are in the former, with whitiſh and yellow Bottoms. The Seed which follows is alſo like the former; the Root is white and long, but laſts not after Seed-Time. It is raiſed from Seed ſown in *March*.

STÆBE Salamantica Argentea, *The Silver-headed Knapweed*. This Kind has likewiſe many Leaves riſing from

the Root, but they are much more divided, and into ſmaller Parts than either of the former, being of a whiter-green Colour than the preceeding: The Stalk in the ſame Manner greyiſh, riſeth as high as the firſt, with ſmall and thin-cut or divided Leaves upon them, ſharp at the Points; at the Top it is much divided into Branches, and bearing at the Ends of them ſcaly and whitiſh-green edged Leaves, ſeeming as if they were ſilver'd, out of which come ſmall purple Flowers, like the reſt, but ſmaller; the Seed hereof lying in the downy Heads as the others do, but are ſomewhat blacker than they, and having each an hairy Top on them: The Root is ſomewhat thick and long, and will laſt two or three Years if it be ſhelter'd in the Winter. We may ſow the Seeds in *March*.

STÆBE Auſtriaca Elatior, *The greater Knapweed of Auſtria*. This *Knapweed* differs neither in Form of Leaves nor Height in growing from the laſt, neither in the Flower, but in the ſcaly Heads only, which are not of ſuch a ſhining Silver-like Colour.

STÆBE Auſtriaca Humilior, *The leſſer Knapweed of Auſtria*. This alſo differs ſo little from the laſt, that it is in a Manner only diſtinguiſhed by the Lowneſs of the Growing, and Slenderneſs of the Stalks.

STÆBE Argentea minor flore albo, *The leſſer Silver Knapweed with a white Flower*. This is little different in any Thing from the laſt, more than in the Flower, which is altogether made of white Threads or Thrums, without any other Colour.

STÆBE plantaginis folio, *Narrow-leav'd Knapweed of Candy*. This ſmall *Knapweed of Candy*, has divers long, ſoft, juicy, and narrow Leaves, lying next the Ground, a little dented on the Edges; but thoſe that grow up with the ſlender Stalks are not cut at all, but reſembling the Ribwort Plantane-Leaves, and are of a yellowiſh-green Colour: The Tops of the Stalks are furniſhed with ſmall, long Husks or Heads, out of which grow yellow Flowers, and after them ſmall, long Seed like thoſe of Scabious. The Root is white, and of a Finger's Thickneſs.

STÆBE Spinoſa Cretica, *The thorny Knapweed of Candy*. This *Thorny Knapweed* riſes up at the firſt with ſmall and long whitiſh-green Leaves, very like thoſe of the ſmall *Cornflower* or *Bluebottle*, but thoſe that follow are much longer, and more cut in on both Sides, even to the middle Rib; but the Pieces are ſomewhat round-pointed, the Stalks riſe not high, but are very much branched, even from the very Bottom, into many ſlender greyiſh woody Twigs, every one ending in a Thorn: At ſeveral Joints of theſe Branches come forth ſuch-like, but leſs and leſs divided Leaves, and with theſe Leaves appear ſmall ſcaly Heads with white Flowers in the Middle, like thoſe of the little *Cyanus* or *Cornflower*, but never laid open, abiding half ſhut or cloſed continually; after which comes the Seed, which is ſmall and long. The whole Plant is of a Greyiſh or Aſh Colour, and lives many Years in the warmer Countries, but muſt be ſhelter'd in the Winter with us. The Seed may be ſown in *March*.

STÆBE fruticoſa latifolia Cretica, *The broad-leav'd Shrub Knapweed of Candy*. This Plant was found growing in *Candy* by *Honorius Bellus*, and the Seeds ſent by him to *Cluſius*, without any other Name than *Pulcherrimus frutex*. It grows up with a woody Stem for ſome Diſtance above the Ground, and then ſpreads forth divers Branches to the Height of two or three Foot; whereon grow bright green Leaves, ſomewhat long and broad, like the Leaves of the Apple-Tree, according to *Bellus*, being very white underneath, almoſt like Silver

ver; for which Reaſon ſome have compared them to the Leaves of the Quince-Tree, which are whiter on the under Side than the Leaves of the Apple-Tree; and ſome as *Alpinus*, unto the Leaves of the *Storax-Tree*, which are very like thoſe of the Quince-Tree; but take which you will, the Compariſon in part holds good: From theſe greater Branches ſhoot forth others, which are ſmall, long, and ſlender, bearing here and there the like Leaves, but leſſer; at the Tops whereof come forth long ſcaly Heads, longer than any other *Stæbe*, *Jacea*, or *Cyanus*, and with looſer Scales, parted with white and pale-red coloured Marks, many ſet together, as it were, in a Tuft, in the ſame Manner as thoſe in the *Saponaria* or *Sopewort*; at the Tops ſtand the Flowers, very like in Form to the *Cyanus* or *Cornflower*, but of a pale-orange Colour; which Heads, after the Flowers are paſt, contain ſmall and long Seed, ſomewhat like *Cummin-Seed*, but longer, which abide in the Heads long after without falling away. The Root is hard and woody, like a Shrub or Tree.

STÆBE fruticoſa Anguſtifolia Cretica, *The narrow-leav'd Shrub Knapweed of Candy*. This *Shrub Knapweed*, in its native Country, riſes to be five or ſix Foot high, with a woody Stem or Trunk, covered with a greyiſh rugged Bark; the Wood it ſelf being very hard, and yielding an ill Scent, being burnt. From this Stem ſpreads many rugged Branches on all Sides, but ſmooth towards the Tops, thick ſet, with very long and narrow Leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of the Pine-Tree, or rather of Roſemary, but longer and more grey all over: The greater Branches ſend forth divers ſmaller Shoots with the like Leaves on them, but leſſer and ſhorter; and at the End of each of them comes forth one ſcaly Head, from the Middle whereof ſhoot the Flowers compoſed of many purpliſh-blue Threads, like thoſe in the *Cyanus* for the Colour, or in the *Stæbe* for the Manner, but larger than either of both: This Plant may be cut and trimmed in what Form you pleaſe, like Myrtles, or ſuch-like Shrubs, and may alſo be increaſed by Slips or Cuttings in the Spring; it is evergreen, but will not endure the Winters of our Climate without Shelter. The Root is woody, and ſpreads in the Ground.

STÆCHAS *Caſſidony* or *French Lavender*

STÆCHAS vulgaris, *The ordinary Caſſidony, or French Lavender, or Sticadove*. The common *Sticadove*, or *French Lavender*, that grows with us, is a more tender Plant than *Lavender*, and more like an Herb than a Buſh or Shrub, not above a Foot and a half high, having many narrow, long, whitiſh-green Leaves like *Lavender*, but ſofter and ſmaller, ſet at ſeveral Diſtances about the Stalks, which ſpread into many Branches; at the Tops whereof, ſtand long and round, and ſometimes four-ſquare Heads, of a dark greeniſh-purple Colour, compact of many Scales; from which come forth the Flowers, of a bleuiſh-purple Colour; after which follow Seed-Veſſels, which are ſomewhat whitiſh when they are ripe, containing blackiſh-brown Seed within them. The Root is ſomewhat woody, and will hardly abide our cold Winters, except in ſome of the ſouthern Parts. The whole Plant is ſomewhat ſweet, but not ſo ſweet as *Lavender*.

STÆCHAS vulgaris flore albo, *White flower'd Caſſidony*. This *Caſſidony* differs little from our ordinary Garden-*Caſſidony*, in any other Thing but in the Flowers; the Leaves grow thick together upon the Branches, being a little greener, and the Heads ſomewhat ſhorter likewiſe; yet the Flowers ſtarting from among the Scales, are larger than in the other, and of a pure white Colour, which is very rare to meet with.

Stæchas longioribus ligulis, *Caſſidony with long'd-leav'd Heads.* This *Caſſidony* likewiſe differs very little from the ordinary Kind. The chiefeſt Differences between them are theſe; the Tops of the Branches of the ordinary Sort are bare, without Leaves upon them, for an Hand's-breadth in Length, or more, unto the Heads; and the Heads of theſe are not fully ſo large as in the other, but longer, and have divers hard, ſtiff, and longer skinny purpliſh Leaves riſing above the Heads of them, than at any time are ſeen in the other; which in ſome Places have a Shew of ſome ſhort Pieces, like unto thin skinny Leaves, of a purple or blue Colour. The Flowers, Seed, and Root are alike, and ſo is the Smell.

Stæchas ſerrato folio, *Caſſidony with dented Leaves.* This dented *Caſſidony* has ſuch-like ſquare, brittle, ſlender, hoary Branches, whereon are divers long narrow Leaves ſet, many growing together, which are dented or notch'd about the Edges, and, as it were, curled or crumpled, green on the upper Side, and hoary underneath, of a hot Taſte, ſomewhat bitter: The Tops of the Branches end in ſomewhat long ſquare Stalks, naked and without Leaves unto the ſpiked Heads, which are ſcaly, ſlender, and longer than in the other. The Flowers are like the other, but of a more purple Colour. At the Tops of the Heads ſtand ſuch-like thin Leaves, of a blueiſh-purple Colour, as the former hath. The Seed and Roots do not differ.

Stæchas viridis Dalechampii, *Yellow Caſſidony with green Heads.* This Plant has many green Stalks, and woody like the reſt, whereon grow the Leaves at Spaces, many ſet together, whereof the two Outermoſt are longer than the other, all of a pleaſant green Colour: At the Tops of the Branches ſtand ſuch like ſcaly Heads as in the former, but longer; from which come forth yellow Flowers round about the Heads, at the Tops whereof ſtand two long green Leaves.

Stæchas Roſmarini facie Cretica, *Candy Roſemary-like Caſſidony.* From Seed ſent out of *Candy*, by the Name of *Stæchas*, roſe this fine Plant, like in Form unto the ordinary *Stæchas* or *Caſſidony*. At the firſt Sight one would be apt to take it for the ſame: It riſes up with a Stalk, not much higher then *Caſſidony*, divided from the very Ground into divers Branches, and they again into many leſſer, leaning downwards a little; beſet at every Joint ſometimes with two, and ſometimes with three or four ſmall and narrow long Leaves, of a greyiſh-green Colour, ſmelling ſomewhat ſweet. At the Joints of the Leaves towards the Tops of the Branches, grow forth ſmall Flowers very like Roſemary, both for Colour, Form, and Bigneſs; after which ſucceed ſmall round Heads, or Seed-Veſſels, no bigger than Pepper-Corns, wherein are contained ſmall Seed: The Root is ſlender and woody, divided into ſeveral Sprays. The whole Plant is of an obſcure grey Colour, and ſmells ſomewhat like *Stæchas*, but more weakly, taſting a little bitter, with ſmall Heat, but more Aſtringency.

Stæchas Citrina vulgaris, ſive Chryſocome, ſive Coma Aurea, *Golden Tufts or Golden Caſſidony.* This *Golden Caſſidony* has hoary-branched Stalks, with long and narrow whitiſh Leaves, diſperſedly ſet on them to the Tops, where the Flowers appear in Umbels, each Branch bearing a large Tuft of ſcaly yellow Flowers, like a looſe or ſparſed Umbel, keeping their Colour long before they wither, and being gathered in a fit dry Time, when they are in their Perfection, will ſo remain a long Time after: The Seed is red, ſmaller than *Marjoram*, and ſharper; the Root is ſmall and black

The

The whole Plant is of a ſtrong ſweet Scent, not unpleaſant.

STÆCHAS citrina cretica, ſive Chryſocome, *Candy Golden Caſſidony, or Gold-locks.* This *Candy* Kind grows very like the former, but with ſmaller long Leaves, all hoary; the Flowers are in larger Umbels, and greater alſo, and of a more ſhining pale-gold Colour, which will abide, being gathered in the Beauty as the other; ſo alſo we may join with this the *Elichriſum Orientale* of *Bauhinus*, differing little from it, but in the ſcaly Heads of Flowers, which are greater and longer than they; and in the Plants, being taller, and more hoary.

STÆCHAS Citrina cretica altera, ſive Chryſocome cretica altera, ſive Hiſpanica, *Spaniſh Golden Caſſidony.* This other Sort grows ſometimes but with one Stalk, but ſometimes with more, half a Yard high, covered with an hoary Down, having many long and narrow Leaves on them, ſometimes diſperſedly ſet, and ſometimes more together, green on the upper Side, and hoary underneath; at the Tops grow ſmall Branches, bearing one or two ſcaly long Heads of yellow Flowers, ſomewhat like to thoſe of *Maudelin*, conſiſting of many Threads or Thrums.

STÆCHAS Citrina altera odora, *Sweet yellow Caſſidony.* The yellow ſweet *Caſſidony* is a ſmall low Plant, not riſing above a Foot and a half high at the moſt, with divers ſlender Branches, ſomewhat hoary; whereon are ſet ſmall, long, and narrow Leaves, of a more dark and ſullen Colour than thoſe of the former *Golden Caſſidony.* At the Tops of the long divided Stalks, ſtand ſingle Heads of yellow Scales, of a duller yellow Colour, nor ſo round, but a little longer than round, with a few Threads or Thrums at the Tops, which bring forth ſmall brown Seed, wrapp'd in ſome Down: The Root is black, but ſmaller and ſlenderer than it. This has leſs Scent than the other, yet not unpleaſant.

STÆCHAS Citrina inodora, *Unſavory yellow Caſſidony.* This ſmall *Caſſidony* has many low hoary Stalks, not above a Foot high, whereon grow ſmall, long, hoary Leaves, broader and larger than the laſt: At the Tops of the Stalks ſtand moſt commonly two Heads, yet ſometimes but one, which are greater and longer than the laſt, and the Scales likewiſe longer, and ſomewhat of a browniſh-green; from whence riſe many pale-yellow Threads, or Thrums, which, when they are paſt, the Seed ripening, is incloſed in Down, and blown away with the Wind. The Root is leſs than the laſt, and blackiſh, but not leſs woody. This whole Plant, and every Part is utterly without any Scent to be perceived in it. The Seed may be ſown in the Spring.

STÆCHAS Citrina ſylveſtrior, (*Park.*) *Wild yellow Caſſidony.* This wild *Caſſidony* has a round hairy Stalk, ſtored with pure white Wool, divided at the Tops into ſeveral ſhort Branches; the Leaves that ſtand on them are ſomewhat longer and larger than the laſt, green on the upper Side, and greyiſh and woolly underneath, and a little indented about the Edges; the Ends of the Branches are naked, without Leaves, for four Inches long, bearing at the Tops of each of them one ſcaly Head, with divers yellow Thrums in the Middle, like the laſt, but ſomewhat larger.

STÆCHAS Citrina cretica flore amplo, (*Park.*) *Candy unſavory yellow Caſſidony with large Flowers.* This Silver-like Plant grows very high and tall; having a ſtraight round Stalk which is white and hoary, and of a Finger's Thickneſs, ſpreading many Branches, thick ſet, with ſmall, long, and hoary Leaves, ſo many together at Spaces, that they cover and hide the Branches almoſt wholly, and

are more like *Caſſidony* and *Lavender* Cotton-Leaves, to which *Alpinus* compares them, but not dented about the Edges: The upper Part of the Stalks divide themſelves into ſmall Sprigs, bearing each of them, on a long ſlender Stalk, a large yellow Flower, like a ſingle Marigold, ſtanding in a green Huſk; wherein, after the Flower is withered and paſt, grows ſmall long Seed, like *Sow-Thiſtle* Seed: The Root is long, white, and tender. This Plant has neither Scent or Taſte much to be perceived in it, except a little Bitterneſs, whereby the *Candiots* find it effectual to kill Worms, to provoke Urine, to open Obſtructions, and to help the Jaundice; and the Powder of the dry'd Herb, or the Juice is uſeful to cleanſe and heal foul Ulcers and Sores.

STÆCHAS purpurea odorata, (*Park.*) *Sweet Purple Caſſidony*. This Plant riſes to the Height of a Foot and half, leaning or bending down the Branches, whereby it ſpreads in Compaſs more than in Height, from a long, hard, blackiſh Root, ſhooting forth woody and hoary Branches, whereon grow many long and narrow Leaves, of a dark-green Colour on the upper Side, and a little hairy withal, but of a greyiſh White on the under Side, and very woolly, and a little dented about the Edges. At the Tops of the Branches come forth ſometimes but one, but oftner two, long Heads together, compoſed of many Scales; at the Tops whereof ſtand the Flowers, which are nothing but long Thrums, of an excellent purple Colour, ſweet in Scent, and pleaſant to the Sight: After the Flowers are paſt, in thoſe ſcaly Heads grow the Seed, wrapped in Down, which is ſomewhat like the ſmall Pine-Thiſtle Seed.

Stonecrop, is Illecebra minor, *and* Sedum; which ſee.

Stonehore, in *Latin*, Sedum æſtivum; which ſee.

Stonebreak, is *Saxafrage*.

STORAX, *i. e.* Styrax; which ſee.

Stork's-Bill, is *Crane's-Bill*, i. e. Geranium; which ſee.

Strangletare, in *Latin*, Vicia ſylveſtris; which ſee.

Strawberry, is Fragaria; which ſee.

Strawberry-Tree, is Arbutus; which ſee.

STRIDULA Pandectarii, *i. e.* Chrondrilla bulboſa.

STRUMARIA, *i. e.* Xanthum, ſive Bardana minor.

STRUMEA, *i. e.* Chelidonum minus.

STRYCHNON, *i. e.* Solanum; which ſee.

STRYCHNEDENDRON Lobelii, *i. e.* Pſeudocapſicum.

STYRAX Arbor, in *Engliſh*, *The ſweet Storax Tree*.

STYRAX arbor vulgaris, *The common Storax-Tree*. This *Storax-Tree* grows very like unto the Quince, both for Form and Bigneſs; the Leaves are long and round, and ſomewhat like, but leſs, whitiſh underneath and ſtiff. The Flowers ſtand both at the Joints with the Leaves, and at the Ends of the Branches, conſiſting of five or ſix large whitiſh Leaves, like unto thoſe of the Orange-Tree, with ſome Threads in the Middle, after which come round Berries, ſet in the Cups that the Flowers ſtood in before, of the Bigneſs of Hazel-Nuts, pointed at the Ends, and whitiſh all over, each ſtanding on a long Foot-Stalk, containing within them certain Kernels, in ſmall Shells: This yields a moſt fragrant ſweet Gum, and clear, of the Colour of brown Honey.

STYRAX folio aceris, *Storax-Tree with Maple-Leaves*. From a round, blackiſh, rugged Root, covered with a creſted, or, as it were, jointed Bark, come forth out of Knots, three or five broad Leaves, like unto thoſe of

of the Maple or Plane-Tree, ſtanding on ſmall, blackiſh, long Stalks, and are divided into three or five Parts, full of Veins, dented about the Edges and pointed at the End.

STYRAX rubra, *Red Storax*. This that formerly was called *Storax Rubra*. was a Bark of ſome Kind of Tree, and thought to be the *Naſcaphthum*, or *Naſcaphtum* of *Dioſcorides*: But *Cordus*, on *Dioſcorides*, determines it to be a Thing utterly unknown to him in his Time, and by the Cheapneſs of that Bark that went under that Name, ſays plainly, it was too cheap to be right; *Dioſcorides* making *Naſcapthum* to be like the Bark of the *Sycamore-Tree*, as ſome Copies have it, or the Mulberry-Tree as others, and brought from *India*, being of a ſweet and pleaſant Scent in Fumitations, as well by it ſelf as mix'd with other Perfumes; but *Matthiolus* takes *Naſcaphtum* to be that which was call'd *Tigname* in Shops; which, as he ſays, the *Italians* called *Agallocho*, that *Lignum Aloes*; and ſo *Cordus* ſays, that one *Johannes Rodericus*, a *Portugueſe*, took the *Naſcaphtum* to be that which in their Shops was called *Palo Daguilla Lignum Aquilæ*, that is, the ſame with *Lignum Aloes*, as aforeſaid; but *Cordus* miſlikes that Opinion, the *Lignum Aloes* being a Wood, and the *Naſcaphthum* a Bark: Although this Diſcourſe be ſomewhat from the Matter in hand, yet ſeeing it fell ſo fitly to ſpeak of *Naſcaphthum*, I could not do otherwiſe than ſhew you what others have thought thereof, in that, as I ſaid, ſeveral took it to be *Storax rubra*, when as no ancient Author mentions it; but both *Serapio* and *Avicen* divide *Styrax* into *Liquida* and *Sicca*, by *Liquida* underſtanding the pure Gum flowing from the Trees, and not that *Liquida* which we have now a-days by that Name, and by the *Sicca*, the Fæces of the expreſſed Oil, from the Fruit; but ſome of our Moderns take the *Calumitæ* to be *Rubra*.

STYRAX arbor vulgaris, in *Engliſh*, *The mon Storax-Tree*. This grows in *Provence* in *France*, in *Italy*, *Candy*, *Greece*, and other theſe hither Parts of *Turky*, where it yields no Gum; but in *Syria*, *Cilicia*, *Pamphilia*, *Cyprus*, and other of thoſe hot Countries, it gives much, but ſo adulterated, that I think ſcarce none come over to us, as buy that ſincere Stuff; in that which we have drawn out of the beſt Gum we can get, is plainly to be diſcerned much groſs Fæces remaining behind after the Expreſſion. It flowers in the Spring, and yields Fruit in *September*.

STYRAX folio Aceris, in *Engliſh*, *A Storax with Maple-Leaves*. This came from *Bellus* in *Candy*, but where it grew is not known to us; it flowers and bears Fruit as the laſt.

STYRAX rubra, in *Engliſh*, *Red Storax*. This came from *Bellus* in *Candy*; but where it grew is not known to us. It flowers and bears Fruit as the two former.

STYLUS, *The Style of a Flower*, is that Part of it which is found in the Center, and joins to the Rudiment of Fruit or Seed. This Style is long and thin, and whoſe Top receives the *Farina Fœcundans* from the Apices: This differs from a *Piſtillum* in a Flower, in that a *Piſtillum* contains the Seed in it, and is properly the Ovary or Egg-Neſt.

SUBER Anguſtifolium & Latifolium, *The broad and narrow-leafed Cork-Tree*.

SUBER latifolium, *The broad-leafed Cork-Tree*. The broad-leafed Cork-Tre grows to be a great Tree in many Places, but not ſo high as the *Ilex* or *Holm-Oak*, nor ſo far ſpread, but with a thicker Body and fewer Boughs, yet in ſome Places it grows much

lower; for *Pliny* ſaid it was a ſmall Tree. The Leaves hereof are very like unto the Leaves of the Ilex, but uſually greater, broader and more prickly than the elder Holm-Oaks, and in moſt Places abide always green on the Trees; but in ſome few fall away, as the ordinary Oaks do, which therefore being but peculiar to few, cannot, I think, conſtitute another Species: The Flowers are like the other Oaks, and the Acorns ſmaller than thoſe of Ilex, ſofter, as it were, ſpongy, and more unpleaſant, ſtanding in very rough prickly Cups: The Bark hereof is very thick, rugged, and full of Clifts, if it grow too long upon the Tree, and will cleave and fall off of it ſelf by Piecemeals; but being taken in due Time, that is, every third Year, the new Bark will appear very red, as if it were painted, and if any Rain ſhould happen in the barking Time, they would all wither and die: But the Countrymen carefully obſerve a fit Time for that Purpoſe, and when they have taken it away, they bring it to the Fire to make plain and flat, and let it lie thereon until it be thorough hot, which then with Weights they preſs until it be cold, and then it abides ſo afterwards. The Timber or Wood hereof is ſtrong, and fit to build withal.

Suber Anguſtifolium, *The narrow-leafed Cork-Tree.* This other Cork-Tree is like unto the former, growing to be a great Tree, ſpread abroad with many Arms and Branches, which are more pliant and eaſy to be bowed, whereon grow longer, narrower, and ſharper pointed Leaves than the former, but not indented or prickly on the Edges at all; in other Things it is like unto the former.

Succinum ſive Ambra Citrina, in *Engliſh, Yellow Amber.*

Succisa, *i. e.* Morſus diaboli glabra & Hirſuta.

Garden Succory, is Cichoreum.

Gum Succory, is Chrondrilla.

Wild Succory, in *Latin*, Pſeudo-cichoria Sylveſtris floribus luteis; which ſee,

Swine's Succory or *Hawkſweed*, in *Latin*, Hieracium aſperum Hypochæris ſive Porcellia dictum; which ſee.

Suckles, is *Honeyſuckle.*

Succudus Avicennæ, *i. e.* Stæchas ſerrato folio.

Succus Cyrenaicus, *i. e.* Sylphi ſive lacerpitii Succus.

Sudar Serapionis, *i. e.* Oenoplia non Spinoſa.

Suffrutex, in *Engliſh*, an *Underſhrub*, is the loweſt of woody Evergreen Plants, ſuch as Sage, Rue, Lavander, *&c.*

Sugar Cane, is Arundo Sacchariſera.

Suluc & Suluque, *i. e.* Herba vivata.

Sulpherwort, is *Hogs-Fennel*, in *Latin*, Peucedanum; which ſee.

Sultan's-Flower, in *Latin*, Cyanus floridus odoratus Turcicus, ſive Orientalis; which ſee.

Sumack, is Rhus; which ſee.

Sun-Dew, *i. e.* Ros Solis; which ſee.

Sun-Flower, is Flos Solis.

Sweet Cicily, is *Sweet Chervil.*

Swallowwort, is Aſclepias.

Supari, *i. e.* Areca.

Sweet Gaul, in *Latin*, Rhus ſylveſtris, ſive Murtus Brabantica aut Anglica.

Sweet Ruſh, is *Squinant*, in *Latin*, Squinanthus.

Sweet Willow, is *Gaul.*

Swines-Creſſes, or *Swine-Carſe*, in *Latin*, Coronopus.

Swines-Graſs, is *Knot-Graſs*, in *Latin*, Poligonum; which ſee.

Sweth, is *Leek*, *i. e.* Porrum.

Swichen, *i. e. Groundſel*, is Senecio; which ſee.

Sur-

SURCULUS, is a tender ſmall Shoot of a Tree, or a new Branch proper for ſetting in the Earth; a ſmall Twig of a Tree; a Cion or Graft; alſo Shoot of one Year.

SUPERCILIUM Terræ, *i.e.* Adiunthum.

SYCE, *i.e.* Peplus.

SYCAMENIDES, *i.e.* Excrementum Quercus Mori forma.

SYCOMORUS Italorum, *i.e.* Azadarach arabum.

Sycamore vulgar, *i.e.* Acer majus.

SYCOMORUS variis aſſita arboribus; ſee Acer.

SYMPHONIA; *i.e.* Amaranthus tricolor.

SYMPHITUM, *Comfrey.*

SYMPHITUM majus vulgare, *Common great Comfrey.* The common great Comfrey has ſeveral very large and hairy dark-green Leaves lying on the Ground. The Stalk that riſes up from among them, being two or three Foot high, hollow and cornered, is very hairy alſo, having many ſuch-like Leaves as grow below, but leſſer and leſſer up to the Top: At the Joints of the Stalks it is divided into many Branches, with ſome Leaves upon them; and at the Ends ſtand many Flowers in order, one above another, which are ſomewhat long and hollow, like the Finger of a Glove, of a pale whitiſh Colour, after which come ſmall black Seed: The Roots are large and long, ſpreading great thick Branches under Ground, black on the outſide, and whitiſh within, eaſy to break, and full of a glutinous or clammy Juice, of little or no Taſte at all.

SYMPHITUM majus purpureo flore, *Great Comfrey with purple Flowers.* This Comfrey differs in no other Thing from the former, but in being ſomewhat leſſer, and the Flowers are of a pale-purple Colour.

SYMPHITUM tuberoſum, *Comfrey with knobbed Roots.* The knobbed Comfrey riſes up with an hairy creſted or cornered Stalk, much lower than the former, with ſmaller Leaves, and more thinly ſet thereon, but of the ſame Form and Greenneſs, that thereby it may at the firſt Sight, to any that hath well marked the former, be known to be a Comfrey; but eſpecially when the Top-Branches are in flower, which being ſet after the ſame Manner, and of the ſame hollow Faſhion, but ſmaller, are of a more dusky-yellow Colour, whoſe Seed is like the former. The Roots branch out into thick and ſhort Sprays, knobbed at the Ends, putting forth divers Fibres, black on the Outſide, and yellowiſh within, having ſuch clammy or viſcous Juice as in the former, and as tender or eaſy to be broken: The Stalk and Leaves die down every Year, as they do in the former: The Root abiding and increaſing in the Ground, and ſhooting forth new Stalks and Leaves every Spring. Some make a leſſer Sort of this Plant.

SYMPHITUM anguſtifolium Apulum; *Narrow Comfrey of Naples.* This narrow-leafed Plant ſprings from a Root, which, while it is young, is reddiſh, but growing old is long and wooddy, greater than the Smallneſs of the Plant might ſeem to denote, with a black rugged Bark, which ſends from it ſeveral Heads of narrow long Leaves, with a whitiſh Hairyneſs on them; from among ſome of which riſe [illegible] diſh Stalks of a Foot or more high, with broader Leaves up higher; at the Tops whereof, which turn themſelves like to a Scorpion's Tail, grow many hollow long yellow Flowers, opening at the Brims into five Parts, then flowering one after another, with a long Pointel in the Middle; after which come four blackiſh-brown ſmooth Seeds in each Husk. All theſe are eaſily raiſed from Seeds ſown in *March*, or as ſoon as they are ripe, and may alſo

alſo be increaſed by dividing their Roots early in the Spring before the Leaves begin to ſhoot. Theſe Plants love a light Soil.

SYMPHITUM Conſtantinopolitanum, Borraginis folio & facie, flore albo, (*Tournefort*) *Comfrey of Conſtantinople with Borrage-Leaves*. Its Root is half a Foot long, five or ſix Lines thick, divided into large Fibres, whitiſh within, and covered with a black Skin. Its Stalks are upwards of a Foot in Height, and about four Lines thick, of a pale-green Colour, moderately hairy, full of Juice, as is alſo the reſt of the Plant, hollow and unequally channelled, attended with Leaves diſorderly placed, like thoſe of Borrage. The bottom Leaves are four or five Inches long, two Inches and a half broad, terminating in oval Points, of a pale Green, and of a flat mucilaginous Taſte, like its Root, ſuſtained by a Stalk about three Lines broad at firſt, channelled on one Side, round on the other. Theſe Leaves are ſmall, as they are nearer the main Stem of the Plant. From their Boſoms ſpring little Truſſes of other Leaves, and the Branches are ſubdivided into ſmall Sprigs, generally charged with a Couple of ſmall Leaves, in the midſt whereof are ſome white Flowers, ranged like a Scorpion's Tail, and blowing ſucceſſively one after another. Each Flower, is a Tube bending downwards, [illegible]t ſeven Lines long; half of this [illegible]wer which ſtands out of the *Calyx*, widens it ſelf like a Bell, and is ſhallowly cut on the Edges into five Points: The other half of the Flower is incloſed in the Cup, and is but a Line Diameter. From within the Cup, where it begins to dilate, ariſes five Leaves; which are white; and from their Junctures or Boſoms ariſe five Stamina's of the ſame Colour, with Apices. The Bottom of the Pipe is perforated by the Piſtile, which is topped by a very fine Tube about eight Lines long. The Cup is another Pipe, being hairy, and cut into five Parts. The four Embryos of the Piſtle turn to ſo many Seeds, formed like a Viper's Head.

SYMPHITUM Maſculoſum, *i, e.* Pulmonaria; which ſee.

SYNANCHICA & Cynanchica Dalechampii, *i. e.* Rubia Cynanchica.

SYPHONINUM Tabermontani, *i. e.* Bromos ſterilis altera.

SYRACUM vel Serracum Athenienſium, *i. e.* Vicia vulgaris ſativa.

SYRINGA, *The Pipe-Tree.*

SYRINGA flore cæruleo Lilac ſive Matthioli, *The Blue Pipe-Tree, or Lilac.* The blue Pipe-Tree riſes ſometimes to be as tall as a mean Apple-Tree, yet more uſually it grows not above ſeven or eight Foot high, bringing many Suckers about the Root; the younger Branches being covered with a green Bark, and the elder with a darkiſh-green, having within them a Pith like the Elder, and bearing broad ſmooth deep-green Leaves, ſmall-pointed at the Ends, ſet at every Joint, which are ſome Diſtance one from another, many of them folding inwards, ſtanding on long Foot-Stalks. At the Tops of many of the Branches come forth Cluſters or Strings of long, hollow, bleuiſh Flowers, opening at the Ends in five Diviſions, hanging down, and are of a ſmall Scent: The Flowers being paſt there come ſometimes, but not often, in our Country, long and flat Cods, conſiſting, as it were, of two Sides, with a thin Skin in the Middle, wherein are contained two long flattiſh red Seeds: The Roots are ſtrong, and grow deep in the Ground. This is very eaſily propagated by the Suckers, which may be tranſplanted in *March*.

SYRINGA flore lacteo ſive Argenteo Lilac, *The Silver-coloured Pipe-Tree, or White-flowered Lilac.* This Pipe-Tree differs not from the former, either in Stem, or Branch, or in Leaf, or Manner

ner of growing, but only in the Colour of the Flowers, which is of a milky or white Colour, with a ſmall Caſt of Blue therein, coming near to an Aſh-colour. This may be propagated like the former.

SYRINGA Perſica, ſive Lilac Perſicum inciſis foliis Jaſminum Perſicum dictum, *The blue Perſian Jaſmine or Pipe-Tree.* This *Perſian* Jaſmine, or *Perſian* Lilac, is a Shrub, never riſing into a Tree like the former, but yielding many Shoots or Stems, and Suckers from the Root. Its Wood is ſoft, having a Pith in the Middle, as the other has, ſeldom riſing above a Man's Height, having a ſmooth blackiſh-green Bark, with many Leaves thereon, on all Sides; ſome whereof, as well thoſe below as above, will be whole, without any Diviſion therein, reſembling a Private Leaf; others will be cut in on the one Side, or the other, or both; and ſome Leaves will be divided like the *Catalonian* Jaſmine, reſembling it ſo nearly, that thereby it came to be called a Jaſmine; and on the Tops of the Sprigs and Branches ſtand many Tufts or Strings of piped Flowers in a long Spike, ſo like the former Lilac, that at the firſt View one may truely diſcern it to be a Lilac, the Colour only excepted, which in this is more purpliſh, and of a ſweet Scent: After the Flowers are paſt, follow the like ſmall long blackiſh Seeds incloſed in long and pointed Husks like the former, but leſſer. This in every Part, except the Growth and Leaves, comes neareſt to our ordinary Lilac, and does in nothing but the Leaves reſemble a Jaſmine: For both the Wood is white aud pithy, and the Flowers grow in Tufts or Spikes, and appear in *May*, when few Jaſmines do. The Seed likewiſe is contained in hard Husks, as the Lilac, and not in Berries, like the Jaſmine. And laſtly, the Taſte of this is ſomewhat harſh, with ſome Aſtriction in the End; and the Jaſmine a bitter, ſharp, biting Taſte, and very Aſtringent withal; yet is this moſt likely to be *Serapio's* blue Jaſmine. The Root ſpreads with many Fibres, and may very well be propagated by the Suckers. This, like the others, drops its Leaves in the Winter.

SYRINGA flore albo ſimplici, *The ſingle white Pipe-Tree, commonly call'd Syringa by the Gardeners.* This Buſh never bears any great Stem or Body, but ſhoots forth moſt commonly many pliant browniſh Twigs or Shoots, which turn greyiſh when they grow older, being pithy in the Middle like the former; at each Joint ſtand two Leaves ſomewhat rugged or crumpled, a little pointed at the Ends, and dented about the Edges: Theſe Leaves to the Taſte have a Flavour like Cucumbers. The Flowers grow at the Tops of the Branches, many ſet together, conſiſting of four Petals each, as large as the Muſk-Roſe, and of a cream or dusky-white Colour, with many ſmall yellow Threads in the Middle, of a ſtrong ſweet Scent, ſomewhat like Orange-Flowers; after which follows the Fruit, flat at the Head, with many leafy Scales compaſſing it, wherein is incloſed ſmall long Seed. The Roots run not deep into the Ground, but ſpread with many Fibres, and yield Abundance of Suckers, which may be tranſplanted either in the Spring or Autumn.

SYRINGA Arabica flore duplici, (*Park.*) ſive Jaſminum Arabicum flore duplici, folio rotundo, *The double white Pipe Tree, or double white Arabian Jaſmine.* The Double Pipe-Tree, from a ſhort thick Stem, not riſing high above the Ground, ſhoots forth divers long and ſlender Branches, whereon grow large Leaves, ſomewhat like the laſt, but not ſo rough or hard, nor dented at all about the Edges, two always ſtanding one againſt another at the Joints, at the Ends whereof come forth

forth three or four Flowers, every one on a Stalk by it ſelf, which are long, and hollow below, like the white Jaſmine, and have a double Row of white round pointed Petals, five or ſix in a Row at the Top, ſeeming like a double white Jaſmine-Flower but larger, with ſome Yellowneſs in the Middle, which is hollow. Theſe Flowers are of a very ſtrong and ſweet Scent, ſomewhat like Jaſmine-Flowers, and abide long flowering, eſpecially in the hotter Countries. This Plant is very tender, and requires good Shelter in the Winter; and to have it flower in full Strength, we may ſet it in a Glaſs-Caſe till the Flowers are paſt. It is a very ſcarce Plant, but may be eaſily propagated by planting Cuttings of the young Shoots in a Mixture of fine Earth and freſh Cow-Dung, and plunging the Pots into a Bark-Bed in *April* or *May*; or elſe we may graft or inarch it in *May* upon our common white Jaſmine. We have of this Sort with a ſingle Flower, which muſt be treated after the ſame Manner.

SYRIS Egyptiorum Alpino, *i. e.* Oleum ſeſaminum.

T.

TABACCO Anglicum Americanum, *in* Engliſh, *Tobacco.*

Tobacco of divers Sorts, in *Latin*, Nicotiana; which ſee.

TACAMAHACA, in *Engliſh*, *Gum Tacamahaca.*

TAGETES indica Fuchſii, *i. e.* Flos Africanus minor.

TAL, *i. e.* Folium Scriptorium.

TALASSE Javanenſium, *i. e.* Culcas Ægyptiorum.

Talewort; ſee wild Borrage.

TALISAFAC Avicennæ, *i. e.* Maceris radicis Cortex.

TAMALABACHRA & Tamalapatra, *i. e.* Folium indicum verum.

TAMAR, *i. e.* Dactylus Tamarindi.

TAMARICE, *Tamarisk*; which ſee.

Tamarind-Tree, in *Latin*, Tamarindus.

Tamarisk, in *Latin*, Tamariſcus:

Tamariſcus folio latiore, *The German or Broad-leav'd Tamarisk.* The *Broad-leav'd Tamarisk* grows much lower in ſome Places than in other, for I have obſerved it grown in ſome Places, where it has ſtood many Years to be a reaſonable great Tree, whoſe Bark was ſomewhat thick and rugged, of a dark-reddiſh Colour, the younger Shoots being reddiſh at the firſt, green after, and blackiſh when they are dry, beſet with fine long dark-green Leaves, as it were, criſped, becauſe they are ſo ſmall and ſhort that ſtand about the longer, yet are they greater and broader than the *French* Kind. At the End of the young Shoots, come forth a long Spike of Flowers, and Leaves among them, each Flower being made of fine purpliſh Petals like Threads, ſeveral of them ſtanding in a green Husk together, in which Husks, when the Flowers are paſt, grow Seed lying among them, which together are carried away with the Wind. The Leaves fall away every Autumn, and ſprout anew in the Spring.

TAMARISCUS foliis albidis, *White Tamarisk.* Of this Kind I have ſeen another Sort, very beautiful and rare, whoſe Branches were all red while they were young, and all the Leaves white, abiding ſo all the Summer, without changing into any Shew of Green like the other, and ſo abides conſtantly, Year after Year, yet ſhedding the Leaves in the Winter like the other.

TAMARISCUS folio tenuiore, *The French Tamarisk.* This finer-leav'd *Tamarisk*, in many Places, grows but into a ſmall Shrub, but in others into a great, thick, and tall Tree, with many ſpreading Arms and Branches, whoſe Leaves are ſet in the ſame Manner, and grow after the ſame Faſhion, but finer and ſmaller, like unto Heath, of a greyiſh-green Colour; the Flowers are ſmaller, and grow Spike-faſhion, like the other, being purpliſh at the firſt, but white when they are blown open, conſiſting of five Petals apiece, which turn into Down, with the ſmall Seed in them, and fall away as the Willow and Poplar do. But *Lobel* ſays they turn not into Down, but the Fruit is round like Olive-Stones, and as he ſays, being laid in the Sun, have ſtirred too and fro for three Days together, having a Worm within them which was the chief Cauſe of the Motion, and which, having made a Hole in the Grain, comes forth.

TAMARISCUS Egyptia Gallas ferens, *The Egyptian Tamarisk.* This Tree grows in *Egypt*, and other Places of *Syria*, *Arabia*, and *Turkey*, as *Bellonius* ſays, who obſerved it to be a wondrous great and high Tree, growing as well in dry Ground as in moiſt, whole Woods of them growing together in each Soil, whoſe Kind is of this laſt deſcribed; but beſides, it bears ſmall hard Excreſſences, like unto great Galls, of ſeveral Forms, both long and ſhort, ſome broad, ſome thick, and others ſlender.

TAMARIX, *i. e.* Tamariſcus.

TAMARUS & Tamus, *i. e.* Bryonia nigra.

TAME, *i. e.* Moringa.

TANACETUM Africanum, *i. e.* Flos Africanus.

Tanſy, in *Latin*, Tanacetum.

TANACETO cognata Herbula Geſnero, *i. e.* Alpinum.

Tank; ſee wild Parſnep.

TAPSUS barbatus, *i. e.* Verbaſcum.

TARAXACON, *i. e.* Dens leonis vulgaris.

Tare; ſee Vetch and Peaſe.

Tar; ſee *Pitch-Tree.*

Milktare; ſee *Milkwort.*

Tarragon; in *Latin*, Draco herba; which ſee.

Tare-everlaſting, in *Latin*, Terræ glandes Americanæ, ſive Apios Virginiana.

TARTUFFI, *i. e.* Tuberes terræ.

TARUM Cordo, *i. e.* Lignum Aloes.

TATULA Turcarum, *i. e.* Datura minor.

Tavareare, *i. e.* Coccus de Maldiva.

TAURA Geſnæri, *i. e.* Lunaria minor itemque Thora.

TAURINA, *i. e.* Lychnis Silveſtris.

TAURION, *i. e.* Lychnis ſativa.

TAXUS Arbor, in *Engliſh*, *The Yew-Tree.*

Teaſel, in *Latin*, Dipſacus.

TEDA Arbor, ſee *Pinus*,

TELEPHIUM Dioſcoridis, Scorpioides *Matthioli*, in *Engliſh*, Orpine.

TELEPHIUM, ſive Craſſula major Hiſpanica, *The great Spaniſh Orpine.* This *Great Spaniſh Orpine* has ſeveral weak round ſappy Stalks, riſing two Foot high, whereon are ſet at Diſtances, two large and thick broad Leaves, very like unto the common *Orpine*, but much larger, and browner in Colour oftentimes, and ſomewhat unevenly dented about the Edges: At the Tops of the Stalks ſtand Tufts of Flowers, larger and more ſpread than in the ordinary Sort, which conſiſts of five ſmall whitiſh Petals apiece, after which come ſmall chaffy Husks, with Seed like Duſt in them. The Roots are thick, white, and tuberous, bigger and longer than thoſe of the ordinary *Orpine*, which abide all the Winter with the green Leaves on their Stalks that have not as yet flowered.

TELEPHIUM, ſive Craſſula major vulgaris, *Common Orpine.* Common Orpine

Orpine riſes up with ſeveral round brittle Stalks, thick ſet, with flat and fleſhy Leaves, without any Order, and little or nothing dented about the Edges, leſſer than the former, and of a pale-green Colour; the Flowers grow in leſſer Tufts, and are white or whitiſh in all that ever I ſaw, which afterwards bear ſuch like Seeds as the former: The Roots are many, thick, round, white, glandulous or tuberous Clogs, like the former, but leſſer. This proves ſmaller in ſeveral Fields and Woods Sides, where it is found wild.

TELEPHIUM floribus purpureis, *Purple-flower'd Orpine.* This *Orpine* differs little from the laſt in Manner of growing, but that the Stalks are more flexible and weak, and the Leaves which ſtand without Order are more finely dented about the Edges, and the Tufts of Flowers at the Tops of the Stalks are of a reddiſh-purple Colour, conſiſting of five ſmall Petals apiece, like the former. The Root is tuberous like the laſt, for the moſt Part.

This is found ſmaller in all the Parts thereof, not otherwiſe differing than in that the Stalks, with all the Leaves, utterly periſh every Year to the Root, which every Year ſends forth new Branches.

TELEPHIUM minus repens, ſive Cepæa Paucii, *Small creeping Orpine.* This ſmall creeping *Orpine* ſends forth many weak round Stalks, lying on the Ground, and eaſily taking Root again as they lie, thick ſet, with thick fat Leaves, very like unto Purſlain, but ſmaller upwards, of a dark or ruſty-green Colour, from among which riſe bare or naked weak Stalks, without any, or with but few Leaves thereon; at the Tops thereof ſtand ſmall Tufts of purpliſh Flowers, like the other. The Roots hereof are not tuberous, but ſtringy, yet endure, with the green Leaves on them the greateſt Extremity of Winter, although it loſe ſome of the lower Leaves of th Branches.

TELEPHIUM legitimum Imperati, *Imperatus of Naples his true Orpine.* This ſmall *Telephium of Imperatus* ſpreads upon the Ground, with many ſmall and long trailing Branches, a Foot or more long, whereof thoſe that will not flower that Year, have ſmaller and ſomewhat longer Leaves on them, and thicker ſet together; but thoſe that will bear Flower, are ſet ſcatteringly without Order to the Tops, and are leſſer in Form, and leſs thick and ſappy than any of the other before, and of a ſad bleuiſh-green Colour: At the Tops of the Stalks ſtand thick Cluſters of white Flowers, of five Petals apiece, and after them ſmall corner'd Heads, containing ſmall browniſh Seed. The Root is ſmall and long, of a Finger's Length or two, with many Branches and ſmall Fibres, abiding with ſome Branches of green Leaves thereon, although thoſe that have flower'd and ſeeded periſh.

TELEPHYLLUM Cratevæ, *i. e.* Scorpioides *Matthioli.*

TEMBUL, *i. e.* Folium Indum quibuſdam.

TENGA, *i. e.* Nux cocus & Tengamaran, *i. e.* Cocus Max Arbor.

TERDINA Brunfelſi, *i. e.* Valeriana major.

TEREBINTHUS anguſtifolia & latifolia, in *Engliſh, The true Turpentine-Tree.*

TEREBINTHUS latifolia, *The Broader-leav'd Turpentine-Tree.* This *Turpentine-Tree* in many Places grows but like a Shrub, yet in ſome to be a great Tree, the Bark of whoſe Body and greater Branches are of an Aſh-Colour, the leſſer being greeniſh and red while they are young, ſparingly ſet with large winged Leaves like unto the *Piſtack-Tree*, but larger, every Leaf being as great as a Bay-Leaf, and pointed, not round, which makes the Difference between them, and

ſmelling

ſmelling ſomewhat like a Bay falling away, and not holding on in Winter. The Flowers are moſſy like the Olive Bloſſoms, and grow on long Stalks coming out of certain Knots, from the Ends of the Branches, a Number of them in ſmall Tufts ſet in a Cluſter together, of a purpliſh-brown Colour, which paſs into ſmall Berries, ſomewhat bigger and longer than thoſe of the Maſtick-Tree, and very like unto the true *Carpobalſamum*, green at the firſt, reddiſh after, and of a bleuiſh Colour, tending to green when they are ripe; glutinous in handling, and ſticking to their Fingers that touch them, having a Kernel within them. Moſt of thoſe Berries that grow red before they are ripe, fall away, being empty and idle. This bears certain red, hollow, skinny Bladders, like long Horns, full of a viſcous blackiſh Liquor, which breed ſmall Flies or Gnats in them. This being wounded in ſeveral Places, yields a liquid Rozin or clear Turpentine, but nothing ſo thin as that of the Larch-Tree.

TEREBINTHUS anguſtiore folio vulgatiore, *The Narrow-leav'd Turpentine-Tree.* This Tree is in all Things like the former, but that it never riſes ſo high, and the Leaves are long and narrow, much ſmaller than the former; the Berries are many of them red on the Stalks at their Fall-Time, which ſhews them to be empty Husks and no good Seed, but ſome will be full, and are good.

TERENJABIN & Trunſchibin, *i. e.* Mannæ Liquidæ genus.

TERPENTARIA, *i. e.* Betonica aquatica.

TERRA crepola Cæſalpini, *i. e.* Sonchus levis anguſtifolius.

TERRA Merita, *i. e.* Curcuma.

TERRÆ glandes Americanæ, in *Engliſh, Tare everlaſting.*

TERRÆ Umbilicus, *i. e.* Umbilicus veneris.

TERRA Lemnia & Sigillata, in *Engliſh, Sealed Earth.*

TERRIOLA Cæſalpino & Terziola, *i. e.* Stachys paluſtris.

TERTIONARIA Lugdunenſis, *i. e.* Lyſimachia cærulea galericulata.

TESTICULUS Canis, *i. e.* Orchis.

TETRABIL & Tetrahit, *i. e.* Herba Judaica.

Tetter-Tree, in *Latin*, Pacal; which ſee.

Tetterwort, in *Latin*, Piperitis; which ſee.

Tetter-Berries, in *Latin*, Bryonia, ſive vitis alba; which ſee.

TETRAGONIA, *i. e.* Evonymus.

TETRALIX Athenienſium, *i. e.* Erica.

TEUCRIUM, in *Engliſh*, Tree-Germander.

TEUCRIUM majus vulgare, *The more common Tree-Germander.* Tree-Germander grows like a little Shrub, with hard woody, but brittle Stalks, a Foot or two, and ſometimes a Yard high, if it be well preſerved and defended from the Injuries of the Winters, branching forth on all Sides, from the very Bottom, bearing always Leaves by Couples, ſmaller, ſmoother, and thicker than thoſe of *Germander*, of a dark ſhining-green Colour on the upper Side and greyiſh underneath, and dented about the Edges like them; the gaping Flowers ſtand about the Tops of the Branches, Spike-faſhion, one above another, of a pale-whitiſh Colour according to *Cluſius*, but *Lobel* ſays, of a purpliſh, of both which I have had Plants ſomewhat larger than thoſe of *Germander*, and without any Hood above, having a few Threads ſtanding forth; the Seed is ſmall, blackiſh, and round, contained in ſmall round but pointed, Husks. The Root is ſomewhat woody, with many blackiſh Fibres. The whole Plant is of a fine weak Scent, but ſomewhat ſtronger, if it be a little bruiſed, holding the Stalks and green Leaves continually,

tinually, if it be not expoſed to the Sharpneſs of the Winter-Seaſon.

TEUCRIUM Creticum, *Tree-Germander of Candy*. This ſhrubby *Germander* of *Candy* riſes up with ſuch like woody brittle Stalks as the former, but ſomewhat ſmaller and whiter, whereon grow ſuch like Leaves, and in the ſame Manner, but ſomewhat leſs green, and ſhining above, and more whitiſh underneath, two always ſet at a Joint, but on the contrary Side; with the Leaves towards the Tops come forth five or ſix Flowers, ſtanding in a Husk, like unto the former, but a little leſs, and of a purple Colour; after which come ſmall round Seed like the other. The whole Plant is ſomewhat ſweeter than the former.

TEUCRIUM Bæticum, *Tree-Germander of Spain*. This *Spaniſh* ſhrubby *Germander* grows in ſome Places of *Spain*, to the Height of a Man, but uſually much lower, with one woody greyiſh Stem or Stalk, dividing it ſelf into ſome Branches, but fewer than the former, two always ſet at a Joint; the Leaves ſtand likewiſe two together, ſomewhat greater, and waved a little at the Edges, of a ſad-green Colour above, but not ſhining, and more whitiſh underneath. The Flowers ſtand at the Joints, with the Leaves towards the Tops of the Stalks, of a white Colour, without any Hood above, and with many Threads in the Middle, the lower Petals hanging downwards: The Smell hereof is leſs ſweet than the former; it abides with Stalks and Leaves thereon, green like the reſt, but will require a little more Care for the Winter's Proviſion in our Country.

TEUCRIUM alpinum inodorum, *Unſavoury Tree-Germander of the Alps*. This ſmall low Shrub has ſeveral hairy and woody Stalks, not above an Handbreadth high, bending downwards, and dividing it ſelf into many ſmaller Branches, whereon are ſet very ſmall whitiſh Leaves, ſomewhat rugged or wrinkled, and dented a little about the Edges, like unto the uppermoſt ſmall Leaves of Wood-Sage; the Flowers are very large for the Proportion of the Plant, being like unto *Germander*, and hooded, of a purpliſh-blue Colour, ſtanding Spike-faſhion at the Tops of the Stalks. The Root is ſtringy and white. The whole Plant hath little or no Scent.

THAMECNEMON, *i. e.* Vaccaria rubra.

THAINÆ, *i. e.* Fæx olei Seſamini.

THALICTRUM anguſtifolium & latifolium Germanicum, in *Engliſh, Fluxwort or Laskwort*.

THAPSIA ferulæ vel fæniculi folio, in *Engliſh, Scorching Fennel*.

THELIPHONON, Theophraſti, *i. e.* Thora valdenſum.

THEOMBROTON Plinii quibuſdam, *i. e.* Amaranthus tricolor.

THEODONON, *i. e.* Pæonia, Theſpic turcarum, *i. e.* Azederach.

THERIACARIA, *i. e.* Valeriama major.

THERIAPHONON, *i. e.* Thora.

THESION Dalechampii, *i. e.* Lactuca ſilveſtris.

THESIUM Theophraſti, *i. e.* Radix cana.

The Bleſſed Thiſtle, in *Latin*, Carduus Benedictus; which ſee.

The gentle Thiſtle, Globe Thiſtle, &c. in *Latin*, Carduus; which ſee.

The Wild Artichoke Thiſtle, in *Latin*, Scolimus Dioſcoridis; which ſee.

THLAPSUS, *i. e.* Thapſus barbatus.

THLASPI, in *Engliſh, Treacle-Muſtard*.

THLASPI Drabæ folio, *Treacle-Muſtard with broad flat Pouches*. This Kind of *Thlaſpi* riſes up with a hard round Stalk, about a Foot high, parted into ſome Branches, having many ſoft green Leaves, ſomewhat long and narrow ſet thereon, waved, but not cut in on the Edges, broadeſt towards the Ends, and ſomewhat round-pointed. The Flowers are white that grow

grow at the Tops of the Branches, Spike-faſhion, one above another; after which come large round Pouches, parted in the Middle with a Furrow, having one blackiſh-brown Seed in either Side, ſomewhat thicker and larger than in any other of the *Thlaſpies* that I know, ſomewhat ſharp in Taſte, and ſmelling of Garlick, eſpecially in the Fields where it is natural; but in Gardens neither ſo ſharp, nor ſmelling of Garlick, as others have related, or any Thing I could ever perceive by it my ſelf. The Roots are ſmall and thready, periſhing every Year.

THLASPI Mithridaticum, ſive vulgatiſſimum Vaccariæ folio, *Mithridate Muſtard.* This *Thlaſpi* grow higher than the former, ſpreading more and longer Branches, whoſe Leaves are ſmaller and narrower ſometimes, unevenly dented about the Edges; the Flowers are ſmall and white, growing on long Branches, with much ſmaller and rounder Seed-Veſſels after them, and parted at the Middle in the ſame Manner, with ſmaller brown Seeds therein than in the former, and much ſharper in Taſte. The Root periſhes after Seed-Time, but abides the firſt Winter after the ſpringing.

THLASPI majus, *Great Treacle-Muſtard.* The *Great Treacle-Muſtard* has larger, ſmoother, and broader Leaves than the laſt, ſomewhat pointed at the Ends; the Flowers are ſmall and white like the other ſtanding at the Tops of the Stalks, which are two or three Foot high, with ſeveral Branches on them: The Seed-Veſſels are round, and ſet with brown Seed therein. The whole Plant is of a ſtrong, unpleaſant Scent and Taſte.

THLASPI vaccariæ folio Monſpeliacum, *French Treacle-Muſtard.* The Leaves hereof are ſomewhat like the Leaves of the ſecond Kind, being ſmooth, and of a dark-green Colour; the Flowers are ſmall and white, that grow on the Stalks, which are about half a Yard high; the Seed-Veſſels are ſomewhat broad at the Head like unto thoſe of *Shepherd's-Purſe*, but greater.

THLASPI vaccariæ incano folio minus, *Small hoary French Treacle Muſtard.* The creeping or bending Branches of this *Thlaſpi* are all whitiſh, ſcarce riſing a Hand's-Breadth high, whoſe Leaves are whitiſh alſo, ſomewhat long and narrow, without any Foot-Stalk unto them, but ſet thereon without Order on each Side, having ſmall white Flowers on a ſhort Spike, and ſmall Seed-Veſſels following.

THLASPI villoſum capſulis hirſutis, *Hairy Treacle Muſtard.* The Stalk of this *Thlaſpi* is about a Foot long, round and hairy, at the Bottom whereof grow ſeveral hairy Leaves, ſomewhat long and broad, ſet upon long Foot-Stalks; but thoſe that are upon the Stalk have no Foot-Stalk, but compaſs it at the Bottom, being pointed at the Ends, and ſomewhat dented about the Edges; the Flowers ſtand at the Top, Spike-faſhion, made of five white Petals apiece; after which ſucceed flat hairy Pouches, parted as others are, with reddiſh ſharp Seed within them.

THLASPI arvenſe perfoliatum majus, *The greater Treacle Muſtard, with Thorough-Wax Leaves.* The lower Leaves hereof, that lie upon the Ground, are ſmall and ſomewhat round, like thoſe of *Baſil*, but yet a little rent or torn on the Edges at the Bottoms, where they are ſmalleſt, and a little dented about the other Part, of a greyiſh-green Colour, every one upon a ſmall Foot-Stalk, among which riſes up a round Stalk, purpliſh at the Bottom, about a Foot high, ſometimes ſpotted, whereon grow ſingle Leaves one above another at the Joints, by certain Diſtances, which compaſs it

at the Bottom, in the Manner of Thorough-Wax Leaves, and whereat come forth other ſmaller Leaves, upon ſhort Branches, whereon, at the Tops of the Stalk, ſtand ſeveral ſmall white Flowers, that break forth out of reddiſh Husks, after which appear ſmall flat Pouches, like unto thoſe of *Shepherd's Purſe*, parted in the Middle, as is uſual with moſt of the *Thlaſpies*, on each Side whereof lie ſmall flat yellowiſh Seed: The Root is long, white, and woody; the whole Plant is leſs ſharp than others.

THLASPI perfoliatum minus, *The ſmaller Treacle-Muſtard with Thorough-Wax Leaves*. This other *Thlaſpi* has a few Leaves lying on the Ground, which are of a greyiſh-green Colour, like, both for Form and Colour, unto the Leaves of *Braſſica Campeſtris* codded Thorough-Wax, but much leſſer: Thoſe that grow up higher upon the Stalk, which is ſcarce a Foot high, and but a few ſet thereon; are ſmaller, pointed at the Ends, and broad at the Bottoms, compaſſing it like the laſt. The Flowers are ſmall and white, and the Seed-Veſſels flat, like the *Candy* Kind, ſomewhat ſharp pointed.

THLASPI arvenſe minus luteum, *Yellow Field Treacle-Muſtard*. This has ſometimes but one Stalk, and at other Times many, ſet thick, with ſmall, long, whitiſh, and hard Leaves, with a long great Tuft of yellow Flowers at the Top, made of five Petals apiece; after which follow flat round yellowiſh Pouches, ſwelling in the Middle, containing within them brown Seed. The Root is ſmall and long, and dies every Year.

THLASPI ſpano ſpermon Americanum, *The Spare-bearing Thlaſpi*. This *Thlaſpi* branches from the Root ſeveral Ways, ſomewhat thick ſet with long flat green Leaves, ſowewhat like that of *Mechlin*; the Tops of the Branches are without Leaves, but plentifully ſtored with ſmall yellowiſh Flowers, of four Petals, which endure onely one Day, falling away, for the moſt Part, without bearing Fruit, or Seed, or very ſparingly, ſo that on the whole Plant, there will be ſcarce four or five Husks of Seeds gathered any Year; which are flat, and a little long, like to thoſe of the manured *Woade*, with a ſharp-taſted Seed within. The Root is hard, with many Fibres thereat, and taſtes ſharp like Creſſes.

THLASPI incanum marinum Hiſpanicum eruca peregrina, Cluſio, *Spaniſh hoary Treacle-Muſtard*. This ſmall *Spaniſh* (or *Italian*) Plant ſends forth many ſlender, round, whitiſh Stalks, about two Foot high, with many long and narrow Leaves at the Bottom, a little unevenly waved about the Edges, narroweſt at the Bottom, and broader to the Ends, of a greyiſh-green Colour, with a great Rib in the Middle, of a ſharp Taſte, the upper Leaves on the Stalks being ſmaller than the lower, with ſome pale-yellow ſmall Flowers at the Tops, made of four Petals apiece, dented in the Middle; after which ſucceed ſomewhat round and full Seed-Veſſels, parted in the Middle as many other Sorts of *Thlaſpi* are, with a ſmall Point at the End, containing therein many brown, reddiſh, flat, ſhining, ſharp Seed. The Root is white, and ſomewhat long, thick at the Top, with many Fibres downwards.

THLASPI creticum album umbellatum majus, *Great white Candy Muſtard*. This *Candian* Plant has ſeveral hard and ſmall Stalks, bearing a few long and narrow-pointed ſmooth Leaves, ſet on them one above another up to the Tops, where the white Flowers grow in broad round Tufts, ſomewhat larger than in that Sort beforementioned: The Seed-Veſſels that follow are greater, with a Pointel in the Middle of them.

The

The Root is ſmall and thready, and endures many Years, not dying as the other does.

THLASPI umbellatum arvenſe Iberidis folio, *Variable flower'd Muſtard.* The Leaves hereof are ſomewhat long and narrow cut in, or deeply dented about the Edges, more than thoſe of *Candy-Muſtard*; the Flowers grow in Tufts or Umbels, like thereunto, but of mixed Colours, that is, White and Purple uſually, and ſometimes wholly White, and in others yellowiſh, but much more rare. The Seed is like the *Candy* Kind.

THLASPI umbellatum Creticum flore albo odorato, *Sweet Treacle-Muſtard with a white Flower.* The *White Candy Muſtard* is ſmaller, and grows lower than the firſt, buſhing thick, with ſmaller and narrower Leaves, dented only at the Ends; the Flowers are white, but ſmaller than they, and ſmelling very ſweet; after which follow ſuch-like Pouches with yellowiſh Seed in them. The Root periſhes yearly,

THLASPI umbellatum Naſturtii folio Monſpeliacum, *Montpelier's Umbelliferous Muſtard.* The Stalks of this Muſtard are many, and greater than in the other before, bearing many more jagged Leaves on them, reſembling thoſe of the common Garden Creſſes; the Flowers are white in ſpiky Rundles or Umbels at the Tops, which give ſmaller Seed than the others, but as ſharp as any of them.

TALASPI montanum glaſti folio majus, *Cluſius's Hungarian Treacle-Muſtard.* The *Thlaſpi* riſes up with ſeveral ſmall, but ſtrong Stalks, a Foot or more high, ſet at Diſtances with long and ſomewhat broad Leaves, compaſſing it at the Bottom, as the *Braſſica Compeſtris* does, and near unto the ſame Colour, green above, and greyiſh underneath, ſmelling ſomewhat like unto Garlick, as thoſe do that lie upon the Ground: The Flowers are many and white, plentifully growing at the Tops, without any Scent, which afterwards give hard and flat Pouches, not parted as others are, but whole and round, ſticking forth in the Middle like a Buckler, in the Middle whereof lies but one Seed. The Root is buſhy, and full of Strings and Fibres, that continue many Years.

THLASPI montanum glaſti folio minus, *The ſmall Treacle Muſtard of Baden.* This has a great many ſmall Leaves lying on the Ground about the Root, very like unto the blue Daiſie, full of Juice, and of a dark-bleuiſh-green Colour, among which riſe up many Stalks about a Foot high, bearing thereon many Leaves, longer and more pointed than the lower, and at the Tops ſeveral white Flowers, one above another, which afterwards bring flat Pouches, like thoſe of *Shepherd's-Purſe.* The Root is long, white and fibrous.

THLASPI montanum ſemper virens, *Ever-green Mountain Muſtard.* The Stalk of this *Thlaſpi* is ſomewhat great and woody, covered from the Root upwards to the Branches, with a browniſh rugged Bark, ſet with many long white Leaves at Spaces, ſomewhat like to thoſe of Stock-Gilliflowers, but ſmaller, and very quick and ſharp in Taſte: At the Tops of the Branches, which are many, and much diſperſed, ſtand Tufts of white Flowers; after which come ſuch-like Husks as are in the common *Thlaſpi*, and ſuch-like Seed in them, very hot and ſharp: The Root ſpreads it ſelf into many Branches, and periſhes not, but abides with the Stem above Ground uncorrupted many Years.

THLASPI ſaxatile rotundifolium, *Mountain Treacle Muſtard-Seed with round Leaves.* This Mountain *Thlaſpi* has, riſing from a ſmall long yellow Root, many ſmall, weak, bending Stalks, a Foot high, ſhooting forth Fibres at the Joints, as they lie next

the Ground, where the Leaves grow ſmall and ſomewhat round; from the upper Joints ſpring forth ſmall naked Branches, an Hand's-Breadth long, bearing a few pale-colour'd Flowers, and after them ſmall Pods, upon very ſlender Foot-Stalks, wherein is contained very ſmall Seed.

THLASPI alpinum minus capitulo rotundo, *Small Mountain Muſtard with round Heads.* This ſmall *Mountain Thlaſpi* has, from among many ſmall ſhort Leaves, that grow next the Ground, being pointed at the Ends, lightly dented about the Edges, and every one on a ſhort Foot-Stalk, ſeveral tender Stalks riſing up about a Foot high, branched at the Tops, and bearing a few narrow long Leaves on them, and ſmall white Flowers above them; after which follow ſmall round Seed-Veſſels, divided by a ſmall Skin into two Parts, ſtanding upon very ſlender Foot-Stalks, with ſmall yellowiſh ſharp Seed within them. The Root grows ſomewhat great at the Top, and ſmaller downwards.

THLASPI alpinum majus capitulo rotundo, *The greater Mountain Muſtard with round Heads.* The greater Kind has ſeveral Heads or Tufts, of ſomewhat longer Leaves next the Ground, from the Middle of each whereof riſes up a bigger Stalk, ſet with narrow Leaves up to the Tops, where they branch forth, and bear ſuch-like white Flowers and round Heads with Seed, as the leſſer Kind does, but larger: The Root likewiſe is ſomewhat great.

THLASPI alpinum repens, *Creeping Mountain Treacle-Muſtard.* This ſmall *Thlaſpi* has many ſmall Branches creeping by the Ground, of four or five Inches, with ſome few Leaves, that are ſomewhat round, ſet without Order on them, and at the Tops many white Flowers, ſomewhat large and great, in whoſe Places afterwards come ſmall flat Pouches, containing Seed, in Taſte like unto Rocket. The Root is ſmall and long.

THLASPI parvum ſaxatile flore rubente, *Small reddiſh flower'd Treacle-Muſtard.* The Root of this *Thlaſpi* is white and long, from whence come three or four round upright, yet weak Stalks, with very ſmall thick and round Leaves at the Bottom, not much broader than the Fruit or Seed-Veſſels themſelves, of a pale-green Colour; and thoſe that grow up higher, ſmaller and narrower up to the Tops, where the Flowers, made of four Petals apiece, ſtand in Tufts, many ſet together, of a pale-reddiſh or bluſh Colour, ſtriped with Veins, of a deeper Red, riſing out of reddiſh-green Husks, being the outer Flowers, which, as a Crown, compaſs the Tufts: From the Middle riſe other Flowers afterwards, upon long Foot-Stalks, and flat Seed-Veſſels after they are paſt, with ſharp Seed in them; but the Roots and Leaves are bitter.

THLASPI ſaxatile Polygalæ folio, *Mountain Thlaſpi with Lentil-like Leaves.* The Stalks of this *Thlaſpi* riſe to be about a Foot high, having ſmall Leaves on them, in Form like unto *Polygala*, or *Milkwort*, but much ſmaller, or rather like unto thoſe of the Pulſe we call *Lentils*, (and in ſome Countries *Tilles*,) that is, ſomewhat longer than round: The Flowers are many, ſmall and white, ſtanding on the Tops of the Stalks, which afterwards give ſmall round Seed-Veſſels, parted in the Middle, with very ſmall Seed therein.

THLASPI montanum luteum majus, *The greater yellow Thlaſpi.* From a ſmall long Root ſpring forth ſeveral weak Branches, ſcarce able to ſtand upright, ſet with many ſmall, long, and ſomewhat narrow Leaves, a little whitiſh, without Order, ſomewhat like unto *Serpillum Mother of Thyme*: At the Tops grow many ſmall yellow Flowers, ſet together in a Tuft, or Umbel

bel ſomething large, whereafterwards ſtand ſmall Seed-Veſſels, with very ſmall Seed in them.

THLASPI montanum luteum minus, *The leſſer yellow Thlaſpi.* The Leaves of this *Thlaſpi* are ſmall, ſomewhat long and narrow, pointed at the Ends like unto the laſt, but ſmaller, rough and whitiſh withal; the Stalks are brown, leaning down to the Ground, rough and hoary likewiſe, bearing many Flowers at the Tops of them; ſomewhat larger than the laſt, and of a deeper-yellow Colour, almoſt like the Wall-Flower, every Leaf being round-pointed, and cut in the Middle, making them ſeem like Hearts, which do not ſtand in round Tufts or Umbels, but in ſhort Spikes; after which come rough and whitiſh round Seed-Veſſels, with a Pointel ſticking forth in the Middle of every one of them, and containing one flat round yellowiſh Seed. The Root is ſmall and long, and ſhoots out new Leaves and Stalks every Year. This has but little Sharpneſs in it.

THLASPI veronicæ folio, *Treacle Muſtard with Speedwell Leaves.* This *Thlaſpi* has many Leaves lying next the Ground, rough or hairy, and almoſt round, of the Bigneſs of the Nail of one's Thumb, and of a deep-green Colour, every one upon a ſhort Foot-Stalk, ſomewhat reſembling the Leaves of *Speedwell:* The Stalk is hairy, half a Foot high, branching uſually from the Bottom, and ſometimes without Branches, ſet with very few Leaves, that compaſs them at the Bottom, and bearing at the Tops many ſmall white Flowers, and after them ſmall round and long Pods upon ſmall Foot-Stalks, one above another, Spike-faſhion, containing in each a ſmall browniſh-yellow Seed, ſomewhat ſharp in Taſte. The Root is white and long.

THLASPI montanum vermiculato acuto folio, *Treacle Muſtard with very ſmall and pointed Leaves.* From a great white hard Root, riſe ſeveral thick and ſhort rivell'd Stalks, above a Span long, thick ſet, with very ſmall Leaves, without Order, being narrow, and almoſt round, and pointed at the Ends, ſomewhat hairy about the Edges, and of a ſad-green Colour, but ſmaller upwards unto the Flowers at the Tops, which grow many buſhing together in a large Umbel, conſiſting of four white and ſomewhat reddiſh Leaves, the under Couple being greater than the upper, with ſome yellow Threads in the Middle: The Seed follows in broad round flat Pouches, hollowed in the Middle like a Spoon on that Side next the Stalk, and bunching or bellowing forth on the Outſide, flat at the Head, with a Seam in the Middle, as is ſeen in many Sorts of theſe *Thlaſpies*, which is flat and yellow in both the Sides.

THLASPI montanum carnoſo rotundo folio, *Treacle Muſtard with ſmall thick Leaves.* The Root of this ſmall *Thlaſpi* is long, ſmooth, white, and hard, from whence ſpring ſeveral reddiſh Stalks, ſet thick with ſmall Leaves that are fleſhy, and not much broader than the Pouches with Seed, of a blueiſh-green Colour, yet ſmaller and narrower up to the Tops, where the Flowers ſtand in a ſmall round Tuft, of a bluſh Colour, ſtriped with reddiſh Lines or Streaks: After which, come ſmaller flat Pouches, a little dented at the Tops, and purpliſh, with ſmall Seed in them like the other, but leſs.

THLASPI clypeatum Hieracifolium majus, *The Great Buckler-Muſtard.* This *Thlaſpi* has many long Leaves, lying next to the Ground, ſomewhat like unto thoſe of common *Hawkweed*, but leſſer, and unevenly dented, or rather waved about the Edges, and a little hairy; among which riſe up two or three weak trailing Stalks, with a few Leaves thereon, much ſmaller than

thoſe below, without any Dent or Inciſion in them at all: At the Tops they ſpread a few Branches, whereon are ſet many pale-yellow Flowers, made of four Leaves apiece, which afterwards give flat round Pouches, divided, as it were, into two round Parts, like Bucklers, the Foot-Stalk ſtanding between them, and ending in a ſmall Pointel, in each Side whereof is contained one Seed, of little or no ſharp Taſte at all. The Root is ſmall and ſlender, periſhing every Year.

THLASPI clypeatum aſperum minus, *The leſſer Buckler Muſtard.* This other or leſſer *Buckler Muſtard* has leſſer Leaves, but more rough and hairy than the former, deeply dented about the Edges; and from them riſes a ſmall weak Stalk, divided at the Top into two or three Branches, ſet with narrow Leaves, and ſmall yellowiſh Flowers, made of five Petals apiece, at the Tops, one above another, Spike-faſhion, where afterwards ſtand ſmall Buckler-like Heads, and pointed in the ſame Manner as are in the former, but ſmaller, as the Seed is alſo. The Root is ſmall and periſhes.

THLASPI biſcutatum villoſum flore calcari Donato, *Spurred-Flower Buckler Thlaſpi.* The Leaves of this *Thlaſpi*, that lie on the Ground, next the Root, are about two Inches long, and half an Inch broad, cut in on the Edges into deep Gaſhes, being hairy, and of a light-green Colour: The Stalk is likewiſe whitiſh and hairy, of a Cubit high, ſet with many ſuch-like torn Leaves, but leſſer, and compaſſing it about at the Bottom, branched at the Top, and bearing large pale-yellow Flowers, conſiſting of four Petals apiece, with a ſmall Heel or Spur behind, like unto thoſe of *Toad-Flax*, with a ſmall Pointel, and ſome Threads about it in the Middle, ſtanding in rough Husks; after the Flowers are paſt, appear ſuch-like Buckler-like Seed-Veſſels, as are in the former, parted into two Sides, with a Spur in the Middle between them ſtanding forth: The Root is thick and long, of the Bigneſs of one's little Finger; of a Taſte between ſweet and ſharp; but the Leaves and Seed much more ſharp and biting upon the Tongue.

TALASPI clypeatum minus ſerpylli folio, *Small Buckler Muſtard with wild Time-Leaves.* This is a very ſmall Herb, not above four or five Inches high, whoſe lower Leaves are as ſmall as thoſe of *Mother of Time*, of a whitiſh yellow-green Colour; thoſe on the Stalks are like the other, but ſmaller, and thicker ſet thereon: The Flowers are ſmall and yellow, like the laſt, and ſo are the Seed-Veſſels, but clear and tranſparent like clear Parchment, ſomewhat yellowiſh. The laſt whereof is ſmall, like the firſt.

THLASPI clypeatum arboreſcens Creticum, *The Great Buckler Thlaſpi of Candy.* This has the Flower-part of the Stalk, thick and ſhort, and woody; the Branches riſing from thence are of a Cubit's Length, and woody, with two whitiſh thick Leaves ſet all along the Branches, many of them turning one Way, bearing at the Tops many ſmall white Flowers, and after them round flat Husks, reſembling old faſhioned Bucklers among the *Venetians*, with ſmall round flat Seed within them, and ſomewhat ſharp: The Root is thick, ſhort, and woody, with many Strings and Fibres.

THLASPI fruticoſum Leucoii folio latifolium, *The broader-leafed Treacle Muſtard.* This broad-leafed woody *Thlaſpi* riſes up with a woody round Stalk, half a Yard high, bearing thereon long pale-green Leaves, like unto thoſe of the Stock-Gilliflowers, but ſhorter and narrower: The Flowers that ſtand at the Top are ſomewhat large, and of a pale whitiſh-yellow Colour, after which follow Seed-Veſſels, made like Shields, parted into two Parts,

Parts, as many other of the former Sorts are.

THLASPI fruticoſum Leucoii folio anguſtifolium, *Narrow-leafed woody Treacle Muſtard.* This other woody *Thlaſpi* ſpreads with many Branches, thick ſet with narrow long Leaves, very like unto the ſmall *Sea Thlaſpi*: The Flowers at the Top are white, ſtanding many together in ſhort Spikes, which turn into ſmall flat Seed-Veſſels, like unto the reſt: The Root is white, long, and woody, ſpreading much under Ground.

THLASPI fruticoſum Hiſpanicum, *Spaniſh woody Treacle Muſtard.* This *Thlaſpi* ſhoots forth many weak, hard, and woody Stalks, ſcarce able to ſtand upright, thick ſet on all Sides, with rough hairy Leaves, like unto Savory, up to the Top, where grow many ſmall white Flowers in ſhort Spikes, and after them ſmall flat Pouches with Seed in them: The Root is hard and woody, periſhing every Year.

THLASPI fruticoſum ſpinoſum, *Thorny Treacle Muſtard.* This Thorny *Thlaſpi* riſes up with many hard woody Stalks, branching forth very much, ſet in many Places with ſhort and ſharp Thorns; the Leaves are diſperſed on the Branches without any Order, at ſome Places one or two together, and at others more, which are ſmall and long pointed at the Ends, and whitiſh, as it were, all over, eſpecially on the under Side: The Flowers are white, ſtanding thick together at the firſt, but afterwards grow into ſmall Spikes, where come ſmall Seed-Veſſels, like unto the ſmaller Sorts of *Thlaſpi*: The Root ſpreads ſeveral Ways, yet abides not, but periſhing as the reſt do.

THLASPI incanum Machlinienſe, *Hoary Thlaſpi of Machlin.* This *Thlaſpi* of *Machlin* grows firſt with many long and whitiſh Leaves lying on the Ground, and afterwards buſhing thick upon the ſlender weak Stalks, bearing a Number of ſmall white Flowers at the Tops in Tufts, and afterwards ſpread more in Length, where follow ſmall round Seed-Veſſels, a little pointed at the Ends, containing ſmall Seed therein, and leſs ſharp than any others: The Root is long and white, periſhing after Seed-time every Year, but raiſing it ſelf again of the ſhed Seed.

THLASPI fruticoſum parvum Oſiridis folio, *Small Buſhy Thlaſpi with ſmall narrow Leaves.* This ſmall buſhy *Thlaſpi* ſhoots forth ſeveral ſmall hard Stalks, branched out towards the Tops, with many ſmall narrow Leaves on them, and plentifully ſtored with long Spikes of white Flowers, and ſometimes with yellow; after which follow ſmaller Seed-Veſſels than in thoſe of the *Mithridate Thlaſpi*, and ſmaller brown Seed in them, and very ſharp in Taſte: The Root is ſmall, long, and ſtringy.

THLASPI hederaceum, *Ivy-leaved Treacle Muſtard.* This *Thlaſpi* ſhoots up with many weak tender Stalks leaning downwards, and rather creeping upon the Ground, than raiſing it ſelf to be much above a Span high, diſperſedly ſet with ſmall broad Leaves, thick and ſhort, broad at the Bottom, cornered about the Middle, and pointed at the End, ſomewhat reſembling Ivy-Leaves: The Flowers are ſmall and white, growing Spike-faſhion at the Tops of the Branches, which afterwards yield ſmall round Seed-Veſſels, parted at the Ends, containing ſmall Seed, and ſharp, like *Thlaſpies*: The Root is ſmall, long, and fibrous, periſhing every Year.

THLASPI aliud lunariæ foliis, ſive Lunaria Magorum arabum Lobelio, *Strange Moonwort-like Treacle Muſtard.* This ſhoots forth in *March* from an Aſh-coloured bending woody Root, many Leaves, ſomewhat like unto a *Lunaria*, or like unto the new-ſprung

Leaves of the *French round-leafed Sorrel*, and almoſt like to thoſe of the *Ivy-leafed Treacle Muſtard*.

THLASPI Alexandrinum, *Levant Thlaſpi, or of Alexandria*. This is a ſmall Plant but very beautiful, ſcarce half a Foot high, from whoſe Root, which is long and ſlender, riſes up ſeveral branched Stalks, at each Joint whereof, where it branches, grows a large round Leaf, compaſſing the Stalk on both Sides, round like unto thoſe of Thorough-Wax; from the Tops of the Branches come forth many Flowers, and after them ſmall round Seed-Veſſels ending in a Point, parted in the Middle by a Skin, in each whereof lie ſmall Seed.

THLASPIDION Cretæ, *i. e.* Alliaria.

Gout's Thorn, in *Latin*, Tragacantha; which ſee.

Thorn Chriſt, in *Latin*, Paliurus ſive Rhamnus tertius Dioſcoridis; which ſee.

Hedge-Hog Thorn, in *Latin*, Eryncea Hiſpanica Cluſii; which ſee.

Black Thorn, in *Latin*, Prunus ſilveſtris; which ſee.

White Thorn, in *Latin*, Oxyacanthus ſive Spina Acuta; which ſee.

Purging Thorn, in *Latin*, Rhamnus, *or* Spina infectora, or Purgis Spina, *or* Spina Cervi cordi.

Three-leaved Liverwort, in *Latin*, Hepatica nobilis ſive trifolia; which ſee.

Thrift, in *Latin*, Gramen marinum minus; which ſee.

Throatwort, in *Latin*, Trachelium; which ſee.

THUS ſive olibanum, in *Engliſh*, *White Frankincence*.

THRIDACINA, *i. e.* Lactuca ſylveſtris.

THIDACIAS. *i. e.* Madragoras.

THUJA Odorata, *i. e.* Oleaſter Cappadocius.

THRUMBRI & Thrubi, *i. e.* Thymbra.

THRYSSOLIUM ſive Apium ſilveſtre, in *Engliſh*, *Wild Milky Parſley*.

THYLACITIS, *i. e.* Nardus Montana & Gentianella verna Minor.

TAYMBRA altera Lobelii, *i. e.* Satureia hortenſis perennis.

THYMELÆA vera, in *Engliſh*, *Spurge Olive*.

THYMELÆA Pontica Citrei foliis, (*Tournefort*,) *Coroll. Inſt. Rei Herb.* Its Root, which is half a Foot long, about the Neck is as big as the little Finger, ligneous, hard, divided into ſome Fibres, covered with the Bark of an Orange Colour. This Root produces a Stalk of about two Foot high, branchy, ſometimes from its very Beginning, about three Lines thick, firm, but ſo pliant, that there is no breaking it; cloth'd with a grey Bark, accompany'd towards the Top, with Leaves placed, without Order in Figure and Conſiſtence, like thoſe of the Orange Tree; the Bigneſs are about four Inches long, and two broad, pointed at each End, ſleek, bright, green and ſhining, and the under Parts riſing in a pretty large Rib, which diſtributes Veſſels to the Rhims; from the Extremity of the Stalk and Branches, come forth about the End of *April*, young Sprigs, terminated by new Leaves, among which grow Flowers faſtned uſually two to two on a Nail nine or ten Lines long. Each Flower is a Pipe of a greeniſh-yellow, approaching ſomewhat to an Orange-colour, a Line broad, and above half an Inch long, divided into four Parts, oppoſite to each other, like a Croſs, almoſt five Lines long to one broad, a little ſtreaked in Gutters, and growing ſmaller and ſmaller to the Point: Four very ſhort Filaments appear at Entrance of the Pipe, laden with Tops whitiſh and ſlender, ſurmounted by four Filaments of the like Form: The Peſtile, which is at the Bottom of the Pipe, is of an oval Button a Line long, bright green, ſleek, terminated by a

little

little white Head: The Fruit was as yet only a young green Berry, in which the young Seeds were diſtinguiſhable. The whole Plant is pretty buſhy. The Leaves being bruiſed, ſmell like thoſe of the Elder-Tree, and are of a mucilaginous Taſte, which leaves a pretty conſiderable Impreſſion of Fire, as does all the reſt of the Plant. The Smell of the Flower is ſweet, but is ſoon gone. This Plant grows on Hills, and in thin Woods: Of all the known Species of this Genius, this has the biggeſt Leaves.

THYMUS & Thymum capitatum vel Creticum, in *Engliſh*, *The True Mother of Thyme*.

THYMUM legitimum capitatum, *The true Thyme of the Ancients*. The true *Thyme* is a very tender Plant, having hard and whitiſh brittle Branches, ſpreading from a ſmall woody Stem, about a Foot and a half high, whereon are ſet, at ſeveral Joints, and by Spaces, many ſmall whitiſh or light-green Leaves, of a quick Scent and Taſte: At the Tops of the Branches, ſtand ſmall whitiſh-green Heads, ſomewhat like unto the Heads of *Stœchas*, made of many Leaves or Scales, out of which ſtart forth ſmall purpliſh Flowers, not having any other Seed, as *Theophraſtus* and ſome other of the old Authors have related.

THYMUM durius vulgare, *Our common Garden Thyme*. Our ordinary Garden *Thyme*, is a ſmall low woody Plant with brittle Branches, and ſmall hard green Leaves on them, well known to moſt, having ſmall white-purpliſh Flowers, ſtanding in ſome Leaves in Roundles, round about the Tops of the Stalks: The Seed is ſmall and browner than Marjoram Seed: The Root is woody, and abides ſeveral Winters, if they be not too violent, and the Plants not grown too great or woody, which then will periſh therein.

THYMUM durius candidius, *Whitiſh Thyme*. Among the Seed of the laſt recited *Thyme*, which I ſowed in my Garden, came up this whitiſh *Thyme*, which is in Form like it, but that the Branches are ſmaller, and the Leaves whiter, or more hoary, a little more thin or ſparſedly ſet on the Branches: The Flowers, Seeds, and Roots, are like the former, and ſo are both Scent and Taſte, but rather more quick.

THYMUM Latifolium, *Maſtick Thyme*. This *Thyme* grows not ſo upright as the former, but rather lies and ſpreads upon the Ground, ſmall, but many more Branches, nothing ſo woody: The Leaves are not ſo hard but broader; the Flowers are of a purpliſh-white Colour, ſtanding in Roundles, as the two firſt Sorts. This better endures the Winters, and longer; yet gives no Seed, but is propagated by ſlipping: The Taſte and Scent is not altogether ſo quick as the ordinary Garden kind.

THYMUM Inodorum, *Unſavory Thyme*. This is a low ſmall ſhrubby Plant, very like unto the firſt Kind, with harder and more hairy Branches than it: The Leaves are ſet at Diſtances, many growing together, but without either Smell or Taſte utterly: The Flowers are of a pale purpliſh Colour, and grow like the common Sorts at the Tops round about the Branches.

SERPYLLUM Narbonenſe, *French wild Thyme*. This wild *Thyme* grows with many hard or woody Branches; leaning a little downwards, ſomewhat like unto our Garden *Thyme*, ſet with many Leaves together at Spaces, which are ſomewhat longer than the reſt, leſs ſweet, and more ſtrong and heady in Scent, like unto *Southernwood*, and leſs hot or ſharp in Taſte: The Flowers grow in Wharles or Roundles, by Spaces towards the Tops of the Stalks, with ſome Petals at them, being of a purpliſh Colour, very like unto Garden *Thyme*; both Stalks and Leaves

are

are of a whitiſh Colour, and abide all the Winter.

SERPYLLUM majus, *The greater Mother of Thyme.* This greater Mother of Thyme grows more upright than the common wild Kind does, with two Leaves for the moſt Part at a Joint, like the other, but greater and not of ſo dark a green Colour, but rather reſembling Marjoram Leaves: The Flowers grow at the Tops of the Stalks, of a reddiſh-purple Colour, like unto Garden Thyme, but ſomewhat larger, as the whole Plant is, and of a ſmall, but ſomewhat hot Scent and Taſte.

TIGMAR Indis, *i. e.* Turbith officinorum.

TIL, *i. e.* Arbor aquam fundens,

Tils or *Lentils*, in *Latin*, Lens; which ſee.

TILIA Mas & Fæmina, *in* Engliſh, *The Male and Female Line-Tree.*

TILIA Mas, *The Male Line-Tree.* The *Male Line-Tree* grows to be a great Tree, ſpreading its Boughs largely, yet not ſo much as the Female, covered with a thicker Bark, not ſo flexible and fit to bind Things withal, becauſe it is harder and more eaſy to break: The Leaves are ſomewhat like unto Elm-Leaves, but ſomewhat ſmaller and longer, hard in handling, and on every one, for the moſt part, grow ſmall Bladders or Bliſters, full of ſmall Worms or Flies, which being ripe fly away. *Dodonæus* denies it to have any Bladders on the Leaves, and ſays they are miſtaken who are of that Opinion. But he himſelf might be miſtaken therein: For although tranſplanted, it bore none, yet naturally it might. It very ſeldom bears either Flower or Fruit, and therefore it is held to be barren, not bearing any Thing; yet when it does bear, it carries round and flat Husks, many growing cloſe together, each whereof hangs on a ſmall long Foot-Stalk by it ſelf, with a Notch or Cleft in the Head or End: The Wood or Timber hereof is harder, more knotty, and yellower than the Female, and coming near unto the Elm; wherefore many have judged it to be rather a kind of Elm. *Bauhinus* makes another ſort hereof, with larger Leaves, which he takes to be that which *Thalius* ſets down in his *Hercynia Sylva*, to have found there wild, and calls *Tilia ſilveſtris ſive montana:* But I think it differs not from *Tragus's Filia ſilveſtris*, which both he and *Bauhinus* reckon a Species of the Female kind, and therefore cannot fitly be referred to Male, becauſe he never ſaw it bear Fruit.

TILIA Fæmina major, *The greater Female Lime-Tree.* This greater *Line-Tree* grows greater than the former, eſpecially if it light in good Ground, (for I ſaw at *Cobham*, in *Kent*, a Tree whoſe Branches were led into two ſeveral Arbours, one above another, beſides that on the Ground, under the Branches, which made a beautiful Sight, and yielded a large Shade,) covered with a dark coloured Bark, being very pliant to bend and bind, having ſome other thin Rinds within it, whereof are oftentimes made Baskets; and, as *Bellonius* ſays, the *Greeks* make Bottles of of them, which being pitched, or lined with melted Roſin, ſerve to carry Wine or Water in from Place to Place; as alſo to make Cords, Ropes, or the like. The Leaves are fair and broad, greener, ſmoother, gentler, and rounder than Elm-Leaves, but with a longer End, dented about the Edges, and of a reaſonable good Scent: At the Ends of the Branches, oftentimes, and from the Foot of the Leaves, come forth long and narrow whitiſh Leaves, along the Middle Rib, whereof ſprings out a ſlender long Stalk, with ſeveral white Flowers thereon, ſmelling very ſweet; after which follow ſmall Berries, wherein is contained black round Seed.

Seed. *Gerrard* ſays, it bears corner'd ſharp-pointed Nuts, of the Bigneſs of Haſel Nuts, (but ſuch I never ſaw;) and ſays, that the Male kind bears round Pellets, cluſtering together like Ivy-Berries, wherein is black Seed; wherein he transfers that to the Male Kind, which is proper to the Female. The Wood is whitiſh, ſmooth, and light; the Coals whereof is fitteſt to make Gunpowder withal. At the Roots, and under the old Trees of this Linden, *Tragus* ſays, he ſometimes obſerved a certain Excreſſence, like unto the Oak-Graſs, whereof he knew no Uſe.

TILIA Fæmina minor, *The Smaller Female Line-Tree.* This leſſer Line-Tree agrees with the laſt in all Things, except that it grows ſmaller both in the Body, Leaves, and Flowers: The Leaves being of a darker-green Colour, and it bears no Fruit after the Flowers, becauſe they appear later than the former.

TINCTORIOS flos Tragi, *i. e.* Aſter atticus Italorum.

TINCTORIUM granum avenionenſe, *i. e.* Lycium Gallicum.

TINCTORIUM granum officinatum, *i. e.* Grana Chermes.

TINEARIA, *i. e.* Stæchas citrina.

TINE; ſee *Wild Vetch.*

TINUS, *i. e.* Laurus Tinus ſylveſtris.

TIPHA, *i. e.* Typha.

TITHYMALUS arboreus, *in* Engliſh, *The Wood Spurge.*

TITHYMALUS paralius ſive Maritimus, *Sea Spurge.* The *Sea Spurge* riſes up with many reddiſh woody Stalks, a Foot, or half a Yard high, ſet thick with Leaves from the Bottom to the Top, which are ſmall, long, and narrow, yet broadeſt in the Middle, ſomewhat like unto the Leaves of Line or Flax, but thick and whitiſh, full of a white Milk, if any Part be broken, which is ſo hot, that being taſted, it burns the Mouth and Throat: At the Tops of the Stalks ſtand many pale-yellowiſh Flowers, with two Leaves under them compaſſing the Stalk, as is uſual in all the other Sorts of Spurges; after which come three ſquare ſmall Heads, wherein is contained round diſcoloured Seed: The Root is long and woody, abiding long, and ſo do the Leaves on the Branches, not falling away in Winter.

TITHYMALUS Maritimus Venetus, *Sea Spurge of Venice.* This *Sea Spurge* has longer, or taller, and thicker Stalks, ſomewhat hollow and reddiſh, branching forth into ſeveral Parts, beſet with ſmall long Leaves, but ſomewhat larger, and more ſeparate than the former, two always ſtanding together along the Branches like Licorice: The Flowers are ſmall, pendulous, and of a ſad-purpliſh Colour, conſiſting of five ſmall Petals a piece, like a ſmall Star, without any round Leaves under them, as in the former; after which come ſuch-like Heads and Seed: The Root is great, long, and woody withal, ſending forth new Branches every Year.

TITHYMALUS maritimus Creticus Spinoſus, *Thorny Sea Spurge of Candy.* The *Thorny Sea Spurge of* Candy ſends forth many browniſh round Stalks, whereon are ſet many whitiſh Leaves, being ſmall, thick, and long, as plentifully yielding a Cauſtick or burning Milk, as any of the former: Upon the Branches ſtand ſeveral Thorns with the Leaves, and likewiſe the Ends of the Stalks and Branches end in ſharp Thorns; under which come forth the Flowers, in ſome whitiſh, in others purpliſh, like unto the laſt *Tithymal* for the Form, and without any Cups of Leaves under them, which give ſmall round Seed like the former: The Root is not woody, as the former, but very fleſhy, eſpecially while it is young, and abiding many Years.

TITHYMALUS linifolius paralio Congener, *Baſtard Sea Spurge.* This

Spurge

Spurge riſes up with many browniſh Stalks, having many narrow Leaves growing thereon, like unto the firſt Sea-Spurge, but ſomewhat larger, and a little broader; the Flowers, Seed, and Root, are not very different from it.

TITHYMALUS Characias vulgaris, *Engliſh Wood-Spurge.* The *Engliſh Wood-Spurge*, has ſeveral tough woody browniſh-red Branches, two Foot high, or more, bare of Leaves, for a Space next to the Root, and afterwards ſet up to the Tops, with many narrow and long Leaves, yet broader than thoſe of the Sea Spurge, and not ſo large as the next; ſomewhat ſmooth in handling, and without any Dents about the Edges, turning reddiſh in the Spring, and more in the Summer Time: At the Tops of ſome of the Stalks (for all of them ſeldom flower at once, and are very much branched) ſtand many yellow Flowers, whoſe Under-Cups, the two almoſt round Leaves compaſſing the Stalk, are yellow likewiſe; after which come ſmall round Heads, almoſt three ſquare, ſtanding up a little higher in thoſe Cups than the Flowers did, upon little Stalks, every one by it ſelf, wherein are contained ſmall browniſh Seed: The Root is long, and ſomewhat woody, ſpreading well under Ground, but not creeping.

TITHYMALUS Characias Monſpelienſium, *Great French Wood-Spurge*, This kind of *Spurge* is ſomewhat like unto the former, but grows larger, having but one or two Stalks at one Time ſtanding upon the Root, which are reddiſh, bare of Leaves: At the Bottoms of them, on the Stalk that flowers, ſtand harder and larger Leaves than the former, which is divided at the Top into many ſmall Branches, whereon grow the Flowers, ſtanding in Cups as the former, which are more yellow in ſome Places, and more blackiſh in others: The Seed and Roots are correſpondent unto the other.

TITHYMALUS Characias folio Lanuginoſo, *Hairy or downy White Wood-Spurge.* This *White Wood-Spurge* has Stalks and Leaves ſomewhat like unto the laſt, but that the Stalks never turn red, but always abide whitiſh, and are branched, the Leaves being almoſt as large, are whiter and ſofter in handling, with a kind of Cotton or Hairineſs on them, which makes them the eaſier known by that Difference. The Flowers are of a paler yellow Colour, not differing in Seed or Root.

TITHYMALUS Characias ſerratus Monſpelienſium, *Dented Wood-Spurge.* This *Wood-Spurge* riſes up with many greeniſh Stalks, two or three Foot high, whereon are ſet ſmall, long, thick, fat green Leaves, ſomewhat like unto the Leaves of the largeſt Myrtle, but more pointed at the Ends, and a little dented about the Edges: The Stalks are branched very much at the Tops, that bear yellow Flowers like unto the other, but ſmaller, elſe it differs not from them. The Root is white, and very long, not ſo hard or woody as the former, but, as *Pena* ſays, having a more fleſhy Pith in the Middle, and a more ſoft Subſtance without, whoſe Bark nearly reſembles the *Turbith* of *Alexandria*.

TITHYMALUS Characias anguſtifolius, *Narrow-leafed Wood-Spurge.* This ſmall *Wood-Spurge* has many weak Branches, that ſtand upright, but thick ſet with Leaves, which are white, long, and narrow, like unto the firſt *Wood-Spurge*, but not ſo great. The Flowers, Seed, and Root, differ little from the other.

TITHYMALUS Lunato flore Columnæ, *Small Wood-Spurge with horned Flowers.* This *Wood-Spurge* riſes up to no great Height with hairy Stalks, bare at the Bottom, thick ſet about the Middle, with ſomewhat hairy Leaves, ſmaller and ſofter than the laſt, of a bleuiſh-green Colour, and ſmaller upwards: The Flowers ſtand in Cups, as

as the others do, of a greeniſh-yellow Colour, conſiſting of four Petals apiece, bowing outwards, like unto a Horn or Half-Moon, joining together at the Back of them, with yellow Threads in the Middle; the Seed is like the other; the Root is very ſmall in reſpect of the Plant, and black on the out Side.

TITHYMALUS Myrſinites, *Myrtle-Spurge*. This *Spurge* has many whitiſh Branches, leaning downward, whereon are ſomewhat thick ſet, without Order, many ſmooth and whitiſh-green Leaves, ſmall at the Bottom, and larger in the Middle, ending in a Point ſomewhat ſmall and ſharp, ſomewhat like for Form, but not for Hardneſs, unto the Leaves of *Knee-Holm*, or *Butcher's-Broom*; the Flowers are ſmall and yellowiſh, not ſo many ſtanding together as the other, alike, as the Seed and Roots are.

TITHYMALUS Myrſinites incanus, *Hoary Myrtle-Spurge*. This whitiſh *Spurge* has many upright reddiſh Stalks, about a Foot or more high, whereon are ſet, without Order, ſuch-like Leaves, as the laſt recited *Myrtle-Spurge*, but a little larger, and of a whitiſh Colour, and hairy withal: The Flowers are yellow, ſtanding at the Tops of the Stalks like unto it, and the Heads triangled, bearing the like Seed: The Root is ſmall, and differs not much from the former.

TITHYMALUS verrucoſus Dalechampii, *Wart-like Myrtle-Spurge*. This Kind of *Spurge* has ſmall ſlender Stalks, half a Yard high, divided into Branches, whereon are ſet, without Order, ſmall broad whitiſh-green Leaves, like unto ſmall *Myrtle*-Leaves; the Flowers are ſmall and yellowiſh, after which come round Heads, ſtanding like ſmall Warts, whereof it took the Name, wherein are ſmaller Seed, than any of the former; the Root is ſmall and not long, with many Sprays running from it.

TITHYMALUS arboreus, *Tree-Spurge*. The Stem of this *Tree-Spurge* grows upright, as big as a Man's Thumb, from the Bottom, and being there bare without Leaves, for almoſt half a Foot, then ſhoots forth ſeveral Branches of a Finger's Thickneſs, whereon are ſet narrow long Leaves, ſomewhat like unto the *Sea-Spurge*, or rather the *Marſh-Spurge*, or great *Eſula*, having larger yellow Flowers and Seeds, but like the other former Sorts: The Roots are not ſo great and long as ſome of the former, yet ſufficient to ſuſtain the whole Plant, which *Lobel* compares to a *Myrtle-Tree*, for the Bigneſs and Faſhion of growing, but not to the Leaves.

TITHYMALUS latifolius Hiſpanicus, *Broad-leafed Spaniſh Spurge*. This *Broad-leafed Spurge* ſprings up ſometimes but with one Stalk, half a Yard high or more, and not branched, and ſometimes with more, and ſpreading forth many Branches from the Bottom to the Top: The Leaves that ſtand on them are large and long, of a freſh-green Colour, round pointed, ſomewhat thick or fat in handling, and like to the younger Leaves of *Woad*: The Flowers are of purpliſh-yellow Colour, like in Form unto the others of this Kind, and ſtanding in Cups, after the ſame Manner. The Root is great, thick, and white.

TITHYMALUS paluſtris ſive Eſula major Germanica, *Great Marſh-Spurge*. This *Great Spurge* (which is uſually called *Eſula Major*, to diſtinguiſh it from other Spurges,) riſes up with many great round reddiſh Stalks, whereon, are ſomewhat thick ſet, many and ſomewhat broad green Leaves, neither ſo broad or long as thoſe of *Wood-Spurges*, elſe ſomewhat alike: The Tops of the Stalks are furniſhed with fewer and ſmaller yellow Flowers, than ſo great a Plant ſhould ſeem to have. Some Flowers break forth

forth below the Tops, at the under Joints, ſtanding upon their Stalks, three or four together at the moſt; afterwards come ſmall round Seed like unto the others: The Root is of a blackiſh Colour on the Outſide, and white within, great, thick, and ſpreading ſeveral Ways, the Bark whereof is thicker, and more fleſhy than in any of the reſt, and endures the Extremity of the Winter, although the Branches, for the moſt part, periſh every Autumn, and riſe a-new every Spring.

TITHYMALUS Helioſcopius, *Sun-turning Spurge or Wartwort.* The *Sun-Spurge*, or *Sun-turning Spurge*, has, for the moſt part, but one reddiſh Stalk, half a Yard high, bare of Leaves at the Bottom almoſt half way upwards, and then ſpreading into two or three ſmall Branches, whereon grow ſparſedly ſeveral yelloviſh-green Leaves, ſmaller at the Bottom, and broader at the Ends, ſomewhat like unto *Purſlain*-Leaves: The Flowers are yellow, like unto the reſt, ſtanding in hollow Cups of two Petals apiece, the Stalks running through them, as is to be ſeen in moſt of the others; the whole Top or Head of Flowers, is ſaid to turn with the Sun, whereof it took the Name: The Seed is ſmall but round like the reſt: The Root is ſmall and thready, periſhing every Year after Seed-Time, and riſing again of its own Sowing.

ESULA dulcis Tragi, *Sweet Spurge.* This *Sweet Spurge* riſes up but with one browniſh Stalk, for the moſt part not above a Foot high, whereon grow not many Leaves, yet without Order, which are ſomewhat long and narrow at the Bottom, and broader to the Middle, yet not ſharp, but round pointed, and of a pale-green Colour, giving Milk when they are broken, but not ſharp or hot, like all the reſt. The Top of the Stalk is furniſhed with many Flowers ſomewhat large, in ſome Places yellow, and in others reddiſh, which after give yellow Seed, ſmaller than the laſt: The Root is greater than it, whoſe Milk is ſweet like the Leaves, and not hot or ſharp, and abides not, but periſhes after Seed-Time.

TITHYMALUS ſive Pityuſa Plinii, ſive Eſula minor, *Pine-Spurge or ſmall Eſula.* This ſmall *Spurge* has ſeveral weak and ſlender Stalks half a Yard long, whereon grow many ſmall long and narrow-pointed Leaves, without Order, round about them, very like unto the Leaves of *Toad-Flax.* At the Tops of the Stalks grow yellow Flowers, ſometimes daſhed over with Purple, like the former *Spurges*, but leſſer, and ſtanding in the like Cups, which falling away, the Seed grows in ſmall three-ſquare Husks, wherein is contained ſmall round Seed. The Root is ſmall and long, of the Bigneſs of one's Finger, ſomewhat blackiſh on the Outſide, but white within, and abiding many Years; yet the Extremities of the Winter do ſometimes rot it, and cauſe it to periſh: Both Milk, Root, and Seed, are ſomewhat like in Heat and Sharpneſs unto the Garden *Spurges*, but not altogether ſo violent. The Root of this *Eſula* is accounted, by the moſt skilful, to be the trueſt *Eſula minor*, and the Extract out of the Root hereof, rightly prepared, and called *Extractum Eſulæ.*

PITYUSA ſive Eſula minor floribus rubris, *Small Spurge with red Flowers.* There is another of this Kind growing a Foot high, with ſuch-like Leaves thereon, whoſe Flowers are reddiſh, ſtanding in the like Cups, that the other *Spurges* do.

TITHYMALUS Cypariſſias vulgaris, *Common Cypreſs Spurge, or Welcome to our Houſe.* The *Cypreſs Spurge* is ſo like unto the firſt deſcribed, that it deceives many that do not exactly obſerve them, for this has many ſlender browniſh Stalks, whereon grow ſmall narrow Leaves, yet ſomewhat ſhorter and thicker ſet upon the Stalks: The Flowers

ers and Seed are like the others, and ſo is the Root; wherefore many have miſtaken it, and taken it for the true *Eſula Minor*, and ſo have uſed it inſtead thereof.

Tithymalus Cypariſſias maculatis foliis, *Cypreſs Spurge with ſpotted Leaves.* This other *Cypreſs Spurge* differs not much from the former, having ſmooth round reddiſh Stalks two Foot high at the leaſt, the Tops whereof do a little bend downwards; the Leaves are fat and long, like unto the former, but ſtanding more together at Spaces, which are green on the upper Sides, and more yellowiſh underneath, thick ſet with deep-yellow Spots almoſt red, which are remarkable at their firſt ſpringing; the Flowers likewiſe are of a deeper Colour, tending to a Red or Purple; the Root is ſmaller than thoſe of the former, and more parted into Sprays or Branches, with many Fibres at them of a browniſh-red Colour on the Outſide, and pale within, not abiding as the other does after Seed-Time.

There is another of this Kind, leſſer in all Parts thereof, elſe not differing from it.

Tithymalus Leptophyllos, *Small Annual Spurge.* This *Annual Small Spurge* has many ſlender weak Stalks, buſhing forth into many Branches, and ſpreading far upon the Ground, whereon grow very ſmall, long and narrow Leaves, ſtanding upright, the uppermoſt whereof are ſomewhat broad at the Bottom, and compaſs the Stalks, ending in a long ſharp Point or End; the Flowers are yellow, like unto the other, and very ſmall; after which come the ſquare Heads, but very ſmall, wherein is contained very round greyiſh Seed, not much bigger than Poppy-Seed; the Root is ſmall, long, hairy and woody, periſhing every Year, as ſoon as it has given Seed.

Tithymalus exiguus ſaxatilis *Rocky Petty Spurge.* This is the ſmalleſt *Spurge* of all the reſt, the ſmall Branches not extending two or three Inches in Length, with the ſmalleſt and narroweſt Leaves of any ſet thereon; the Flowers are ſmall, and ſomewhat reddiſh; the Seed is agreeable to the Plant, and the Root as ſmall as Threads.

Apios ſive Tithymalus tuberoſus, *Tuberous or Knobbed Spurge.* Tuberous or knobbed *Spurge* has ſeveral ſmall reddiſh Branches lying upon the Ground, with many ſmall Leaves ſomewhat like unto thoſe of *St Johnswort* ſet thereon without Order, every one having the middle Rib white therein: Some of thoſe bear a few ſmall Flowers at the Tops of them, like unto other *Spurges*, and Seed likewiſe in three ſquare Heads; the Root is tuberous in its natural Place, blackiſh without, white within, and formed ſomewhat like a Pear or Fig, from whence the Name thereof roſe; but a little differing in our Climate, not keeping ſo proportionable a Figure as it hath come over to us, even as the black Raddiſh hath done likewiſe; and therefore we may thereby plainly perceive the Nature of the Soil doth alter much the Form of Roots, and Leaves in many Things.

Apios ſive Tithymalus tuberoſus oblonga radice, *Long-rooted Tuberous Spurge.* This other tuberous *Spurge* or Figure, whereof *Cluſius* had ſent him from *Plateau*, is ſo like the former that I verily believe (as I ſaid before of the former) the Soil and Climate was the Cauſe of the Alteration therein. What he ſays thereof is this. It has five or ſix Branches riſing from the Root, lying upon the Ground, ſomewhat reddiſh towards the Bottom of them, divided into other ſmall Branches; the green Leaves that are ſet thereon by Couples on both Sides, are ſmall like the other, but a little rounder; the Flowers that grow at the Tops, are of a yellowiſh-red Colour, after which

which come three ſquare Heads, ſomewhat rugged or ſet with Knobs, wherein is contained ſmall round Seed, like unto the other; the Root is long and round, having many other ſmall and long-thick Roots, iſſuing from the lower Ends thereof, with many ſmall Fibres thereat, blackiſh on the Outſide, and white within, like the former.

TITHYMALUS tuberoſus Germanicus, *Knobbed Spurge of Germany*. The Knobbed *Spurge* of *Germany* differs from the former two Sorts of *Apios*, firſt in the Roots, which conſiſt of many reddiſh Knobs ſet together, with many long Fibres among them, like unto the Roots of *Scrophularia* or *Figwort*; the Branches are ſmall and tender, whereon grow the Leaves which are ſmall and narrow, ſomewhat like unto the Leaves of *Meſereon*, but ſmaller; the Flowers are yellow, and the Seed ſmall and round, growing in three ſquare Heads, like unto the other Sorts of *Spurges*.

Toad-Flax, in *Latin*, Linaria; which ſee.

Toad-Stooles, or *Muſhromes*, in *Latin*, Fungi eſculenti; which ſee.

Tolmainers; ſee *Sweet-Williams*.

TOMENTARIA, Tomentia & Tomentum Cordi, *i. e*, Onaphalium vulgare minus.

Tongue-Blade; ſee *Horſe-Tongue*.

Spaniſh Tooth pick, or *Tooth-pick Chervil*, in *Latin*, Gingidium Hiſpanicum; which ſee.

Toothwort, in *Latin*, Dentaria; which ſee.

TORA, *i. e*. Thora.

Torches, in *Latin*, Verbaſcum; which ſee.

Torches; ſee *Mullen*.

Torch-Thiſtle, in *Latin*, Cereus ſpinoſus Americanus; which ſee.

Tordylium, *i. e*. Seſeli creticum.

Tormentilla Alpypina major, in *Engliſh*, *Tormentille* or *Setfoil*.

Tornſole, in *Latin*, Heliotropium; which ſee.

TOTA bona, *i, e*. Bonus Henricus,

TOTOCCA Americana, in *Engliſh*, *The Indian fruitful Gourd-bearing Almond, or the Indian Almonds of Cluſius*.

Touch-me-not, or *Wild Spartin Cucumber*, in *Latin*, Cucumis agreſtis ſive Aſimus.

Towers Muſtard, in *Latin*, Turitis ſive Turita; which ſee.

TOXICUM valdenſium, *i, e*. Thora.

Toywort, or *Shepherd's Purſe*, in *Latin*, Burſa paſtoris; which ſee.

TRACHELIUM foliis Echii, in *Engliſh*, *Wild Bugloſs-leafed Throatwort*.

Ladies-Traces, in *Latin*, Triorchis; ſee Orchis.

Tracy-Roots, in *Latin*, Caceras Indorum; which ſee.

Travellers-Joy, in *Latin*, Viorna;

Tree of Life, in *Latin*, Arbor Vitæ; which ſee.

Iron-heartedTree, in *Latin*, Arbor metroſideros; which ſee.

Senſitive Tree, in *Latin*, Frutex ſenſibilis Herba Mimoſa dicta; which ſee.

TRACHELIUM, *Throatwort*.

TRACHELIUM Majus Belgarum, *Great Throatwort*. This *Great Throatwort* has very tall and great hairy Stalks and Leaves; the Flower is of a purpliſh blue Colour, almoſt as large as thoſe of the Coventry Bells hereafter deſcribed

TRACHELIUM petræum majus globoſum, *The great Globe-rock Throatwort*. The greater of the two *Rock-Throats* riſes up with browniſh or reddiſh-ſtreak'd hairy Stalks, about two Foot high, bearing thereon divers rough or hairy dark-Green Leaves on the upper Side, and paler underneath, ſet without Order, and a little dented about the Edges, with ſome ſmaller Leaves at the Joints with them: At the Tops

of

of the Stalks, eſpecially, grow many Flowers, cluſtering together in a round Faſhion, and ſome at the upper Joints alſo with the Leaves, but not ſo many, and ſome alſo under them at the lower Joints, but ſtill fewer and fewer, being all of them of the Form of the former *Throatwort*, but of a white Colour, and ſmaller than the ſmall or ordinary Sort, and ending in five, ſix, or ſometimes in ſeven Points, having in the Middle many yellowiſh Threads, and one greater than the reſt, crooked at the End when it is biggeſt, and which becomes forked and blunt when it ripens. The Flowers abide long before they fall, but the Seed hath not been obſerved. The Root is ſomewhat great and woody, rugged on the Outſide and reddiſh, but white within, and and more aſtringent than any of the reſt.

TRACHELIUM petræum minus globoſum, *The leſſer Globe-like Rock Throatwort*. The leſſer of theſe *Throatworts* has the firſt Leaves ſomewhat long, and not dented on the Edges, but pointed, and after them riſe divers others that are round and cut in on the Edges, ſtanding on long Foot-Stalks an Hand's-breadth long at the leaſt, ſomewhat like unto thoſe of *Cimbalaria Italica Hederacea*, the Ivy-like Leaf, or *Italian Gondelo*, but not ſo thick, fuller of Ribs and Veins, deep cut in on the Edges, and of a dark Colour, from which ariſe ſeveral naked or bare ſlender Stalks, about half a Foot high, which uſually have one or two Leaves about the Middle of them, with little or no Stalk at all to them, ſomewhat deeper dented about the Edges. At the Tops of theſe Stalks ſtand four or five long and narrow green Leaves, like unto thoſe that are about the Middle of the Stalks, but leſſer, narrower, and more jagged, compaſſing them at the Heads; and from the Middle of them ſtart forth divers ſmall Flowers, ſet in a Tuft together, of a dark bleuiſh-purple Colour, with very ſhort Foot-Stalks under them, and are faſhioned ſomewhat like a big-bellied Bottle, with a ſmall long Neck, opening at the Brim into five Points, ſomewhat deeply cut down, with divers Threads in the Middle, one being bigger and longer than all the reſt, iſſuing a good Way beyond the Neck, which in the ripening becomes the Seed-Veſſel, biforked like the other. The Root is very rugged, whitiſh, and woody.

TRACAELIUM montanum majus; *The greater Mountain Throatwort*. The greater *Mountain Throatwort* ſends forth, from a long blackiſh Root, thick at the Head, and growing ſmaller downwards, with many ſmall Fibres ſet thereat, and ſome bigger, a Number of long and narrow Leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of *Alkanet*, ſet at the Bottom of the ſlender round reddiſh Stalk, which is about a Foot or more high, with very few Leaves thereon; at the Tops whereof grow a few long Flowers, ſomewhat like unto the ordinary Sort, of a pale-purpliſh Colour, with a long Peſtle in the Middle.

TRACHELIUM montanum Tragopogi foliis, *Narrow-leav'd Throatwort*. This *Throatwort* has ſeveral narrow long Leaves lying next the Ground, ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of the *Goatsbeard*; the Flowers at the Tops of the Stalk are Bell-faſhion, and ſomewhat ſmall, of a bluſh Colour: The Seed that follows is ſmall like the reſt.

TRACHELIUM ſaxatile ſpicatum, *The Rock Spiked Throatwort*. This *Spiked Throatwort* ſends forth, from a white great Root, full of Bunches or Knots on the Outſide, as it grows old, and ſpreading under Ground, many Branches with Fibres thereat, ſeveral round and crooked hoary white Stalks, of an unequal Height, ſome being a Foot and ſome not ſo high, with broad Leaves ſet thereon without Order, moſt uſually but one at a Joint, but ſometimes two, unevenly dented about the Edges, ſomewhat like the Leaves of *Doronicum*, or of that Herb which is called by ſome *Palmonaria Gallo-*

rum, by others *Polliſelli major*, and *Chondrilla aurea*, and in *Engliſh*, *Grim the Collier*; but hoary, eſpecially underneath. From the Middle of the Stalks upwards come forth ſome Flowers at the Joints with the Leaves, but eſpecially at the Tops, many together, Spike-faſhion, one above another, which are ſmall, and of a bleuiſh-purple Colour, but like in Form to the ordinary *Rampions* or *Throatwort*; after which come forth ſuch-like Seed-Veſſels, and brown Seed in them, as is in the ſmaller *Throat-wort*: This, as the reſt, gives Milk, both Stalks and Roots, which is no leſs pleaſant and edible than the reſt, and endures many Years, although the Stalks die down every Year.

TRACHELIUM ſpicatum tenuifolium, *Thin-leav'd Throatwort with Spiked Heads*. This *Thin-leav'd Throatwort* has many long and narrow hairy green Leaves, ſomewhat like unto thoſe of *Wild Baſil*, but much ſmaller, between which riſes up a ſtrong round green Stalk, about a Foot high or more, ſomewhat ſtreaked, and of the Bigneſs of a Finger, ſet with narrower Leaves, and longer from the Bottom to the Middle of the Stalk, and from thence up to the Top come forth ſmall whitiſh-colour'd Flowers like the others, ſtanding at the Joints with the Leaves, ending in a long Spike of Flowers and Leaves, ſet thick together, very orderly. After the Flowers are paſt, come ſmall Heads, containing very ſmall browniſh Seed. The Root is thick and white, as big as one's Finger, and rugged on the Outſide, with ſome bigger Fibres ſet thereat.

TRACHELIUM Umbelliferum cæruleum, *Umbelliferous blue Throatwort*. This *Throatwort* grows with a Number of ſmall Fibres ſet at the Root, from whence riſes up a Stalk about two Foot high, having a few hard rough, green, and ſomewhat long Leaves ſet one above another, very like unto the ordinary Sort and dented about the Edges in the ſame Manner. From the Middle of the Stalk, upward at the Joints, it ſends forth Branches ſet with ſuch-like Leaves as grow below, but leſſer and leſſer, every Branch being bare or naked of Leaves for a little Space, next under the Top, where there ſtand two ſmall narrow Leaves, and from thence riſe many ſmall perfect blue Flowers, ſet upon little ſhort Foot-Stalks, in Manner of an Umbel or Tuft, all of them in a Manner ſtanding to an equal Height, ſomewhat like to *Mountain-Spikenard*; the Heads and Seed are like the reſt. All the whole Plant gives Milk, and is of an aſtringent and ſharp Taſte, but is very impatient of Cold, and therefore muſt have ſome extraordinary Care beſtowed on it in theſe colder Countries, to preſerve it in the Winter.

TRACHELIUM pumilum Alpinum, *Small Mountain Throatwort*. This ſmall *Throatwort* has many Leaves riſing from the Root like the common ſmall Sort, every one ſtanding upon a long Foot-Stalk, among which riſes up a round Stalk, diverſly branched, having all the Leaves that grow thereon narrower and longer pointed than thoſe below, and without any Stalk to compaſs the Branches at their lower Ends. At the Top of every one ſtands a reaſonable large Flower, in Faſhion like the ordinary, ending in five Points, but of a pale-bleuiſh almoſt Aſh Colour in ſome, but of a deeper bleuiſh-purple Colour in others. After the Flowers are paſt, the Heads, wherein the ſmall whitiſh Seed lies, turn downwards when they are ripe, and are three Square. The Root is white, and great, for the Proportion of the Plant, having divers Heads at the Top thereof, where the Leaves ſhoot forth. The whole Plant hath a ſoft Down, ſomewhat whitiſh upon it, and gives Milk as all the reſt do.

TRACHELIUM foliis Echii, *Wild Bugloſs-leav'd Throatwort.* The lower Leaves of this *Throatwort*, or *Bell-flower*, are many, long, very rough, and narrow, lying upon the Ground, like unto *Vipers Bugloſs*, but broader and ſhorter: Its Stalk, that riſes up amongſt them, is about a Foot high, round, and rough alſo, ſet with few Leaves, but ſmaller, at the Top whereof ſtand five or ſix blue Flowers, Bell-faſhion, upon ſhort Foot-Stalks, hanging down their Heads, whoſe Brims, as alſo the Husks, wherein the Flowers ſtand, have ſome hairy Downineſs upon them. There is a leſſer of this Sort, as *Bauhinus* ſays, which hath hairy ſhorter Leaves, and leſſer Flowers, found on the Hills among the *Swiſſers*.

TRACHELIUM ſerotinum, ſive viola Calathiana forte Gerardi, *The late flowering Throatwort.* This *Late flowring Throatwort* has the lower Leaves very like for Form unto the *Campanula Pyramidalis*, or *Steeple-Bell-Flower*, but ſofter in Handling. The Stalks riſe a Yard high, being ſoft, or almoſt woolly, like the Leaves, and divided into ſome Branches at the Tops, bearing many Bell-faſhion'd Flowers, like the ordinary greater Sort, but ſmaller, and of a pale-bleuiſh or purpliſh-Aſh Colour, which by reaſon of their late flowering, gave me no Seed any Year. The Root is thick and buſhy.

RAPUNCULUS ſcabioſæ capitulo cæruleo, *Rampions with ſcabious-like Heads.* I was in Doubt, whether I ſhould ſet this Plant in this Place, or no; for finding good Authors to ſet it forth as a Scabious; and *Columna* only, and *Bauhinus* that follows him, to diſſent from them, and make it a *Rapuntium*, firſt becauſe it gives Milk, which no Scabious doth; and then the Seed being altogether Rampion-like, wherein I would judge of a Plant moſt materially. I could not upon theſe Reaſons, properly join it with the reſt of the Scabious, but place it here according to the Title, with this Deſcription. It has very many creſted Stalks, browniſh at the Bottom, riſing up to be a Foot high, from a long white living Root, giving Milk, with many ſmall narrow, and ſomewhat long Leaves, whoſe Edges are ſomewhat dented or rather waved and writhed, than cut in, ſtanding thick thereon, without Order on all Sides, and covered with a ſmall ſoft Down or Hairineſs unto the Top almoſt, yet leaving a good Space bare: The Flowers ſtand in a round Head, made of five narrow ſhort blue Leaves, the middle Part formed into white Stars, and ſtanding in green Husks, cut into ſix or ſeven Points, and a long Pointel in the Middle; which Flowers are long at the firſt, and riſe by Degrees, ſome falling away, when others are beginning to open themſelves. All of them, when they are paſt and fallen, leave the green Husk ſtanding like a Star; in the Middle whereof grows a ſmall Head, containing ſuch-like ſmall brown Seed as the others have.

CAMPANULA Drabæ minoris foliis, *Bell-Flowers with ſmall dented Leaves.* The Leaves of this *Bell-Flower* are rough or hairy, green and ſmall, about an Inch long, and half an Inch broad, ſnipp'd about the Edges, and pointed at the Ends, ſtanding on each Side of the hairy Stalks, that are ſcarce a Foot high without Foot-Stalks. The Flowers are but few, of a middle Size, formed like *Bell-Flowers*, but ending in ſix Corners or Points, of a bleuiſh Colour, ſet upon long Foot-Stalks. The Root is white and long, like the Rampions.

VIOLA Mariana Peregrina, *The Syrian Coventry-Bells.* Unto theſe Kind of Plants may very well be added the *Coventry-Bells*, as being neareſt unto them; and therefore I thought it not amiſs to join it unto them here.

It has been ſet forth by divers after *Rauwolfius* had firſt deſcribed it, as he found it at the Foot of Mount *Libanus* in *Syria*, in the ſhady Woods. It has, ſays he, many long and narrow Leaves, riſing from the Root, which is ſomewhat great and long, very like thoſe of the ſmall *Ribwort Plantane*, but more cut in unevenly on the Edges, and hairy alſo; but upon, the Stalks thoſe Leaves are ſmaller, and not cut in at all, bearing the Flowers at the Joints with them up to the Tops, which are larger and more open than the ordinary Sort, and parted into ſeven or eight Corners, of a pale-purpliſh Colour. The Seed he could not obſerve, being not the Time of ripening.

TRACHELIUM ſubrotundis foliis, *Round-leav'd Throatwort*. From a ſmall creeping Root, a Stalk of half a Foot high being a little hairy riſes up, with a few ſomewhat round Leaves ſet thereon, hairy or rough alſo, of about two Inches broad, and as long, and little dented about the Edges; at the Top whereof ſtand a few ſmall blue pendulous Flowers, like unto the others.

TRAGACANTHA ſeu minor poterion forte Dioſcoridis, in *Engliſh*, *The ſmall Goat's Thorn*.

TRAGIUM Geſnero, *i. e.* Fraxinella.

TRAGON veterum *i.e*, Hirculus Cluſii.

TRAGUM vulgare, *i. e.* Targum, ſive Tarcon & Dracunculus Hortenſis, vel Draco Herba.

TRAGUS quibuſdam, *i. e.* Scorpius prior Theophraſti ſcorpius alter Theophraſti, aliis Doronicum, at rectius Thora.

TRAGOPOGON, *Goatsbeard*.

TRAGOPOGON Eſtivum, *Summer Goatsbeard*. The *Summer Goatsbeard* (which I ſo call, becauſe it is but annual, to be ſown in the Spring, and periſhing in the End of Summer, when it hath given Seed.) is a ſmall Plant, riſing up with one Stalk, little above a Foot high, whereon grow three or four long and narrow Leaves, broad at the Bottom and growing leſs towards the End, of a pale-green Colour, with a whitiſh Rib in the Middle. The Stalk branches out into two or three Parts, each of them bearing a large green Head, wherein is contained a ſmall Flower, of a pale-purpliſh Aſh Colour, open only in the Morning, and ſhutting up before Noon, the long pointed Ends of the Husk or Head riſing above the Flower, which is not uſual in moſt of the other *Greatbeards*; which being paſt, the Head grows greater, having the outermoſt Seeds greater and thicker than the reſt, ſpreading one from another, with no Down at all at the Ends of them, but the ſmaller Seed being in the Middle, are ſmaller than any of the other: The Root is ſomewhat long, woody, periſhing before Winter, and yields but a very little Milk, when the Leaves are broken, or the Roots being young.

TRAGOPOGON minus luteum, *Small yellow Goatsbeard*. The *Small yellow Goatsbeard* has a ſmall ſlender Stalk, about a Foot high, with very few Leaves thereon, which are ſomewhat long and narrow, as it were dented, but rather waved about the Edges, and of a pale-green Colour. At the Top of the Stalk ſtands one green Head, like other *Goatsbeard*, with pointed Ends encloſing a large Flower of a pale-yellow Colour, like unto the greater yellow Kind, which yields ſmall Seed with Down at the Ends of them, and ſpreading in the ſame Manner. The Root is ſomewhat long and yields Milk, as the other doth.

TRAGOPOGON laciniatum majus. *The greater Goatsbeard with jagged Leaves*. This *Jagged Goatsbeard* has its firſt Leaves long, narrow, and ſmooth at the Edges, like unto the purple *Goatsbeard*, long and narrow at the Bottom, and broader towards the Ends; but

but thoſe that riſe up afterwards, and thoſe that grow next unto them upon the Stalk, are jagged or torn, as it were on the Edges, on both Sides in ſome Leaves, and in ſome but upon the one, in ſome more divided, and others leſs, of a paler-green Colour underneath than above; the Stalk riſes up to be about two Foot high, with ſuch Leaves, but ſmaller on it to the Top, but leſs divided, and the uppermoſt not at all, where it is branched, into three or four ſmaller Parts, every one bearing a ſmall green Head, like unto the ordinary Kind, not having any pointed Leaves riſing up, as is in the purple, and ſome other Sorts, incloſing within it a ſmaller yellow Flower than the ordinary yellow Sort, opening in the Morning, and ſhutting at Noon, which being paſt, there comes ſuch-like Seed, but ſmaller, and not rough. The Root is long and blackiſh on the Outſide, and white within, yielding Milk as others do, and periſhing after Seed-Time.

TRAGOPOGON laciniatum minus, *The leſſer Goatsbeard with jagged Leaves.* This leſſer Kind ſhoots forth from a long and ſomewhat thick Root, brownish on the Outſide, ſeveral long and very narrow Leaves more finely cut in on the Edges, and into far ſmaller Parts than the former; among which riſes up the Stalk a Foot and a half high, or better, with ſome ſuch-like Leaves thereon, but ſmaller and leſs divided at the Top, where it is divided into three or four Branches, with every one a Flower on them, like unto the laſt, but of a paler-yellow Colour, ſtanding in green Heads, without Beards, as moſt of the Sorts of yellow *Goatsbeards* do, and after yields the like Head, of long rough Seed, with Down at the End of it, as the others do.

TRAGOPOGON luteum anguſtifolium, *Common Goatsbeard with narrow Leaves.* This *Goatsbeard* is very like unto the common yellow Kind, but that it is not ſo great, nor riſes up ſo high, and hath much narrower, or rather Graſs-like Leaves, and almoſt as long. The Flowers are not ſo large nor ſo thick of Petals, and give the like Seed.

TRAGOPOGON hirſutum humile, *Small rough Goatsbeard.* This likewiſe differs not much from the laſt, but that it is lower, and the Leaves are not ſo long and narrow, but a little broader, ſhorter, and rough withal, on both Edges ſet with Hairs, as in the hairy Wood-Graſs. The Flowers are ſmall and yellow, like the laſt, but leſſer, and ſo is both Seed and Root.

TRAGOPOGON luteum apulum, *Goatsbeard of Naples.* This *Goatsbeard of Naples* has many very long narrow Leaves, ſomewhat broader than the next ſmall purple Kind, but ſomewhat hairy, ſome of them growing upright, and others bending downwards, among which a Stalk riſes ſcarce higher than the Leaves, bearing a large green-bearded Huſk, contrary to all others, with yellow Flowers, containing a Flower which conſiſts of many yellow ſhort Petals, more like a *Hawkweed* than a *Goatsbeard*, which paſſes with the Down at the Seed like others, and not half ſo great, but yellowiſh and ſmaller at the lower End, where others are greater.

TRAGOPOGON crocifolium purpureum, *Small purple Goatsbeard.* This ſmall *Purple Goatsbeard*, has many very long and narrow Leaves, lying on the Ground at the Head of the Root; the Stalk divides it ſelf into three or four reddiſh Branches, ſet with ſome Leaves thereon, all of them narrower than Graſs Leaves, very like unto the narrow long Leaves of the manured or *Engliſh* Saffron, with a white Line down the Middle of them, and hard in Handling, each of the Branches bearing a bearded green Huſk,

with a dark-purple Flower therein, dented at the Ends of the Petals thereof, and having yellow Threads ſprinkled with Duſt, as it were, in the Bottom of them, as the greater purple Flower hath, and opens but in the Morning, and cloſes at Noon in the ſame Manner; after which come the Seed, ſpreading into a round Globe or Head, with the Down at the Ends of them as in the greater. The Root is great and long, yielding Milk as the others do.

TROGOPOGON Apulum ſuave rubens, *Roſe-colour'd Goatsbeard.* The *Roſe-colour'd Goatsbeard* ſends forth many long and narrow Leaves like unto Graſs, with a white Line in the Middle of them, ſmooth and gentle, if you take them upwards, but as rough as Barley Leaves, ſtroaking them Downwards, and broadeſt at the ſetting too of the Stalk, which is two Foot high, ſcarcely dividing it ſelf into any Branches, but bearing at the Top one large and great Head, in reſpect of the Plant, parted into eight long Leaves or Beards; in the Middle thereof is the Flower, conſiſting of ten or twelve Petals, of a pale-purpliſh Bluſh Colour, near unto a Damask-Roſe, having many blackiſh-blue Threads in the Middle of them, with a Duſt upon them; which being paſt, the Head or Husk grows ſomewhat narrow, with a long Neck, containing within it the Seed, which is not faſhioned into a round Globe, with Down at the Head of the Seed, as in all the former, except the firſt. It hath five longer and greater Seeds on the Outſide, with little or no Down at the Ends of them; and the leſſer in the Middle, with a little Down at the Ends, which are yellowiſh and ſmooth, but the leaſt of all other: The Root is long and ſlender, even the ſmalleſt of all; white downwards, and ſomewhat hard, but more reddiſh at the Top. This is very like the former or annual *Goatsbeard*, if it be not the ſame. *Camerarius*, in his *Hortus Medicus*, makes mention of one with a white Flower, which I never ſaw yet, or heard of by any other.

TRAGORCHIS & ejus Species, in *Engliſh*, *Goatſtones*.

TRAGOPYRUM & Tragocriticum, in *Engliſh*, *Buckwheat*.

TRAGORIGANUM Creticum, in *Engliſh*, *Goats Marjoram*.

TRAGOTROPHON Dodonæi, *i.e.* Tragoporum.

Tranſplanting of Trees requires a good deal of Conſideration, depending chiefly upon the Knowledge of their Parts, and Motion of the Sap; from whence we may learn that the beſt Seaſon to remove or tranſplant Trees is in the Summer, while they may have an immediate Opportunity of ſtriking Root. In the next Place, that it is improper to cut off the Head of a Tree when we plant it, becauſe the Juices while the Head is on, have a greater Power of acting upon and aſſiſting the wounded Roots; for while the Branches are on the Tree, the Circulation is better maintained, than when they are taken off; for the Branches will imbibe a Moiſture from the Air and Dews, and while the Branches and Leaves, I mention, can have the leaſt Share of Action, the whole Body, upon which they depend, muſt be in Action likewiſe.

Again, It is neceſſary to fix the Earth cloſe about the Roots of a Tree when we tranſplant it, and let as little Air as poſſible come at the Root, in the removing it from one Place to another; for the Air dries and ſhrinks the Roots, ſo that they are a long Time before they can recover.

It is alſo neceſſary to plaiſter up the Wounds of the great Roots, if any of them have been cut, with Mixtures of Gums, ſo that the Air and Wet may be kept from having any Communication with the Sap-Veſſels, which would

would either ſhrink or rot them; beſides, when theſe Veſſels are ſtopped, the Juices in the Body of the Tree are more capable of performing their Circulation regularly, and of diſpenſing their Nouriſhment to thoſe Buds which are to act as Roots, which, with the Cautions above-mentioned, will do their Duty immediately, as they are already acquainted with their Office, while the Buds of Cuttings, or Layers from Trees, which had already been prepared for acting above Ground, would be tedious in reconciling themſelves to the Change of making Roots.

But it is neceſſary that I lay down ſome general Rules for the preparing of the Mixtures of Gums, to be uſed as Plaiſters to the Wounds of Trees, that they may ſerve to nouriſh the Plants, as well as heal their Wounds. I have already mentioned the Benefit which Cuttings, and even Leaves of Plants receive from Mixtures in general; but to be particular, one may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that ſuch Gums as come the neareſt to the Juices of any Plant we are to uſe them to, will be more helpful to ſuch a Plant, than Gums which are of a different Nature. Let us then conſider, we have Pitch, Roſin, Turpentine, Gums of Plumbs, Cherries, *&c.* to which we add Bees-Wax, which is gathered from the finer Parts of Flowers without Diſtinction, which is alſo a Sort of Gum: From theſe one may, I ſuppoſe, prepare ſuch Compoſition as might agree with the Temper of any Plant, eſpecially if we take into our Aſſiſtance any Juices or Infuſion, Decoction, or Digeſtion of Animal Parts, ſuch as Tallow, or ſuch as may be incorporated with Gums.

So, for Example, if we are to prepare a Mixture for Firs, Pines, Pinaſters, and ſuch-like, Turpentine may have the greater Share in the Preparation; but with this we may put Bees-Wax, and a ſmall Share of of Tallow, in ſuch Quantities, as that the Tenacity of the Turpentine may not be loſt: But if we ſhall happen, by Accident, to have put too much Tallow, we may then have recourſe to Roſin, which in a ſmall Quantity will bind the Parts of the Mixture.

In the preparing of ſuch Mixtures, we muſt provide a clean Pipkin well glazed, into which we ſhould firſt put our ſofteſt Ingredients, and by Degrees, as they melt, break in the others, keeping them all ſtirring together till they are incorporated as much as poſſible: We muſt alſo, while this Mixture is gently ſimmering, ſet it on Fire, and let it burn two or three Minutes. This Burning will help to mix the Parts of the Mixture, and to conſume the more heavy or earthy Parts: We may put out this Flame by covering the Pipkin with a Trencher, and we may renew it four or five times. But as the making of theſe Preparations is ſomewhat dangerous in a Houſe, it is beſt to be done Abroad, where we may make it with Safety.

In the preparing of Mixtures for Trees of other Kinds, we may uſe the Aſhes of them infuſed in Oil; and then mixing a ſmall Quantity of the Oil with Bees-Wax, ſome Turpentine, and a Proportion of Roſin to bind the Parts, we ſhall have a Mixture to our Mind: Or for groſſer Plants, ſuch as Elms, and ſuch-like, I have uſed Pitch inſtead of Turpentine with good Succeſs, for I find both Turpentine and Pitch are good general Gums for almoſt any Plant; but Turpentine eſpecially is helpful to any Plant, as well as its own, and Bees-Wax ought to be in every Mixture of this Kind, for the Reaſon before-mentioned.

When we uſe theſe Preparations, let them be melted, and when they are Blood-warm, apply them with a Bruſh to the wounded Parts, either of the great Roots or Branches, after

we have ſmoothed them very well with a ſharp Knife. This Operation ſhould not be neglected a Minute, if poſſible, after any great Part of a Tree is cut off.

In the next Place, I come to ſpeak of the tranſplanting large Trees in Summer; which advantageous Diſcovery is owing to Mr. Secretary *Johnſtoun* at *Twittenham*, which Gentleman has now many Experiments of this Kind in his Garden (*viz.*) of Trees of various Kinds planted in *May*, in *June*, in *July*, and in *Auguſt*, which proſper as well as if they had not been removed, although they were very large at the Time of Tranſplanting. The Method is to open the Trenches, or dig the Holes of a convenient Bigneſs, to receive as much Root of Trees as poſſible, and then to prepare a large Quantity of Earth well skreened, and made as fine as may be. We then ſet about our Work in taking up the Trees with as many Roots as we can preſerve, plaiſtring the great Wounds as they happen to be made. This freeing the Roots from the Ground, ſhould be done as expeditiouſly as poſſible, that the ſmall Fibres may not dry; and then clearing the Roots from all the great Clots of Earth, convey it to the Pit or Trench it is to be replanted in, firſt having furniſhed the Bottom of the Hole or Trench with thin Mud made of the fine skreened Earth and Water, which muſt be kept ſtirring till the Root of the Tree is et in it, and then immediately pour into the Hole or Trench as much Mud of the ſame Sort as will fill up the Hole or Trench, which muſt be ready prepared in large Tubs, and kept ſtirring till we uſe it. We muſt then by ſmall Parcels ſprinkle ſome of the fine skreened Mould upon the Mud, daſhing it every now and then with Water to ſettle it, and ſo continue this Work till the Mud in the Trench is well thickn'd. Our Trees thus planted muſt be well ſecured with Stakes, as thoſe planted at other Seaſons; and when this is done, throw on ſome of the skreened or ſifted Mould over the Surface, to prevent the muddy Part from Cracking, and letting in the Air to any of the Roots, which it will be apt to do in a Day's Time, as the Moiſture of the Mud ſinks away.

The Second Day after planting, we ſhould carefully ſtir the Surface, as well an Inch deep of the ſettled Mud, as other dry Mould upon it, and daſh the whole well with Water, to fill the Cracks, if there are any; and we may depend upon the Welfare of the Plant: But we muſt be ſure to obſerve what I have ſaid before concerning the planting in Clay-Ground; we muſt not dig into the Clay, but raiſe the Surface: A Tree thus ordered, may be pruned, or have ſome of its Boughs thined three Weeks after Planting, if we did that Work at *Midſummer*, which is the beſt Time of Planting. We muſt obſerve alſo, that after the ſecond Day's Work is over of ſtirring the Surface of the new planted Ground, we muſt lay ſome Fern, or ſuch-like, upon that Surface, and there will be no Neceſſity of watering ſuch Trees afterwards, unleſs the Earth be very light. We muſt alſo be careful to apply ſome of the Mixtures of Gums to the Wounds of ſuch great Branches as we may cut off, when we come to prune ſuch Trees, and in the lopping of the great Branches, cut them clean to the Stem of the Tree; for if we leave any Stumps, they will make unprofitable Shoots, and rob the other Branches. After this Manner I have known Elms, Limes, Cheſnuts, Oaks, Ilex, Firs, Pines, Peaches, Abricots, Nectarines, Cherries, Plumbs, Vines, Gooſeberries, Currans, and almoſt every Kind of Fruit-Trees, planted with Fruit upon them; which Fruit, for the moſt part, has ripened very well, and the little

Check

Check which the Trees have received from this Removal, has brought them into a better State of bearing than they were in before.

In the former Part of this Work, concerning the Circulation of Sap in Plants, I have given my Reaſons, why we ought not to take off the Head of a Tree when we tranſplant it, as the Gardeners do in all great Plantations; and beſides what I have there obſerved, I may add, that the Timber will be ſpoiled by it; for as it is the Stem of the Tree, which is to produce the valuable Timber, ſo if we cut off the Tops of that Stem, the remaining Part will be ſubject to rot at the Heart, and the Tree, if it grows will be little better than a Pollard. The Gardners, however, when they plant Wall Fruit-Trees, always, leave their Tops on till they have ſtruck Root, and few of the Trees ſo ordered fail to grow well; therefore it is ſurprizing to find them act ſo contrary to this Practice in planting other Trees, when 'tis plain, that the Principles of Vegetation are the ſame in every Tree.

With the Method directed above for Summer-Planting, I have removed Peach-Trees, after they have been trained againſt the Walls ſix Years, and they have proſpered very well; and conſidering the Time this Way of Planting will gain in making a Fruit-Garden, or an Orchard, or a good Shade about a Houſe, ſo as immediately to anſwer their Deſigns, I ſuppoſe that a little extraordinary Expence will not be regarded by thoſe who truly conſider what Time is. In tranſplanting of Fruit-Trees of this Standing, I have found, that the conveying them from one Place to another, has been the greateſt Difficulty, eſpecially if the Places have been many Miles aſunder. In this Caſe, I have provided large Tubs, ſuch as Pipes cut in two; in one of which one might well enough put the Roots of five or ſix of theſe Wall-Trees, after having taken all the Clods of Earth from them; and now and then pour into them as much thin Mud as will cover their Roots, and lay ſome Straw over the Top of it. In the mean Time, the Trees, with their Branches and Fruit, muſt be ſo ſecured as not to fall out of theſe Tubs, nor be ſtrained or torn by the Motion of the Waggon. By this Means we may bring them ſafe to their new Station, and then preparing the Holes or Trenches for them, as before, take them out of the Tubs for planting, one by one, as we want them. In the Carriage of ſmall Plants of Curioſity, I have uſed Bladders filled with thin Mud, as before, and have kept Plants in that Manner a Fortnight without injuring them; or we may convey ſmall Trees ſafely through three Weeks Travel, with laying their Roots in freſh Cow-Dung.

But it is neceſſary, likewiſe, that we conſider how great Plantations may be made to the beſt Advantage, with the ſmalleſt Expence. It is certain that there is no better or cheaper Way of raiſing Woods, than by ſowing the Waſte or Nuts of Timber Trees, where they are alway to remain: But if we come to make Plantations, let us chuſe ſmall Plants of a Yard or ſix Foot in free Shoot, rather than large Plants; for in all my Experience, I find the Plants of three Foot will in five or ſix Years be better and more vigorous than ſuch Trees as are planted at the ſame Time, in the common Way, of fifteen or ſixteen Foot high,

It is to be obſerved as a general Rule, that in light Soils, if we follow the uſual Seaſons of Planting, it is beſt to plant in Autumn; and in heavy Soils in the Spring. What I mean by Autumn, is from the laſt Week in *September* incluſive, to the ſecond Week in *October*; and by the Spring, from the

the Beginning of *February*, till the laſt Week in that Month. And whether the Earth be light or heavy, it muſt be skreened or ſifted in the Holes we plant the Trees, if we expect our Labours to be crowned with Succeſs; and immediately after Planting, give the Ground where it is planted ſuch a Watering, as may ſettle the Earth cloſe about its Root,

I alſo lay it down as a Maxim, that in the planting of grafted or budded Trees, we muſt not bury the Tree ſo high as the Bud or Graft; for the Moiſture of the Earth will rot the Foundation of it: And in the planting of Trees which are neither budded nor grafted, we muſt not let them be planted deeper than they were before. In the planting of Trees againſt Walls, we muſt take Care that we do not plant the Bottom of the Stem nearer the Wall than ſix Inches; for by planting it cloſer to the Wall, the Roots are ſubject to canker and infect the Branches.

Transcibil Rauwolfii, *i. e.* Manna Arabica.

Traci dulce, *i. e.* Cyperus eſculentus.

Travellers Joy, in *Latin*, Viorna.

Trebison curmaſi, *i. e.* Dactylus Trapezunticus ſive Laurocerafus.

Tree of Life, in *Latin*, Arbor vitæ.

Treacle Worm-Seed; ſee *Tower's Muſtard*.

Bean Trefoil, in *Latin*, Laburnum; which ſee.

Sweet Buckler Trefoil, in *Latin*, Trifolium odoratum; which ſee.

Buſh-horned Trefoil, in *Latin*, Lotus Corniculatus fruteſcens; which ſee.

Candy wild Trefoil, in *Latin*, Lotus ſylveſtris Creticus; which ſee.

Trefoil round-headed, in *Latin*, Trifolia capitulis ſtellatis globoſis; which ſee.

Trefoil hooked, in *Latin*, Trifolium falcatum; which ſee.

Trefoil Hop-like, in *Latin*, Trifolium montanum lupulinum.

Trefoil horned, in *Latin*, Lotus Corniculatus fruteſcens; which ſee.

Trefoil Licorice, in *Latin*, Trifolium Glycyrrhizites; which ſee.

Marſh Trefoil, in *Latin*, Trifolium Paludoſum; which ſee.

Meadow Trefoil, in *Latin*, Trifolia pratenſia; which ſee.

Milk Trefoil, is *Tree Trefoil*, in *Latin*, Cytiſus; which ſee.

Mountain Trefoil, in *Latin*, Trifolia montana; which ſee.

Rock Trefoil, in *Latin*, Trifolium Saxatile; which ſee.

Scorpion-like Trefoil, in *Latin*, Trifolium Scorpioides; which ſee.

Silver-leafed Trefoil, in *Latin*, Trifolium Alpinum argenteum; which ſee.

Smooth and rough Trefoil, in *Latin*, Lotus pratenſis; which ſee.

Shrub Trefoil, in *Latin*, Doronicum; which ſee.

Snail Trefoil, in *Latin*, Trifolium Cochleatum polycarpon ſive Medica racemoſa.

Star Trefoil, in *Latin*, Trifolia capitulis Stellatis globoſis; which ſee.

Strawberry-headed Trefoil, in *Latin*, Trifolium frugiferum Luſitanicum tomentoſum.

Spiked-ruſhy Trefoil, in *Latin*, Spica Trifolia feſtucacea mirabilis & altera.

Sweet Trefoil, in *Latin*, Trifolium bituminoſum; which ſee.

Tree Trefoil, in *Latin*, Cytiſus; which ſee.

Venomous Trefoil, in *Latin*, Dorycnium; which ſee.

Tricophyllon Columnæ, *i. e.* Ranunculus Hepaticæ facile.

Engliſh Treacle or *Poor Mens Treacle*, in *Latin*, Scordium; which ſee.

Wormſeed Treacle, in *Latin*, Camelina ſive Myagrum alterum amarum; which ſee.

Troubl

Trouble-Belly, in *Latin*, Torton raire Maſſilienſium.

Spaniſh Tubs, or *Under-Ground Muſhrooms*, in *Latin*, Tubera terræ edibilia & Tubera cervina; which ſee.

True-Love, in *Latin*, Herba Paris; which ſee.

Tulipa, in *Latin*, Satyrion & Orches; which ſee.

TRIFOLIUM, *Trefoil*.

TRIFOLIUM Stellatum Monſpelienſium, *Starry-headed Trefoil* of *Montpelier*. This Trefoil of *Montpelier* has a ſmall, white, long, and downright Root, with ſome Fibres thereat, from whence ariſe ſeveral Leaves upon long, weak, whitiſh Foot-ſtalks, not ſtanding upright, made of three ſoft hairy Parts, formed ſomewhat like unto an Heart (wherefore ſome have taken it to be *Trifolium Cordatum*,) and a little dented about the Edges, from which come up three or more low Stalks, ſeldom a Span high, or branched, but naked up to the top, where there uſually grow Three ſuch-like Leaves, as the lower are, ſet under the Head, which is a ſmall round Spike or Umbel, with many long Flowers appearing, of a whitiſh Red and Fleſh Colour, out of woolly, or hairy and whitiſh Husks, every one by itſelf; which when they begin to fade, the whole Head becometh more round, and the Husks ſhew their fine, long, ſharp Points, whereinto the Tops of them were divided, more apparent laid abroad like a Star, in each whereof is contained one blackiſh flat Seed. In the Places about *Montpelier*, where it grows naturally, it flowers in *May*, and the Seed is ripe in *June*; but with us it will neither flower nor ſeed in a Month after.

TRIFOLIUM Clypeatum argenteum, *Buckler Trefoil with Silver-like Flowers*. This ſmall Plant ſpreads many Branches upon the Ground, ſet with Trefoil-Leaves, like the common Meadow Trefoil, every Branch bearing at the end many Silver-like Flowers, and long, round, black, and flat Seed, like unto the old *Venetian* Bucklers, which are hot and dry in Taſte; for which Reaſon I ſhould rather eſteem it a *Thlapſi*; but as I have not ſeen the Plant, I can ſay no further of it, but give it you as my Author *Alpinus* hath ſet it down.

TRIFOLIUM Globoſo Capite, *Globe and Round-headed Trefoil*. This Round-headed *Trefoil* from a long White fibrous and hairy Root, ſends forth many ſlender round Stalks, a Hand's-breath high, and ſometimes a Foot long, divided into Branches ſomewhat hairy, beſet with ſmall triparted Leaves, a little hairy, with two ſmall Leaves at every Joint, and dented about the Edges. The Flowers are ſmall and yellow, that grow at the Tops, out of the brown ſharp Husks of the round Head.

TRIFOLIUM globoſum repens, *The Creeping Globe Trefoil*. This other *Globe Trefoil*, whoſe Root is ſmall, creeping, reddiſh, and hairy, has ſeveral weak Branches lying upon the Ground three or four Inches long, being ſoft, woolly, and ſomewhat reddiſh, with but few ſmall *Trefoil* Leaves ſet on them, a little waved about the Brims. The Tops of the Stalks and Branches are garniſhed with fair round Heads, whoſe Flowers are of a reddiſh-yellow Colour, ſtanding in hairy Husks, wherein a ſmall Seed is contained.

TRIFOLIUM fragiferum Friſicum, *Strawberry-head Trefoil of Frizeland*. This *Trefoil* grows up with many Stalks and broad-pointed Trefoil-Leaves upon them, and dented in the Middle like a Heart, ſet on long Foot-Stalks, bare towards the Tops, and bearing a ſmall round Head, with ſmall bluſh Flowers riſing out of the Husks, which are like ſmall Bladders

ders made of thin Skins; which after the Flowers are paſt ſwell ſomewhat bigger, and turn down their Brims, forming a Head like a Strawberry, of many red Grains ſet together, but greater in each Husk, whereof is contained a few ſmall yellowiſh Seeds: The Roots ſpread themſelves with many long Fibres at them. There is another Sort hereof, whoſe Head is of a deeper or darker Colour, (but I never ſaw any of a Violet Colour, as *Cluſius* ſaith,) and ſo are the Flowers; in other Things, little differing from the former.

TRIFOLIUM fragiferum Luſitanium Tomentoſum, *Strawberry-headed Trefoil of Portugal.* This other has ſomewhat larger Leaves than the laſt, and pointed at the Ends: The Heads, likewiſe, at the Tops of the Stalks, are ſomewhat large, and round like the laſt, but all woolly, as it were, or whitiſh. This periſheth yearly with us.

TRIFOLIUM veſicarium leve, *Smooth skinny-headed Trefoil.* This ſmall *Trefoil* riſes a little above half a Foot high: It has three or four Stalks, with ſmall Leaves thereon, very ſharply dented about the Edges, with long Foot-Stalks under them. The Heads are made of ſmall ſmooth hairy Skins, in Faſhion of little Bladders ſet cloſe one unto another, and out of each a ſmall yellow Flower, having ſmall round flat Seed afterwards in them. The Root is ſmall, long, white, and fibrous.

TRIFOLIUM veſicarium aſperum majus, *The greater rough skinny-headed Trefoil.* The Leaves hereof are ſomewhat round, like the Meadow *Trefoil*, growing from the Root; among which come weak Stalks, two Cubits high, upheld by the Buſhes that it grows among, bare or naked to the Tops, bearing every one a ſmall round Head, covered over with rough Threads, made of many ſmall round Skins, like the other, and deeper-yellow Flowers ariſing out of them.

TRIFOLIUM veſicarium aſperum minus, *The leſſer skinny-headed Trefoil.* The Root hereof grows aſlope under the Ground, faſtened therein by many Threads; the Branches likewiſe creep upon the Ground, with bare Stalks, two or three Inches long, growing from them, bearing on each a ſmall round Head, made in the like manner of many ſmall, round, greeniſh, rough Skins, out of which the Flowers proceed of a reddiſh-yellow Colour, and within which a ſmall brown Seed lies.

TRIFOLIUM capitalis Thymi, *Thyme-headed Trefoil.* This *Trefoil*, from a long, white, thready Root, ſends forth Stalks half a handful long, ſpread on the Ground, with three ſmall and round-pointed Leaves, dented about the Edges, and ſmall round Heads on the Tops of them, ſomewhat like the Heads of *Thyme*, whoſe Flowers are of a deep-yellow, inclining to Red, and being ripe, grow hard, containing reddiſh Seed within them.

TRIFOLIUM capitulo oblongo aſpero, *Long rough-headed Trefoil.* This *rough-headed Trefoil* has a long, white thready Root, and from them, many Stalks of a Foot long, being round, ſmooth, and jointed, ſtored with but few round Leaves; from the ſeveral Joints grow forth many ſmall yellow Flowers ſet together; and after theſe riſe ſomewhat long and round Heads, armed, as it were, with crooked ſharp Pricks, which grow hard and rough, being ripe, under each whereof is ſet, a ſmall Leaf parted into three. The Seed of this is ſmall, as the former.

SPICA Trifolia feſtucacea mirabilis & altera, *The rare Spiked-ruſhy Trefoils.* Theſe rare *Trefoils*, are like one unto another in Nature, but a little differing in Face and outward Form,

Form, both of them have ſlender long Roots, from whence ariſe ſeveral reddiſh ſpiked Heads, out of which come many fine ruſh-like Sprigs from among them; in the one a very few ſmall *Trefoil* Leaves, upon a very ſmall long white Foot-Stalks, as fine as Hairs; in the other, a great Number of the like ſmall green Trefoil-like Leaves, on ſuch Thready or Hair-like Stalks, a little dented about the Edges; from among which, riſe many Flowers on the like ſlender Foot-Stalks, being ſomewhat long and white, like unto thoſe of the *Star Hyacinth*, ſmelling ſweet while they are freſh, ſtanding in Husks, wherein afterwards grow ſmall white round Seed. They are of a drying Faculty, as by the Taſte may be judged.

TRIFOLIUM pratenſe vulgare purpureum, *Common Purple Meadow Trefoil, called Field Honeyſuckles*, The *Meadow Trefoil* has many Leaves riſing from the Root, three ſet together, and each almoſt round; among which riſe up ſhort Stalks of Flowers, not much higher than the Leaves; bearing many deep purpliſh-crimſon Flowers together in a Tuft, riſing ſmaller up to the Top, which turn into little Cods, with ſmall Seed in them: The Root ſpreads much, and endures long. Sometimes this is found with half-round Spots of White in the Leaves.

And there is another Sort, whoſe Leaves are all longer than the former, and pointed: The Flowers are of a paler Purple. Of this Sort, likewiſe, ſome are ſpotted with black Spots: It is ſometimes found, having a Tuft of green Leaves on the Stalks, which, as I take it, is but accidental, and rather *luſus Naturæ*, than any ſpecial Sort.

TRIFOLIUM pratenſe album, *White-flowered Meadow-Trefoil.* This uſually grows leſs than than the former, and the Flowers are white, and leſs; as the Head is, and herein cheifly differs; yet I have ſeen it ſometimes with longer Leaves than in others. But this is not *Cluſius's Trifolium primum flore albo*, as *Bauhinus* thinks, making it the ſame with that of *Matthiolus*, *Dodonæus*, *Lobell*, &c. for that of *Cluſius* riſes high, with few Leaves, and ſo doth not this.

TRIFOLIUM pratenſe Salamanticum, *Meadow Trefoil of Salamanca.* This *Trefoil* differs little from the ſecond Sort of the former Kind, but that the Leaves are ſmaller, according as the Climate gives them, dented about the Edges, and with a blackiſh Spot on them: The Branches trail on the Ground; and from the Joints riſe the ſmall Stalks, that bear many crimſon-red Flowers, ſmaller than ours, and rounder ſet together: The ſmall red Seed is contained in thin Husks.

TRIFOLIUM pratenſe minus purpureum, *Small purple Meadow Trefoil.* This Small *Trefoil* has ſmall hard Stalks, a Foot high, full of Branches, bearing on ſome three Leaves, on other Branches and Joints, four ſmall Leaves, like a *Lotus:* The Flowers grow many together at the Tops of the Sprigs, being very ſmall, and in a looſe Umbel of a purpliſh-red Colour: The Root is ſlender, white, and thready.

TRIFOLIUM luteum minimum, *The Smalleſt yellow Trefoil.* This ſmall *Trefoil* has a few ſlender weak Stalks, little bigger than ſmall Ruſhes, lying on the Ground, whereon grow ſmall *Trefoil* Leaves, ſometimes more than three, on a ſhort Foot-Stalk, a little dented about the Edges: The Flowers are ſmall and yellowiſh, ſet cloſe and round together; after which follow ſmall, blackiſh, flat, and crooked Seed, almoſt like a *Medica* in the Husks. The Root is ſmall and thready.

QUADRIFOLIUM fuſcum, *Four-leafed or Purple Graſs.* The *Purple-Graſs*

Graſs ſpreads on the Ground; the Leaves are in ſome three, in others four or five on a Stalk, of a ſad-green Colour, with a Shadow of a dark-purple Caſt over them: The Flowers are white. I never ſaw this but in Gardens; where Women keep it, with Confidence, to be good for the Purples in Children, or others.

TRIFOLIUM falcatum, *Hooked Trefoil.* The Leaves hereof are ſmall, and like a *Trefoil*, growing on weak Stalks, ſpreading on the Ground at the Joints, with the Leaves on all Sides of the Stalks; and ſo at the Tops come forth four or five ſmall yellow Flowers, ſet upon ſhort Foot-Stalks, which turn into ſmall crooked Cods, with very ſmall Seed in them.

TRIFOLIUM odoratum peltatum Creticum, *Sweet Buckler Trefoil of Candy.* This *Trefoil*, from a longer ſlender Root, full of Fibres, ſends forth ſmall Stalks an Handful high, almoſt bare of Leaves, having but few below, and fewer on them, yet made into three round parted ones, a little dented about the Edges, and ſtanding on long Foot-Stalks. At the Tops of the Stalks grow four or five ſmall pale-yellow Flowers, ſtanding one above another on ſhort Stalks; after which ſucceed yellowiſh flat skinny Cods, almoſt half round, with a Prick or Pointel at the End, with one or two ſmall flat Seed within them; which Cods, while they are young and green, are very ſweet, and eaten by poor People, but when they are full grown, and hard, are very Bitter.

TRIFOLIUM Creticum Spinoſum, *Thorny Trefoil of Candy.* The whole Plant hereof lies ſpread round above the Ground, ſending forth ſeveral ſquare Stalks, about a Span long or more, full of Joints, and branched out from them, where they are of a greeniſh-purple, into many Branches, having four ſmall crooked Thorns ſtanding on each Joint, two above, and two two below: At the Joints likewiſe come forth, on both Sides, two ſmall Stalks of ſmall and long green Leaves, of three Parts, each ending in a ſmall Prick, with which ſhoot forth the ſmall Stalks with Flowers, each one ſingle by it ſelf, made of five ſmall bleuiſh-purple Petals, ſtanding open like unto Flowers of *Pimpernel*, but greater, with ſeveral Threads tipped with yellow, and a long Style in the Middle, with ſmall round Heads, pointed at the Ends, which when it is ripe bends and hides it ſelf under the Leaves, and opens into five Parts, in each whereof lies one flat and reddiſh Seed. The Root is long with many Fibres thereat.

FŒNUM Burgundiacum ſive medica legitima, Dodoneo, Cluſio, & aliis, *Snail Trefoil of Burgundy.* This *Snail-Trefoil*, or *Claver*, has ſeveral weak green Stalks, with many ſmall ſad-green Trefoil-Leaves ſet thereon, without Order: The Flowers grow upon long Stalks coming from the Joints and Tops of the Branches, many cluſtering in a thick ſhort Tuft of a bleuiſh Purple, in thoſe that grow in theſe Parts, but in others of ſeveral Colours, as more Purple near a Violet, or pale-blue, or of a browniſh-blue, or of a mix'd-blue and yellow Colours parted, and in ſome Places of *Spain*, and *Narbonne* in *France*, with yellow Flowers, after which come ſeveral ſmall Snail-like round Cods, ſet together, not ſo much twined as many other Medica's are, wherein lie ſmall pale Seed: The Root grows ſomewhat deep, with ſome Strings and Fibres thereat, abiding long.

TRIFOLIUM Cochleatum Polycarpon ſive Medica racemoſa, *Cluſtering Snail Trefoil.* This has Branches lying on the Ground, a Foot long, and ſet with ſmall round Trefoil-Leaves on pretty large Foot-Stalks: The Flowers come forth at the Joints upon long Foot-Stalks, ſmall and many

many cluſtering together, and after them ſmall Snail-like Shells a little rough. There is another hereof, whoſe Leaves are dented, whereas the former is not, and differs not elſe.

TRIFOLIUM five Medica Fruteſcens five flavo flore Cluſii, *Woody Snail-Claver*. This *Snail-Claver* has ſeveral hard, round, and flexible weak Stalks, not able to ſtand upright, but lying on the Ground, a Foot long, divided into many Branches, whereon grow ſmall, long and narrow Leaves, by three on a long Foot-Stalk, with a thick Middle-Rib on the Back of each: The Flowers are ſmall, and many together, of a yellow Colour, and ſomewhat ſweet, which are followed by ſeveral ſmall flat twined Cods, like unto thoſe of the firſt, but ſmaller, with ſmaller Seed likewiſe in them: The Root is long, conſiſting of long Strings which abides long, ſhooting new Stalks every Year.

TRIFOLIUM five Medica Marina, *Sea-Claver*. The *Sea-Claver* has many whitiſh trailing Branches ſpread on the Ground, a Foot or two long, with many ſmall, and very hoary Trefoil-Leaves, on ſhort Foot-Stalks: The Flowers are many, ſmall, and yellow, ſtanding at the Ends of the Branches, and many ſmall wreathed Shells follow, like unto other ſmall *Snail-Clavers*: The Root is ſomewhat thick, and abides long.

TRIFOLIUM five Medica Marina major Spinoſa, *Hard and thorny-ſhell'd Sea-Claver*. This *Claver* grows bigger and greener than the laſt: The Flowers are ſmall and yellow, coming from the Joints of the Branches, and but one at a Place, which are followed by ſmall, hard, and round prickly Heads, whoſe Windings are hardly to be diſcerned. This periſhes yearly. There is another Sort hereof, that differs only in the Smallneſs.

TRIFOLIUM five Medica Arabica Camerarii five Trifolium Cordatum, *Heart-Claver of Arabia*. This *Heart-Claver* has very ſlender and ſmall weak Branches full of Joints, and round greeniſh Trefoil-Leaves upon long Foot-Stalks at them, broad at the End, and dented in, making the Faſhion of a Heart, as it is uſually expreſſed, with red Spots in each of them: The Flowers grow two or three together, at the End of a Stalk, coming from the Joints, ſmall and yellow, which turn into ſmall prickly twining Heads, like unto other ſmall Medica's: The Root is but annual.

TRIFOLIUM five Medica echinata rotunda, five Tribulus terreſtris minor repens Lugdunenſis, *Creeping round prickly Claver*. This round prickly *Claver* has very long Branches trailing on the Ground, with very large Trefoil-Leaves on them: The Flowers are yellow, two or three at the moſt ſtanding together, which turn into round, rough, or prickly Heads, with ſmall or no ſhew of twining to be ſeen on them: The Root is ſmall, white and thready. There is another, growing more upright, and with four or five ſuch ſmall Burs ſet together, elſe not differing from it.

TRIFOLIUM five Medica Lunata, *Moon-Claver*. The Leaves hereof are ſmall, ſomewhat like unto the firſt *True Claver*, and dented about the Edges: The Flowers are yellow, and the Pods very like to thoſe of *Maranthа's Cytiſus*, but yet is not the ſame, this being an Herb, and that a Shrub or Buſh, growing high.

TRIFOLIUM odoratum five Lotus Urbana, *Sweet-Trefoil or Balſam*. The *Sweet-Trefoil* riſes up with one ſtrong round whitiſh Stalk, three or four Foot high, ſpreading forth many Branches on all Sides, whereabout are ſet many Leaves upon long Foot-Stalks, three always ſet together, of a whitiſh-green Colour, very ſoft, and ſomewhat dented about the Edges, of the Scent of *Fenugreek*, which is thought

thought to alter ſeven times a Day: At the Tops of the Branches ſtand many Flowers cloſely ſet together, each of them like to thoſe of *Melilot*, but larger, and of a bleak, or pale-wachet blue Colour; after which come round white Heads, containing dark-yellowiſh coloured Seed: The Root is ſmall, white, and thready, periſhing every Year, and raiſing it ſelf from the Seed that ſheds, or being ſown in the Spring.

TRIFOLIUM Aſphaltites ſive Bituminoſum, *Strong ſmelling Claver.* This Kind of *Trefoil*, or *Claver*, has its Leaves ſomewhat larger and rounder than thoſe that grow upon the Stalks, three always ſtanding together upon a long Foot-Stalk, of a dark-green Colour, almoſt ſhinning, ſet with ſome Hairineſs thereon: The Stalk is ſtrong, round, and hairy, riſing to the Heighth of two Foot, or better, whereon grow the Leaves, more long and pointed than the lower, branching from the Bottom moſt uſually to the Top, where grow many large Flowers in a Buſh, or Tuft, thick ſet together, of a bleuiſh-purple Colour, and ſomewhat hairy or whitiſh withal, eſpecially the Husks, containing the Flowers, which afterwards turn into hairy broad Cods, containing every one but one Seed, which is ſomewhat broad, rough, and pointed at one End: The Root periſhes with us every Year; but abides in hotter Countries, where it is natural. The Smell of the Leaves, and whole Plant, is ſomewhat ſtrong, almoſt like *Rue*, or *Herbgrace*, eſpecially while they are young, but much ſtronger when they are grown old, even like *Bitumen*, whereof it took the Name. But although it retain its Scent in its natural and hot Places, yet with us, I have obſerved, the ſtrong Scent waxes weaker every Year than other, and after the ſecond Year's ſowing to be almoſt without any Scent at all; ſo much can do (in this, as in many other Plants) the Temperature and Moiſture of our Country.

TRIFOLIUM Bituminoſum Americanum, *Strong-ſmelling Claver of America.* This other bituminous *Claver* has a ſlender dark-red Cubit high Stalk, branching from the Bottom to the Top, ſet with long Leaves, which are hairy and viſcous, three always together, on a long Foot-Stalk, not ſmelling ſo ſtrong, being bruiſed, as gently touched, the young Shoots ſmelling like *Rue*, or *Herbgrace*, the elder like a Goat, or *Bitumen:* The Ends of the Branches have purpliſh Flowers on them, like *Scrophularia*, the *Great Figwort*, with three Petals ſtanding out, and one turned inward, but white within: The green Pods that follow have the like hairy Viſcouſneſs with the Leaves, being of a Finger's Length, and a ſmall purpliſh Tip at the Ends, where lie Kidney-like Seed: The Root is long and fibrous, whoſe Taſte is almoſt as ſharp as the *Anemone*; being annual, as *Cornutus* ſays. It is to be yearly ſown. But if it be *Galega Americana flore purpureo*, as he there ſays, ſome call it, it dies not, but abides many Years.

TRIFOLIUM Americanum, *Claver of America.* This ſtrange *Claver* brings many round Stalks, leaning to the Ground, ſpreading forth into many Branches, whereon are ſet in ſeveral Places three Leaves, upon long Foot-Stalks, each whereof is ſomewhat round, like the *Bituminoſum* but larger, of a dark-green colour, more dented about the Edges, but of a ſtrong Scent, much like thereunto; at the Tops of the Stalks and Branches ſtand long ſpiky Ears of whitiſh Flowers, being ſomewhat ſmaller than thoſe of that recited, ſtrong ſmelling *Claver*; after which, come in their Places ſmall, round, and flattiſh Seed: The Root is ſmall and ſtringy, ſpreading many Ways.

TRIFOLIUM acetoſum vulgare, *Common Wood-Sorrel.* The common *Wood-Sorrel* grows low upon the Ground, without any Stalk riſing from it, having a Number of Leaves coming from the Root, made of three Leaves, like a *Trefoil* or three-leafed Graſs, but broad at the Ends, and cut in the Middle, of a fainty yellowiſh-green Colour, every one ſtanding on a long Foot-Stalk, which at their firſt coming up are cloſe folded together to the Stalk; but opening themſelves afterwards, and are of a fine ſour Reliſh, more pleaſing than many of the former Sorrels, and yielding a Juice, which will turn Red when it is clarified, and makes a moſt dainty clear Syrup. Among theſe Leaves riſe up ſeveral ſlender weak Foot-Stalks, not growing above them, with each a Flower at the top, conſiſting of five ſmall and pointed Petals, Star-faſhion, of a white Colour, in moſt Places, or in ſome daſh'd over with a ſmall Shew of bluſh, and in ſome, but on the Back-ſide only: Of any other Colour, (although ſome have ſet down that it bears deep coloured Flowers) I have not ſeen them. After the Flowers are paſt follow ſmall round Heads, with ſmall yellowiſh Seed in them. The Roots are nothing but Threads, or ſmall Strings, faſtened to the End of a ſmall long Piece; all of them being of a yellowiſh Colour, not periſhing every Year, but abiding with ſome Leaves thereon in the Winter.

TRIFOLIUM ſive Oxis luteo flore, *Wood-Sorrel with Yellow Flowers.* This *Wood-Sorrel* ſhoots forth many ſlender, weak, reddiſh Stalks trailing upon the Ground, and taking Root at the Joints as they lie, ſpread into many Branches with many Leaves on them, ſtanding ſingle one above another, and made of three Leaves cut in at the Ends, like the former, but are much ſmaller, and of a paler-green Colour. At the Joints, with the Leaves, come forth three or four ſmall Flowers together, at the End of a long Foot-Stalk, ſeperate from each other, conſiſting of ſmall and pointed Petals like the other, but of a yellow Colour: The Seed that follows is brownish like the other, but contained in ſmaller and longer Heads, like Cods or Horns, yet not crooked, but pointed ſmall, which quickly fall away; being touched, when they are ripe, and ſpring up again all about where it grew; it abides the Winter without periſhing, if it be not too violent, elſe they will rot and periſh, and muſt be new ſown again.

TRIANTHES Plinii, *i. e.* ſedum minus ſive vermicularis.

TRINCIATELLA Camerarii, *i. e.* dens Leonis minor radicatis foliis.

TRINITAS Matthioli, Cordi, Geſneri, &c. *i. e.* Heptica trifolia.

TRIONUM Theophraſti Gaza vertente Eryſimum, *i. e.* Tragopyrum.

TRIPOLIUM majus vulgare & Minus, in *Engliſh, Sea Starwort.*

TRISSAGO & Trixago, *i. e.* Chamædrys major repens.

TRITICO-Speltum ſive Zeopyrum quibuſdam Hordeum nudum; ſee *Triticum*, &c.

TRITICUM ſpica mutica, *Bare or naked White Wheat.* This *White Wheat* riſes up from the creeping jointed Root, with three or four or more Stalks, with fair, broad, and long green glaſs-like Leaves, at every Joint one; and at the fourth Joint uſually comes forth the long Ear or ſpiked Head, one likewiſe on a Stalk, without any Branches; which while the Head ſtands upright, blooms ſmall yellow Aglets, and when it is full ripe, bows down the Head a little with the Weight thereof, and it is ſet with two double Rows of Seed, or Corn, wrapped up in ſeveral chaffy-Skins, or Coats, and is, when it is cleanſed, of a firm compact Sub-

ſtance, ſomewhat yellowiſh and clear withal, and is the chiefeſt Wheat of all, making the pureſt White Bread.

TRITICUM ariſtis munitum, *Bearded or Red Wheat.* This Sort differs not in the manner of growing, in any Reſpects from the other, only the Head thereof is larger and redder than the former; with four Sides ſeeming to be four ſquare, and bearded; the Meal whereof, makes not ſo pure White Bread. *Lobel* calls this *Triticum Loca*, from the *Dutch* Application, and peradventure may be the *Far* or *Adoreum* of *Pliny*. We have in ſome Countries in *England* another Sort of bearded Wheat, which the Countrymen call a red Strawed Lammas, becauſe the Stalks are redder, or elſe there is but little Difference in the Ear.

TRITICUM lucidum, *Bright-ear'd Wheat.* The Ear thereof ſhews plainly the Difference, which is ſomewhat longer and greater, of a bright brown-bleuiſh Colour, with long rough Beards and Aulnes, and the Grain harder, and of a browner Colour. This kind is a courſe Grain, yielding much more Bran than the former, making a heavier and blacker Bread. *Lobel* calls this *Triticum Loca alterum*. *Lugdunenſis* ſeems to call it *Tragus*; and called, as he ſays, by the *French*, *Bloturguet*.

TRITICUM multiplex, *Double-eared Wheat.* The double-eared Wheat is like unto the ſecond Sort, and diſfers in the Ear chiefly, which is ſhorter, and hath many ſmall Ears riſing from the Sides of the greater; the Beards and Aulnes are ſhorter, and ſo is the Stalk, the Grain itſelf is looſer and leſs compact.

TRITICUM Creticum, *The Wild Wheat of Candy.* The *Wild Wheat* of *Candy* grows in Stalk and Leaf like unto ordinary Wheat, the Ears are ſomewhat rougher and blacker, the Beards ſhorter and the Corns leſſer, and blunt at one End, more like to Rye then Wheat.

TRITICUM Tripolitanum, *Tripoly Wheat.* This Wheat being brought into *England* from *Tripoly*, was ſown for Experience, only to ſee what it produces: It had Stalks two Cubits high, with broader Leaves than our Wheat, and Ears an handful long, with very long Beards, and blackiſh Grains like Rye within them. This may probably be the *Zea Theophraſti*.

TRITICUM trimeſtre, *Summer Wheat.* This kind has narrow Ears, longer Beards, and ſmaller Grains; and is only to be ſown and reaped as Barley is with us; yet as it is earlier ſown in the Warmer Countries, ſo it will be the ſooner ripe, but will not endure the Coldneſs of our Winters. We have other ſeeming Diverſities of Wheat growing in *England*, well known in many Countries, which they call by ſeveral Names, as Ducks-Bill Wheat, Cone-Wheat, *&c.* but I cannot ſay unto which of the Corn, either of the Ancients, or of our Times, they may agree. And I find that *Lugdunenſis* ſhews ſome other Kinds alſo of red Wheat, growing in the ſeveral Parts of *France* and *Italy*; as namely, one Sort growing about *Lyons*, which they call *Blerum* and *Grosble*, whoſe Ears have no Beards, and whoſe Grain is the largeſt and fulleſt of all others, yet not ſo good to make into Bread, as others; and therefore they carefully husband it, that when they have hulled it, they boil it into a Pultage with Milk (as our Furmenty Pottage is) which they greatly affect. And he there ſays alſo, that ſome would take it to be the *Far* or *Adoreum* of the old *Romans*; whereof, when it was hulled and boiled, they lived for many Years, in the beginning of the City, as *Pliny* ſays, *Primus antiquis Latio cibus, magno argumento in Ado-*

reis

reis donis" ut diximus, pulte autem non non vixiſſe longo tempore Romano manifeſtum eſt, &c. for they lived on Pultage, and not Bread, for a long time, thus ſays *Plny*. Another is called *Far Cluſinum*, brought out of *Italy*, which being ſown in fat Ground, bears a Stalk as high as a Man, or higher, with ſix Joints, and as many Leaves thereon; the Ear an handful long, the Beards very long and rough, the Husks many, thick, and great, that contained a long ſlender Grain, with a deep Furrow, and hard to be thraſhed forth, whereof *Pliny* thus ſays, It is not to be threſhed as Wheat and Barley, but muſt be parched as Millet and Panick is, to be cleanſed, and therefore muſt be ſown with the Husks on it. There is another which they there call *Froument a ſix Quarres*, that is, Wheat with ſix Rows of Corn in an Ear; and that in ſome Places of *Savoy*, they call it *Bleriguet*, becauſe the Ear is the ſtrongeſt and roughest, and hath ſix Rows, when others have but four. There is another Kind of Red Wheat about *Matiſco*, in the moiſt Grounds, whoſe Corn is ſlender and long, and therefore they call it Long Grain; whereof, for Neceſſity, they make Bread, but elſe they feed their Swine and Pullen therewith, and this may ſeem like to *Galen's Bryza* of *Thracia*. There are many other Varieties of Wheat, as *Lugdunenſis* ſays, with ſeveral Nations, which are very hardly known, by their doubtful and double Significations.

TRITICUM Zeopirum ſive Lobelii, *Baſtard-Wheat*. Unto thoſe Kinds of Wheat, I think it proper to add this Kind, yet apart by itſelf, being as a Mean between Zea and Wheat, or Wheat and Barley; for, as *Galen* ſays, it grows in the coldeſt Places of *Brithynia*, as near unto Cities in the further Parts of *Phrygia*, which *Homer* ſpeaks of: And as the Name is, ſo is the Nature thereof, for the Bread of it is by ſo much the worſe than Wheat, by how much is it better then *Bryza* of *Thrace*: This is *Galen's* Relation. *Dodonæus* from *Tragus* hereunto applies the Figure of a Corn, which, as *Tragus* ſays, the *Germans* call *Kern* and *Drinkelkern*, as is the ſame that *Lugdunenſis* calls *Zeopyrum Gymnoeriton*; and *Lobel* takes it to be that kind of Grain which is brought from beyond Sea unto us, and ſold at the Apothecaries by the Name of *Hordeum nudum*, or *Mundum*, French Barley. *Tragus*, deſcribing it, ſays thus, It is in Stalks, Joints, and Ears, likeſt unto Zea; the Corn is not much differing from Wheat, but yet is not encloſed in Husks, as Zea is, but is eaſily rubbed forth, and is of a yellowiſh Colour like Wheat. It is ſown, ſays he, in certain Places of *Germany*, to ſerve both for Bread, and for the Kitchen, to boil in Broths and Tiſanes, for which Purpoſe it ſerves in the ſtead of Barley. *Lugdunenſis* thinks that this is very like, if not the very ſame kind of Wheat that *Ruellius* ſays the *French* call *Scourgeon*, whoſe Grains are ſmall, lank, and of a dark Colour.

ZEA Theophraſti & antiquorum, *The Zea of the Antients*, or *Greek Wheat*. The *Greek Wheat* riſes up with many ſtrong-jointed high Stalks, and Leaves on them, moſt like unto Wheat, the Ear is plentiful in Corns, as *Theophraſtus* ſays, (bare, without Beards, as *Lobel* and ſome others have thought, yet *Lugdunenſis* ſets it forth, if his be true, Zea with Beards; for *Theophraſtus* makes no mention thereof) whoſe Grains are encloſed in many chaffy Husks, being the lighteſt of others, which are not ſo eaſily beaten out as Wheat, and very pleaſant: The Roots are many and ſtrongly faſtened into the Ground, whereby they draw much Nouriſhment out of the Ground, deſiring a rich Soil, and thereby quickly draw forth the Heart of the Grou .

This is the trueſt Deſcription of *Theophraſtus*, and of the Antient Zea. Unto which of all our Grains, or of thoſe that the later Writers have referred it unto, this may agree thereto in all Parts, I cannot find; for neither *Matthiolus*'s *Spelta*, nor *Lugdunenſis* his *Zea* are naked, but bearded; nor can it agree with *Camerarius*'s *Zea ſpica mutica*, nor yet with *Tragus*'s his third *Zea ſpica mutica*, having neither ſtrong nor tall Stalks, nor yet many growing from ſuch a buſhy Root, as *Theophraſtus* gives to his, unleſs it may be ſaid it is degenerated; for *Theophraſtus* ſays, that no Corn is ſo apt to be metamorphoſed wholly into others, as *Tipha* and *Zea*, but I think their Tranſmigrations of Plants, are as likely as their Tranſmigrations of Souls.

Zea dicoccos ſive ſpelta vulgo, *Spelt Wheat or Spelt Corn.* The Spelt Corn is in Stalk and Leaf ſomewhat like unto Wheat, but not riſing ſo high; the Ear is ſmaller, and not orderly ſet in Rows. The Corns grow double, that is, together, but not encloſed in one Husk, as many have thought, but in ſeveral Husks, and hardly to be threſhed out, which then ſomewhat reſembles Wheat. The Root is plentiful in Strings and Fibres.

Zea monococcos ſive ſimplex ſive Bryza, *St. Peter's Corn.* This ſprings up with a ſingle ſlender and ſhort Stalk, but firm, bearing a ſmall thin ſpiked Ear, ſet with rough Beards, like Barley, being as it were flat, with the Corns ſet only ſingle, every one contained ſingly in a Husk, which as *Tragus* ſays is of a dark brown Colour, and the Ear alſo, but in ſhape like Wheat or Barley, and makes very blackiſh Bread, and of an ill Taſte, as *Mneſitheus* ſays.

Triticum Tiphinum ſive Tipha, *Light Wheat.* Tipha riſes up with a ſingle and ſlender Stalk or Straw, the Ear is long and round, bearded with long hard ſharp Aulnes, ſomewhat cloſely ſet together; the Grain is ſmall and light, but hard, and of a redder Colour than Wheat, encloſed in divers chaffy Husks, hard to be beaten out. This grows well in a clean Soil, and deſires not a rich or fat Ground, as Zea doth.

Triticum Tiphinum alterum ſive Hiſpanicum, *Spaniſh Light Wheat.* This other *Light Wheat* differs from the former in theſe Particulars; the Stalks are ſhorter than Wheat, and ſlenderer, the Ears are ſmall, bearded with long and ſharp Aulnes, like Barley; the Grain or Corn is ſomewhat like Wheat, but leſſer and yellower, and is encloſed but in ſingle Husks, eaſy to be beaten out, which ſhews it to be different.

Triticum ſive Olyra, *Soft Wheat.* This *Soft Wheat* (or Amelkern, as *Dodonæus* ſays the *Germans*, called it) grows as great and high as Wheat, the Ear is ſharply bearded like Barley, whoſe Grains or Corns being encloſed in chaffy Husks, like unto Zea, are, when cleanſed, like unto Wheat.

Trixago paluſtris, *i. e.* Scordium.

Trollius flos, *i. e.* Ranunculus globoſus.

Troth-Flowers; ſee *Globe-Crowfoot.*

Trungibin, *i. e.* Mannæ genus aliud in Perſia & Ormuz.

Tuba Amoris Fragoſo, *i. e.* Flos ſolis.

Tuber & Tubera terræ, in *Engliſh* Underground edible Muſhrooms, or Spaniſh Trubbes, and Underground Deers-Balls, or Muſhrooms.

Tuberaria Lugdunenſis, *i. e.* Siſtus Annuus.

Tuber Arbor Plinii candidum, forte Azadarach; in *Engliſh* the *Bead-Tree.*

Candie Tufts, in *Latin*, Thlaſpi Creticum; which ſee.

Golden Tufts, in *Latin*, Chryſocome ſive ſtæchas Citrina; which ſee.

Spaniſh Tufts, in *Latin*, Thalictrum Hiſpanicum; which ſee.

Tune & Tunal Indis, *i. e.* ficus indica.

TUBRO Hiſpanis. *i. e.* Thapſia carotæ foliis.

TULIPA, in *Engliſh*, *The Tulip*, is a bulbous Root, which gives us the moſt delightful Varieties of any Flower of the Garden. It encreaſes by Off-Sets, and may alſo be propagated by Seeds ſown in fine Earth, as ſoon as they are ripe: The Earth alſo of the Beds where they blow, ſhould be very finely ſifted; and as a certain Rule, the Roots ſhould never be taken out of the Ground till the Seed is ripe. And I think it not adviſable to let them lie out of the Ground, becauſe, as a Friend of mine obſerves, they looſe Strength, when we once ſee their Bud begin to ſhoot. We have very fine Collections now in *England*; but I believe the *Dutch* Catalogue may not be diſagreeable. See more under the Word *Flower*,

Early Tulips by the ſingle Root.

	Gl.	St.
ADmiraal generaal Andronicus	2	0
Admiraal Kryntje	1	0
Admiraal Reynierſz	0	2
Admiraal van Enkhuyzeno	0	5
Admiraal Pottebakker	0	4
Ajax	0	2
Alfonſus	0	8
Artemiſia	0	6
Aurora van Baart	0	10
Aller beſte verbeteterd paragon Klaremond	0	8
Argentina	1	0
Bruyd van Anſterdam	0	8
Bruyd van Haarlem	2	10
Bruyd Salamander	0	2
Bizard Pronkert	0	15
Bizard Hartog	0	3
Bizard Blyhof	0	10
Bizard Plaiſant	0	10
Bizard Dronkert	0	2
Belle Laura	0	8
Belle Galathe	0	8
Belle Andromeda	1	0
	0	10

	Gl.	St.
Beſte Dorothea bali	0	6
Beſte paragon Apelles	0	8
Bouten held, bont lof	2	0
Circe	2	10
Ceres, de Witſte	0	10
Colonel	0	12
Dageraad	1	10
Duc van den Broeken	0	3
Duc Langeduld	0	3
Duc Reynier Pieterſz	0	4
Duc van Zanten	0	4
Duc d'Orange	0	2
Duc van Fol	0	2
Duc Storm	0	5
Duc Victor	0	3
Damiaten, blanche	0	2
Eſperence	0	6
Euphraſia	0	6
Euphraſia, beſte van Bali	0	15
Euphraſia, beſte van Six	0	15
Euphraſia, Juweel	2	10
Eendracht	0	4
Febus	0	8
Fenix Aar ſen	0	3
France Dorothea	0	1
Feu del'empire boutlof	0	10
Florida Incomparable	2	0
Florida Admiraal	2	10
Florida Victoria	2	10
Florida	0	2
Fyn Juweel	1	0
Goude Zon, bontlof	15	0
Gevlamde branſon Hovenier	0	10
Geel en rood ven Lydeno	0	2
Groot Mr. van Maltha	0	2
Gulde blom van Haarlem	0	1
Gulde Ulies, beſte	0	8
Gulde Jazon, beſte	0	10
Goud Hooſd	0	10
Generaal Otto	0	3
Hecuba	0	2
Juweel van Haarlem	1	0
Jagt van Delft	0	10
Koningin van Navarre	2	0
Koyzers Fonteyn	0	15
Kuninglyke bruyd	2	0
Liefde	0	4
Leo	0	8
Lak bruyn ſteen	0	2

	Gl.	St.
Lak van Grieken	0	3
Lak de Leeuw	0	3
Lak de Moor	0	2
Lak Schaapeſteyn	0	1
Lak Liefkenſhoek	0	2
Mercurius verbetert	0	5
Metropolit	2	0
Minerva	0	6
Morlioen bol	0	2
Morlioen vier kleur	0	15
Nonſwit	0	1
Orange Morlioen bol	0	5
Orangie Ulies	0	10
Orange Duc	0	2
Otto de Man	0	3
Orangie Mercure	0	2
Palamedes	0	12
Paragon Ket	1	0
Paragon Everſwyn	0	3
Paragon Grebber	0	8
Paragon Yzerhand	0	3
Paragon Eraſmus	0	10
Paragon Guide blom, drie couleuren	0	8
Paragon Quakel	0	3
Paragon Pereſchotte	0	3
Paragon Roſemond	1	0
Paragon Romano	0	10
Paragon Schendelberg	0	2
Paragon Claremond met geel	0	6
Paragon Klaremond	0	2
Paragon Louis	0	15
Paragon Conſtant	0	6
Paragon Darius	0	4
Paragon Mahu	0	2
Paragon de Meteren	0	10
Paragon Orangie	0	2
Philomela	0	6
Purper van Bol	0	5
Perfecta	1	10
Pronkert	0	3
Reine d'Eſpagne	0	10
Silvere Fenix	0	10
Silver Ulies	0	10
Superintendent romain, beſte bontleof bali	100	0
Superintendent, bontlof Schaap	1	0
Sop on Wyn	0	1
Silver Hoofd	0	15

	Gl.	St.
Silver Juweel	1	0
Solliciſtant	0	3
Solliciſtant, verbetert	0	6
Sippora	1	10
Tereſia	0	5
Tulpa Dirk Janſz	0	2
Venuſta	0	10
Venus	0	12
Wit en rood bode	0	2
Witte merveille	0	2

Baguetten, *or* Baguets, *with their Prices.*

Apollo, beſte ſoort	3	0
Aſdrubal	6	0
Apollonia	8	0
Armable	1	5
Armable brune, beſte	3	0
Aigle Noir, beſte	1	16
Alexande de Groot beſte Soort	8	0
Aliſon	0	2
Aller beſte Zwart van Barath	6	0
Barath	3	0
Belle veronia	4	0
Bellicieuſe	1	10
Belle Fleur	7	10
Benot, beſte ſoort	6	0
Conſtantin major	10	0
Cupido	10	0
Chretal	1	10
Conqueſt van rooije beſte	5	0
Collobelle	1	0
Duc de Marlbouroug	6	0
Duc de Bourgogne	4	0
Dutcheſſe de Bourgogne	4	0
Druſus, beſte	6	0
Dictator, beſte	1	10
Diamant-ring	5	0
Eendracht	5	0
Epaminondas	2	0
Euthopia	10	0
Francois, brune	5	0
Frêre, N°. 1.	4	0
Glorie de Hoogſted	4	0
Grand Triumphe	6	0
Germanicus Cæſar	7	0
Groote japaan	1	10
Graaf van Holland	2	0

	Gl.	St.
Grandie	4	0
Groote Cadet	0	8
Graaf de Morandie	1	10
Groote Perſiaan	4	0
Hippocrates	5	0
Holleman	4	0
Hector, beſte	4	0
Imperator	4	0
Imperiaal	6	0
Juno	2	0
Kaſtor	5	0
Koning George	8	0
Koning van Paru	20	0
Koning Darius, beſte	20	0
Keyzer Kazel de VI.	40	0
Keyzer Galba	6	0
Keyzer Jozephus	6	0
Kezer Maxenſio	1	10
Keyzer van China	3	0
Kaſter	6	0
Kraamer	1	0
La bruxelle royale	6	0
La Couronne de France	30	0
L' Eſperence	20	0
L' Empereur	4	0
L' Empereur Triumphant	10	0
La Surpaſſante	4	0
La Torre	6	0
Le Roy gilleaume	2	0
Mon plaiſir	5	0
Mercurius, beſte	5	0
Noir Francois	1	0
N°. 1. 96.	2	10
Pennachêre	6	0
Pronkert	6	0
Paix d' Ottomans	4	0
Procurator	1	10
Prins Eugenius	8	0
Polieucte	12	0
Palamedes	6	0
Pucelle Royale	5	0
Roy de Eſpagne	4	0
Roy de Fleurs	10	0
Roy de Mouritaine	15	0
Reine des Fleurs	12	0
Regina Cleopatra	4	0
Suprema	5	0
Schipio	8	0

	Gl.	St.
Triumphe royaal	10	0
Enkelde kleur	0	2

Bizaris, *or* Bizarts, *as the Gardeners call them.*

Alcyf	0	4
Alexander glorieux	0	4
Aigle Imperial	1	10
Ambaſſadeur Royal	0	4
Artabane paragonne	0	5
Belle Violette	0	5
Belle Apoticaire	0	15
Bruſie paragonne	0	8
Carmelieter	0	3
Conqueſte dupre	0	12
D'Or	0	10
Duras	0	6
De bruyne	0	4
De Roode	0	3
Delmar	0	6
Duc de gueldre	0	2
Duc de Arſchot	0	10
Duc de Croix	0	8
Ducheſſe Dalenberg	0	6
Ducheſſe Victorieuſe	0	8
Exclatante	0	6
Eminentiſſime	1	0
Feuillemort, beſte	0	3
Flaundoor	0	3
Feu brulliante	0	10
Foudriant	0	8
Glerieuſa	0	6
Groote Helbardier	2	0
Grooten Atlas	1	10
Grand Syrus	0	10
Grand Major	2	0
Grand Jupiter	0	3
Hollandſe Leeuw fol. ſt.	0	15
Haarlem	0	6
Jaques	0	6
Illuſtre Verpoorte	0	12
Keyzer Claudius	0	6
Keyzer Conſtantin	1	0
Koninglyke Stadhouder bont lof	3	0
Koninginne Heſter	0	6
Koninginne Elizabeth	0	8

	Gl.	St.
L' Enphitiatere	1	0
L' Admirable	0	6
L' Invincible	0	15
La Riche	0	15
La Jappe dorinde met Zwart	0	8
La Mignardiſe	1	0
L' Eperon d' Or	0	8
La Sollitaire	0	5
La Sollitaire Incomparable Brune	1	0
La Portugueſe	0	3
La Portugueſe Brune	0	10
La Empereur	1	0
Monſter ravi ſant	0	8
Mazeryn	0	2
Maxquirido	1	0
Maria Regina	0	4
Nonpareille	0	3
Odiſchalchi, fol ſtria.	0	5
Oriflame paragon	0	4
Oriflame	0	1
Prince d' Orange fol ſtriato	0	6
Princeſſe d' Orange fol ſtriato	0	8
Palto royaal	0	3
Prince de Ligne	0	12
Pluto	1	0
Proſerpina paragon	0	10
Prince de Berri	0	15
Reinard folio ſtriato	0	10
Reine des Fleurs	0	6
Reuſe fleurs a-la-mode	0	4
Reine de Caſtille	0	6
Rozetta	1	0
Ravizant	0	6
Renomine	0	12
Roy Grand Duc	0	6
Reine de Siam	1	0
Reine d Eſpagne	0	3
Schryn werker	0	8
Schomburg	0	8
Souverain la Crip	1	5
Sina	0	2
Scepter royal	1	5
Triumphe de l' Empire	1	0
Unique de Paris	1	0
Vyt de ſtreek	0	4
Vulcanus	0	3
Victorieuſe	0	6

Double Tulips.

	Gl.	St.
Arend	0	6
Blane borde	0	2
Bizard Royal	0	6
Cadet borde	0	6
Carmozym Triumphant	3	0
Diamant	2	10
Eendragt	0	10
Floriſant	0	6
Grovendonk	0	8
Glorieux	0	8
Hof van Verſailles	0	15
Incomparable	1	10
Icarus	4	0
Konings Kroon	1	10
Keyzers Kroon	0	8
Kroon van Europa	1	0
Keyzers juweel	0	12
Liefde boven al	0	8
Miroir	0	12
Mettre royal	2	10
Princeſſe royal	1	0
Romynſe Adelaar	1	0
Roſe printempts	0	15
Sant toat tres Beau	0	12
Suprema	0	10
Frouw moet Blyken	0	6
Vandar Voozen	0	4
Centefoly	0	2
Pæonie, geel	0	1
Pæonie, rood	0	1
Admiraal	0	2
Royaal	0	2

Late Tulips, *with their Prices.*

	Gl.	St.
Agreable beaute	0	15
Aqua vitæ	0	6
Admiraal Tromp	0	4
Admiranda	1	0
Adelaar	0	1
Adelaar verbeterd	0	3
Aigle noir tres belle	0	15
Archevêque de Canterburi de aller beſte ſoort	1	0
Admiraal Heeremans	0	3

	Gl.	St.
Admiraal de Groot	0	3
Admiraal Allemonde	0	10
Admiraal de Moor	0	3
Admiraal van Veen	0	6
Admiraal vander Haar	0	4
Admiraal Elout	0	3
Admiraal Heuvelman	0	2
Admiraal Liefkens	0	2
Admiraal van Leyden	0	4
Admiraal Witteman	0	2
Admiraal van Wyk	0	2
Admiraal van Weenen	0	2
Admiraal vander Kuyſs	0	2
Admiraal Ulasblom	0	4
Admiaaal van Petten	0	6
Archeduc Charles, beſte	0	12
Alion	0	10
Adonis	0	2
Advocaat	0	4
Armida de Jardyn	1	0
Auditeur Generaal	0	6
Argentiers of Verſpreld	0	2
Argus	0	2
Aſtrea	0	2
Aurora Cæleſtris	0	1
Aurora reacourt, beſte	0	6
Atalante	0	4
Aquario	1	0
Beauregard Meue	1	0
Beauregard Admiraal	1	0
Beauregard Royaal Conſtant	1	0
Beauregard le ſent tres belle	1	0
Beauregard Bydorp	1	0
Beauregard Safier	0	4
Beauregard Kroonwerk	1	10
Beauregard Malebranche	1	0
Beauregard Bonneface	2	0
Belliſarius	0	3
Belle Glodina	1	0
Belle Leonora	1	0
Belle Warande	0	6
Belle Pomona	1	0
Belle Warendina	0	8
Belle Bruxelle	0	2
Belle Silvia	0	3
Belle Douay	0	3
Belle Heda	0	3
Belvidere Hofman	0	5
Banquet	0	8
Baſte Jeryn Catelyn	0	8
Beter alias Prins Wallis	0	2
Bajezet	0	8
Briſitout	0	10
Blaauwe Reyger	0	3
Boterman	0	2
Brabanſon Kroon Werk	0	6
Brandenburger	0	2
Bruyne purper	0	3
Bruyne purper Romyn	2	0
Bruyne purper Bakker	1	0
Bruyne purper Marees	0	10
Bruyne purper Koſter	6	15
Beſte Neger	0	6
Capiteyn	1	0
Conſtantia royaal	0	6
Caſandera	0	6
Cordaat	0	12
Cyrus	0	4
Conqueſt Hoogeboom	2	10
Cancer	0	6
Conqueſte de Zealande	0	10
Comteſſe d'Artois	1	10
Conſalvo	0	15
Colomba	0	15
Candida	0	15
Concordia	0	15
Camillus	0	1
Cardinaal Maſeryn	0	6
Diogenes	0	5
Directeur	0	2
Dorothea de Hollande	0	1
Divertiſant de Hollande	0	10
Divertiſant Cordaat	0	0
Divertiſant ſans Pareille	1	0
Danteleuſe Incomparable tres Belle	15	0
De Doove	1	10
Dido	0	5
Dorothea d' Anvers	0	2
Duc de Enguin	0	12
Duc de Hannover	1	0
Duc de Savoye	1	10
Eſt eſt	0	2
Empedocles	0	10
Enkhuyzer Kroontje	0	6
Fonſione, beſt	0	10
Furjeuſe	0	10
Fenix Tregenant	0	6

	Gl.	St.
Fionel	0	1
Fortunatus	0	2
Fortuyn	0	5
France pallas	0	1
Fenix royaal	3	0
Flore in cornatio folio ſtriato	0	4
Flore albo folio ſtriato	0	6
Groote Cato	0	12
Groote Trojaan	1	5
Groote Salamander, beſte	0	10
Groote Sultaan, beſte	0	3
Groote Vizier, beſte	0	3
Groote Geplum uſeerde	0	2
Groote Hercules	0	3
Groote Pipinus	0	12
Grand Monarg	0	12
Grand Politionaris de jarden de beſte	0	15
Grand Louis	0	8
Grand Paſtorelle magnifique	0	15
Grand Cæſar	0	10
Glorieuſe d' Angleterre	0	15
Glorieuſe arend	0	4
Glorieuſe de Paris	0	6
Generaal Zwymende	0	3
Generaal de Neuville	0	2
Generaal Nieulander	0	3
Generaal de Moriſinie	1	10
Galanthus	0	4
Groote Mogol	0	15
Gekroonde Ureede	0	15
Guilliaard	0	3
Griffioen	0	4
Gondelakens	0	1
Geel en rood boode	0	6
Gulden Appel	0	15
Graaf van Holland	0	1
Groene Ridder witengroen	0	1
Graaf de Montery, Orangie en groen	0	3
Gloeijenden Oven	0	4
Glorificeeren	1	10
Gobar reinard, N°. 1.	0	6
Hertog V. Marlbourg	5	0
Hertog van Beyeren	0	15
Hertog van Gelder	0	1
Hepolitus	0	4
Hof van Enguin	0	10
Hauteneſſe Dormieux	0	10
Harder	0	4
Harder verbeterd extra	1	0
Hoogſteelde	0	1
Hollandris Liberata	0	8
Hollandſe Leeuw	0	6
Hortus Medicus	0	15
Juweel royaal	1	0
Indiaan	0	4
Juſtitia	0	3
Julius Cæſar	0	4
Jeryn alias Schildery	0	2
Izabelle Gooijer	0	3
Infante Royale	1	10
Iſigenia	3	0
Koninginne Anna	6	0
Koningin Sceba	0	2
Keyzer Karel	2	0
Keyzer Nero	1	0
Keyzer Antonides	1	0
Keyzer Juweel, beſte	2	10
Keyzer lyke Triumfwagen	10	0
Keyzerin Senobia	1	10
Keyzers Kroon	2	10
Koning David, beſte	0	4
Koning van Poolen	1	0
Koning der Mooren	0	10
Koning van Portugaal	1	10
Koningin Heſter	0	4
Koningin Scheba	0	0
Kromwel	0	8
Karolus Quintus	0	2
La Puiſſantiſſimo	6	0
La Blyante	0	2
La Fameuſe	0	10
La Floriſante	0	3
La Tour de France	0	2
La Couronne de France	0	10
La Jordane	0	18
La plus belle Aigle noir	0	15
Luſthof	0	6
Lions	0	2
Landſchap bol	0	4
Land meeter	0	2
Monſter Rouge of roode Paroquit		15
Monſter jeaune of geete Paroquit	0	1
Monſter Orange of Orange Paroquit royaal	2	10

	Gl.	St.
Merville van Perſien	0	6
Merville royaal	0	6
Merville Huygaart	0	10
Merville Kraamer	0	15
Merville van Sneek	0	2
Merville d' Hollande	0	4
Memorable	0	6
Morgenſtar	0	2
Medea	0	15
Metridates	3	0
Nephtunis	1	5
Navitier	0	3
Non plus belle	0	2
Nimphe Imperiale	0	1
Orondates	4	0
Olympia	0	4
Prius van Nieuwborg	1	4
Princeſſe d' Arſchot	4	0
Princes van Denemarken	1	0
Princes van Ooſtenryk	0	8
Princeſſe d' Orange, de aller beſte ſoort	1	10
Princes van Anhalt	0	3
Prince de Conti	1	0
Prins Clements	1	0
Prince de Ligne	1	0
Prins Conde Muwille	1	10
Palais royaal	3	0
Pulchra, beſte ſoort	1	10
Pamphilia, beſte ſoort	0	12
Paſtor Fido	0	6
Paſtor Fido verbetert	1	0
Paragon Conſierge	0	4
Paragon Hanibal	0	4
Paragon Horlogimaaker	0	2
Paragon V. Enkhuyzen	0	1
Paragon Klariſſe	0	3
Paragon de Graaf	0	4
Paragon Gouda	0	5
Paragon Vollenhoven	0	2
Paragon van de Gerven	0	6
Paragon de Groot	0	3
Paragon van Loon	0	6
Paragon Landmeeter	0	8
Paragon de gojer	0	3
Pennache	0	2
Paſſe Violet	0	6
Paſſe Citadelle	0	2
Paſſe Rooze	0	3
Prometheus	0	4

	Gl.	St.
Purpe Incomparable	0	6
Purper bare Noir	1	0
Polidoor royaal	1	10
Polidoor Imperiaal	0	10
Polidoor Jeroen	0	6
Perſemaaker	0	3
Piramidalus	0	2
Princes Anna	1	0
Princes van Hannover	4	0
Prince de Baden.	1	0
Roxelane	0	3
Ryngraaf	0	15
Rooms koning	1	0
Reine de Caſtille	1	0
Regina Leonora	0	10
Rozette aimable	0	6
Rubenette	5	0
Rex negros vander Poel	0	10
Rozelina	0	10
Ridder	0	4
Rattebeet	0	1
Roy de Siam	0	6
Roy des Romains	1	10
Rethorica	6	0
Superbe	4	0
Stella principis	1	0
Suprema, beſte	1	0
Saaiblom koning	0	2
Saturnus	0	4
Socrates	2	0
Scipio Africanus	0	1
Stroogeel, gevlamd	0	1
Somer Schoon	0	3
Semiramus	0	12
Swarte Valk, beſte	1	10
Switſer	0	1
Tantalus	0	15
Tagus	0	1
Triumphe d' Europa	0	6
Triumphe de Hollande	0	8
Triumphe d' Angleterre	0	8
Tulpa buuren	0	4
Turkſe Tulband	0	5
Violet Morlioen	1	0
Verbet. Mannaſſer	0	10
Uſlan Baſſa	0	5
Wittevan Bol	0	1
Witte Ulag, groot	0	2
Witte Kroon, bont lof	0	3

Different Kinds of Tulips, *by the hundred Roots, in every Hundred twenty five Sorts. or four Roots of a Sort, at fifty Guilders per Hundred.*

Archevêque pe Cantelburi
Andronicus
Bizard Duc de Berri
Bizard Prince le Berge
Bizard Scepter royaal
Bizard victorieux Triumphant
Bizard Keyzer Conſtantyn
Beauregaard Admiraal
Baguette Noir Francois
Conqueſt de Zelande
Dubbelde Eendragt
Dubbelde Suprema
Dubbelde Miroir
Gulde Uliers
Groote Salamander, beſte jazon
Keyzers Fonteyn
La vlus belle Aigle Noir
Luna
Merveille Huygard
Paragon de Meteren
Semiramus
Tres belle aigle Noir
Violet Morlioon
Veniſta

The Second Sort of Tulips, *at thirty Guilders per Hundred.*

Archeduc Charles, de beſte
Baguette groote Kade
Bizard la riche
Bizard l' Epeton d'Or
Bizard duc de Croix
Bizard Princeſſe d' Orange. bontlof
Bizard bruſie Paragonne
Belle Fleur
Dubbelde Glorioza
Dubbelde Trouw moet Blyken
Dubbelde Arend
Empedocles
Glorieuſe de Hollande
Grand Drommedarus
Gobar reinard Paragon
Grand Caſtillo
Gekroode Menaſier

Hollandria Liberata
Princeſſe de Dalenberg
Philomela
Paragon Conſtant
Superintendent
Silver Uliers
Triumphe de Europa
Uſſan baſſa

The third Sort of Tulips, *at twenty Guilders per Hundred*

Admiraal van Veen
Alphonſus
Bizard Illuſtera Verpoorter
Bizard Haarlem
Bizard d' Eſſe Victorieux
Bizard Odiſchalchie bontlof
Bizard monſter Ravizant
Beauregard Saphier
Beſte Dorothea van Bali
Conſtantia Royaal
Duc de Parma
Dutcheſſe de Bourgogne
Dubbelde Keyzers Kroon
Dubbelde Liefde boven al
Doubbelde Sanstout tres Beau
Fenix Tregenant
Hollands Leeuw
Keyzer Klaudius
Paragon van Loon
Purper Raviſſant
Paſſe Violet
Polidoor Jeroen
Purper Incomparable
Princes van Ooſtenryk
Rexnegros vander Poel

The fourth Sort of Tulips, *at twenty Guilders per Hundred.*

Admiraal Tromp
Admiraal van Leyden
Admiraal Uasbloem
Admiraal Heeremans
Aurora Reacourt
Bizard belle Fleur
Bizard Admirable
Bizard Nonpereille
Bizard jagres

Bizard reine des Fleurs
Beſte Paragon de Graaf
Beſte Groote Sultaan
Beſte Koning David
Belle Warande
De Keyzer
La Sollitarie
Maria Regina
Paragon Gouda
Paragon la Coſta
Paragon Concreige
Paragon de Gooijer
Paſtor Fido
Rozelina
Ridder van Malta
Roy des Fleurs

The fifth Sort of Tulips *at fourteen Guilders per Hundred.*

Admiraal potte Bakker
Admiraal Elont
Admiraal de Heer
Admiraal van der Haar
Attelante
Bizard beſte Feuillemont
Bizard uyt de ſtreek
Bizard Pronkert
Belle de Hollande
Belle Douay
Belle Ulandria
Belliſarius
France Lely
Glovijenden Oven
Groote Mr. van Maltha
Groote beſte Vizier
Galantus
Indiaan
Kuynenbroek
Paragon Yzrhand
Paragon Marbere
Paragon Commies
Paragon buuren
Roxelane
Thalia

The ſixth Sort of Tulips, *at ten Guilders per Hundred.*

Admiraal de Groot
Admiraal van Hoorne

Bizard de Moor
Bizard he Roode
Bizard Koperſmith
Bizard le Portugueſe
Belle Heda
Brandenburger
Bonte Tyger
Cancer
Couleur de feu Paragon
Croon albo bontlof
Claremond Pette
Duc Victor
Florida
Eendragt
Generaal Zwymende
Kroon van Enkhuyze
Landſchap beringer
Paragon Spæra mudi
Paragon Adelaar
Paragon Everzwyn
Pelicaan
Tulpa Duk Janſz

The ſeventh Sort of Tulips, *at ſeven Guilders per Hundred.*

Admiraal Petten
Admiraal Heuvelman
Admiraal van Wyk
Aurora Celeſtris
Belle Silvia
Bizard Plaizant
Bizard Kiſtemaaker
Bizard Oranjeboom
Bizard Phezant
Bloauwe Keyzer
Bruyd van Haarlem
Dubbelde blanc Borde
Groote Reus
Generaal Schendelberg
Generaal en rood van Leyden
La Nobleſſe
Laboijante
Non plus belle
Orange Mercure
Paragon Perechotte
Paragon van Weenen
Paragon Amarillis
Paragon van den Berg
Paragon d' Orange
Rovenois

Rovenois
Wit en Rood Boode

The eighth Sort of Tulips, *at ſix Guilders per Hundred.*

Admiraal vander Kuyp
Admiraal Wandelman
Bizard Globoſus
Bizard Mazaryn
Bleyen Burger
Cardinol Flambojant
General Moſterpot
Harlas Florizant
Jonker
Jupiter
Klarenberg
La Ducheſſe
Lak Liefkenſhoek
Morlioenbol
Morgenſter
Nonſwit
Paragon van Enhuyzen
Paſſe Citadelle
Preſent Liefkens
Princeſſe Palentina
Purpere Kroon
Switſer
Sinte Pieter
Waſſen van Leyden

The ninth Sort of Tulips, *at five Guilders per Hundred.*

Admiraal Hovenier
Aurora vander Poel
Bizard Borre
Bizard Oriflame
Bizard de Calabra
Brizard Heeremans
Conſtantinus
Camillis
Dorle
Eraſmus van Rotterdam
Graaf Floris
Geel en Rood Hoedemaaker
Pannacea
Groote Tamerlaan
Graaf van Holland
Haagſe Viceroy
Prince van Walles
Mercurius
Paragon David
Paragon Gulden blom
Paragon van Leent
Paragon Audenaarde
Princes Amelia
Unique la Croix
Unique de Hollande

The tenth Sort, at three Guilders per Hundred.

Admiraal van Sirikzee
Belle Helena
Belle Bruxelle
Bizard due de Calabre
Bizard Ooſterbeek
Cephalon
Carolus Quintus
Dorothea d' Hollande
Diana
Donkere Wolk
Fama
France Pallas
Goliah
Groote Perſiaan
Harler
Hongerſe Kroone
Jaſpe
Le Grand
Nimphe de Holande
Paragon Bruynſteen
Paragon Mullet
Schipio
Schilder
Rattlebeet
Witte van Bol

Theſe are Sold by Mr. *Barend Cardoes, op de Kleyne Hontwey in't Hof van Flora, Bloemiſt tat Haarlem.*

TUMATLE Americanorum Guilandino, *i. e.* pomum Amoris.

Tune Hoof; ſee *Ground Ivy.*

TUNICA Minima Lugdunenſis, *i. e.* Caryophyllus minimus Mutilis.

TUPHA & Tupham Indis, *i. e.* Jambos.

TURBITH Thapſia, ſive Thapſia Turbith.

Turbith, in *Latin*, Turpetum Officinarum.

Turbith Tapſia, in *Latin*, Thapſia; which ſee.

Turks Cap, in *Latin*, Tulipa; which ſee.

Turkey Mullet, in *Latin* Mulium; which ſee.

Turkey Wheat, in *Latin*, Mulium Indicum Maximum Maiz dictum ſive Frumentum Indicum vel Tracicum aliquorum; which ſee.

Turmerick, in *Latin*, Curcama; which ſee.

Turneps, in *Latin*, Rapiſtrum; which ſee.

Lion-leafed Turneps, in *Latin*, Leontopetalon; which ſee.

Oaken-leafed Black Turnep, in *Latin*, Chryſogonum; which ſee.

Turnſol, in *Latin*, Heliotropium which ſee.

Tutſan, in *Latin*, Androſæmum; which ſee.

Twiblade, in *Latin*, Ophris, ſive Bifolium; which ſee.

Towpenny Graſs, in *Latin*, Numularia; which ſee.

Sarapias Turbith; ſee *Sea Star-wort*.

Turks-Herb; ſee *Rupture-wort*.

Turky-Hen Flower; ſee *Tritilarie*.

Turky-Hirſe; ſee *Turkey Millet*.

Turmericke, in *Latin* Curcuma.

TURPETUM album & nigrum, *i. e.* Turbith.

Turpentine-Tree, in *Latin*, *Terebinthus*; which ſee.

TURNESOL Gallorum, *i. e.* Heliotropium tricoccum.

Turnep, in *Latin*, Rapum.

Wild Turnep; ſee *Charlock*.

TURRITA & Turritis Alpina, in *Engliſh*, *Tower's-Muſtard*.

TUSAS & Turfana, *i. e.* Corona Imperialis.

TUSSILAGO, in *Engliſh*, *Colts-foot or Folefoot*.

Tutſan; ſee *Park-Leaves*.

Twayblad, in *Latin*, Ophris.

TYPHA Cerealis, in *Engliſh*, *Light-Wheat*; ſee Triticum, &c.

TYPHIUM Theophraſti quibuſdam, *i. e.* Tuſſilago vulgaris & petaſites.

Garden Tyme, in *Latin*, Thymum; which ſee.

Dodder Tyme, in *Latin*, *Cuſcuta*; which ſee.

Mother of Tyme, in *Latin*, Serpillum; which ſee.

Wild Tyme, in *Latin*, Serpillum Narbonenſe; which ſee.

Lemon Tyme, in *Latin*, Serpillum Citratum; which ſee.

Musk Tyme, in *Latin*, Serpillum Moſchatum; which ſee.

True Tyme, in *Latin*, Thymum legitimum capitatum; which ſee.

V.

VACCARIA Alpina Tabermontani, *i. e.* Turrita minor ſive vulgatior.

VACCINIA nigra fructu majore, in *Engliſh*, *the Greater Billberry*.

VACCINIA nigra vulgaria, *Black-Worts, or Billberries*. This ſmall Buſh creeps upon the Ground, ſcarce riſing half a Yard high, with ſeveral dark-green Leaves, ſet on the green Branches, which it ſpreads abroad on both Sides, but always one againſt another, ſomewhat like unto the ſmaller Myrtle-Leaves, but not ſo hard, and a little dented about the Edges. At the Foot of the Leaves, come forth ſmall hollow pale-bluſh coloured Flowers, the Brims ending in five Points, with a reddiſh Thread in the Middle, which paſs into ſmall round Berries, of the Bigneſs and Colour of Juniper-Berries, but full of Purple, ſweetiſh ſharp ſower Juice, which

which gives a ſad-purple Colour to their Hands and Lips that eat and handle them, eſpecially if they break them; containing within them many ſmall Seed. The Root grows aſlope under Ground, ſhooting forth in ſeveral Places, as it creeps. This loſes the Leaves in Winter.

VACCINIA fructu majore, *The Greater Billberry*. This other Billberry grows greater and higher than the former, whoſe lower Parts of the Branches are of an Aſh Colour, but the upper Part green, and ſometimes reddiſh; the Leaves are ſomewhat pointed, the Flowers and Berries are like the other in all Things, ſave that they are larger, but of the ſame Colour, being ripe, and of a more pleaſant ſweet and leſs ſharp Taſte. The Root creeps in the ſame manner.

VACCINIA nigra Pannonica. *Hungarian Black Wort*. This *Hungarian Wort* has tough ſlender Stalks, lying for the moſt part on the Ground, and there taking Root again in ſome Places, with many Branches, ſcarce raiſing up themſelves above the Moſs, among which it grows, having ſeveral long and ſomewhat narrow Leaves, upon long Foot-Stalks, ſet without Order, on them, green above, and paler underneath, and a little nicked about the Edges, with a few Hairs on them, and a very aſtringment Taſte, The Flowers come orth at the End of the laſt Year's Shoots or Branches, which were not obſerved; but there ſtood black round Berries, as big almoſt as Cherries, upon long Foot-Stalks, hanging down, when they were ripe, but reddiſh before, full of Juice, containing within them no Stones like Cherries, but five Seeds, for the moſt part, being flat and white; the Root is woody, with ſome Fibres joined thereto. This holds the green Leaves all the Winter.

VACCANIA rubra buxeis foliis, *Red Worts with Box Leaves*. The *Red Wort* riſes like unto the *Great Black Wort*, having many harder Leaves, like unto the *Box-Tree* Leaves, green and round pointed, ſtanding on ſeveral Branches, at the Tops thereof only, and not from the Sides, as in the former, come forth ſeveral round and ſomewhat long hollow Flowers, of a pale-red Colour; after which ſucceed round reddiſh ſappy Berries, when they are ripe, of an acid and aſtringent Taſte; the Root runs in the Ground like the black. The Leaves hereof fall not away in Winter.

VACCINIA rubra longioribus foliis, *Red Worts with longer Leaves*. This other *Red Wort* is like a low creeping Shrub, but grows ſomewhat thicker and greater than the former red; the Leaves whereof are longer, narrower, and ſharper pointed than it, and growing reddiſh towards Autumn, but yet abiding on the Branches like the former, and not falling off in Winter. The Flowers are like the other, and ſo is the Fruit, but not ſappy, or with Juice therein, but dry and ſapleſs, and without any manifeſt Taſte.

UVA urſi Galeni Culio, *The Spaniſh Red-Wort*. This *Spaniſh Wort* likewiſe differs not much from the former red Sorts, having ſlender flexible Stalks and Branches, about a Foot long, lying on the Ground, covered with a reddiſh Bark, ſomewhat like unto the tender Branches of the Strawberry-Tree, having ſeveral Leaves ſet thereon, near reſembling the Strawberry-Tree Leaves, but leſſer, being thick and ſappy, but not hairy at all; and ſomewhat bitter with the aſtringent Taſte. At the Ends of the Branches grow ſeveral bottle-like or hollow round Flowers, growing in Cluſters, of the ſame whitiſh bluſh Colour that they are of; after which follow rounded Berries, like unto ſmall Cherries, but of a decide Taſte; the Leaves hereof likewiſe abide on the Stalks, and fall not away in Winter.

VITIS Idæa tertia Cluſii, *The French Honey Sweet Wort.* This riſes higher than any of the former, to be four or five Cubits high, with many thick ſmooth woody Stems from the Root; the lower Parts being ſomewhat rough, and covered with a blackiſh Bark; the upper Branches being green, ſtored with many Leaves thereon, ſet without Order; which are ſomewhat long with the Roundneſs, and a little dented about the Edges; of a ſad-green Colour above, and whitiſh underneath. At the Joints, with the Leaves, come forth many white Flowers, conſiſting of five Petals a-piece; after which come ſmall round Berries, ſomewhat bigger than Hawthorn-Berries, and black when they are ripe; having a ſmall Crown, as it were, of five ſmall Points, which were the Flowers ſticking at the Tops, and being ſappy, of a ſweetiſh Taſte like Honey, with ſeveral blackiſh Seeds within them.

VITIS Idæa Cretica elatior, *The taller Red Worts of Candy.* This ſmall ſhrubby Plant ſends forth many ſlender woody black Shoots from the Root, the Wood being hard and white, without any Scent, but ſomewhat heating the Tongue on the Taſting, parting into many Branches furniſhed at the Joints by unequal Spaces, ſometimes with ſingle Leaves, but uſually with two, and ſometimes with three or four together; which are ſomewhat hard and almoſt round, dented a little about the Edges; being ſomewhat like unto Holly, but nothing ſo hard or prickly, of a ſad-green Colour on the upper ſide, and greyiſh the lower; at the Ends of the Branches, and at the Joints, with the Leaves, come forth ſeveral white Cherry-like Flowers, each on a long Foot-Stalk, and after them ſmall round, and ſomewhat long reddiſh Fruit, of a pleaſant Taſte, of the Bigneſs of a Bean: having friezy or woolly Crowns at the Tops, and being dry turns black and hard.

VITIS Idæa Cretica humilior, *The lower Candy Red Worts.* This other *Candiot* grows much lower, fuller of Sprigs, ſlenderer and ſhorter; whereon at unordinary Spaces ſtands unordinary Leaves, three or four ſometimes together, being almoſt round, like unto the laſt, but leſſer, ſofter, ſmoother, and not ſo much dented about the Edges; neither yet of ſo ſad a green Colour on the upper Side, nor ſo grey on the under: At the Joints likewiſe, with the Leaves, come forth long Stalks, with many the like white Bloſſoms in a Cluſter, turning into ſmaller Berries, of a dark-red Colour, and a little downy at the Head, ſomewhat like unto Myrtle-Berries, which are frequently eaten by Shepherds, and ſome of the Country People.

VACCINIA nigra Pannonica, in *Engliſh, Hungarian Black Worts.* This grows in *Hungary* and *Bavaria*. It flowers in *March* and *April*; the Fruit is ripe in *June* and *July*.

VACCINIA rubra Buxeis foliis, in *Engliſh, Red Worts* with *Box-Leaves.* This grows as the former, &c.

VACCINIA vulgaria nigria, in *Engliſh, Worts* or *Billberries.* This grows wild in Woods, and on Heaths here with us. It flowers in *March* and *April*, and the Fruit is ripe in *June* and *July*.

VALERIANA Alpina major, five latifolia, in *Engliſh, Broad-leafed wild Valerian of the Alps.*

VALERIANA major, five Phu majus, *The Great Valerian.* The *Great Valerian* has a thick ſhort greyiſh Root, lying for the moſt part above Ground, ſhooting forth on all Sides other ſuch-like ſmall Pieces or Roots, which have all of them many long and great Strings and Fibres under them in the Ground, where it draws Nouriſhment. From the Heads of theſe Roots, ſpring up many green Leaves; which at the

firſt are ſomewhat broad and long, without any Diviſion at all in them, or denting on the Edges; but thoſe that riſe up after, are more and more divided on each ſide, ſome to the middle Rib, being winged, as made of many Leaves together on a Stalk, and thoſe upon the Stalk, in like manner, are more divided, but ſmaller toward the Top then below. The Stalk riſes to be a Yard high, or more, ſometimes branched at the Top, with many ſmall whitiſh Flowers ſometimes daſh'd over at the Edges with a pale-purpliſh Colour; of a ſmall Scent, which paſſing away, there follows ſmall browniſh-white Seed, that is eaſily carried away with the Wind: The Root ſmells more ſtrong than either Leaf or Flower, and is likewiſe of more Uſe in Medicine.

Altera odoratior. There is a mountain Kind hereof; as *Camerarius* ſays, found in *Savoy*, which is more ſweet than this, even of the Smell of a Pomecittron, but it is more ſoft and gentle than it.

VALERIANA Cretica tuberoſa, *Knobbed Valerian of Candy*. The *Valerian of Candy* has its firſt Leaves that ſpring up and lie upon the Ground, round about the Root, green, thick and round, like unto the Leaves of Aſarabacca, and ſometimes greater. The next that come after them, are ſomewhat longer, and ſomewhat divided or cut in on the Edges, and thoſe that follow, more and more divided, ſo that thoſe that grow upon the Stalk, are very like unto the divided Leaves of the former Valerian; the Stalk is hollow, and riſes to be two Foot high at the leaſt, having here and there two ſmaller Leaves ſet at a Joint; at the Top whereof, which is divided into ſome ſmaller Branches, ſtand many white Flowers in an Umble, thick-thruſt, ſomewhat larger than thoſe of the former, which turn afterwards into ſmall and flat Seed, with a little Down at the Head of them like thereunto alſo; the uppermoſt Root, from whence the Leaves and Stalks ſpring, is ſmall, round, ſhort, and tuberous, from whence ſhoot forth round about it, many other ſmaller Roots faſtned thereunto by long Strings, like as the Roots of Filipendula are; the Scent whereof is very like unto the former great Valerian.

VALERIANA Alpina major, ſive latifolia, *Broad-Leafed wild Valerian of the Alps*. This *wild Valerian* has many large, and ſomewhat round pale-green Leaves, and in ſome they will be yellowiſh, riſing from the Root, lying upon the Ground round about, every one having a long Foot-Stalk thereunto, ſome whereof are very like unto Ivy-Leaves, but leſſer and gentler; and others longer, like unto the Leaves of Canterbury Bells, but leſſer, and not ſo hard; in ſome a little dented, in others more dented about the Edges, but not divided at all; the Stalk is round, and about a Foot and a half high, in ſome green, in others ſomewhat reddiſh, having few Leaves thereon, which are ſmaller, longer, and deeper cut in on the Edges, than any below, and at the Top is branched, whereon ſtand ſeveral ſmall purpliſh Flowers, like unto the other Valerians; after which come ſmall Seeds like unto the reſt: The Root is large, round, and whitiſh, ſet with many Knots or Joints, and long Fibres under them; of a reaſonable good Smell, like unto wild Valerians, and of a bitteriſh binding Taſte.

VALERIANA Alpina minor, *Small wild Valerian of the Alps*. This ſmall Valerian has four or five ſmall, long, and ſomewhat narrow Leaves, with one or two Dents only at the Edges, lying on the Ground next the Root, and are ſomewhat like unto the Leaves of the great wild white Daiſie, eſpecially thoſe that grow higheſt, and are

the

the ſmalleſt, but with fewer Dents or Notches about the Edges. The Stalk riſes not up above a Foot high, having a very few Leaves thereon, which are ſmaller, longer, and narrower than thoſe below, with as few Dents or Notches on the Sides as the other. The Top of the Stalk is divided into a few ſmall Branches; on each of which grow a few white Flowers, like unto the Valerians, but ſmaller; the Root is ſmall, and creeps a little under Ground, ſending forth Fibres, but no leſs ſweet than the former.

VALERIANA annua, ſive Eſtiva Cluſii, *Summer Valerian.* This annual Valerian has many long leaves lying on the Ground, all of them deeply cut in or gaſhed on the Edges, ſomewhat like the Leaves of the Star-Thiſtle among which riſe up round hollow Stalks two or three Foot high, with ſome Leaves growing thereon, two always ſet together at a Joint, as in the other Valerians, but ſmaller and more divided than the lower, branching forth towards the Top, on which ſtand many Flowers ſet together in Tufts, being ſmall and long, divided at the Brims into five Parts, making a Shew of Flowers, conſiſting of five Petals a-piece, ſomewhat like unto the Flowers of the *Indian Valerian*, next following, and are of a pale-red or fleſh Colour, which afterwards bring ſmall Seed, like unto the red Valerian of *Dodonæus*; the Root is ſmall, white, and woody, but periſhes every Year. This has a ſmall weak Scent of Valerian.

VALERIANA Indica ſive Mexicana, *Indian Valerian.* The *Indian Valerian* grows quickly into a Stalk from the firſt Leaves that ſpring up, which are but few next the Ground, ſomewhat long and broad, ſomewhat like unto the firſt Leaves of the Mountain Spikenard, of a pale-green Colour; the Stalk is weak and hollow, not ſtanding upright, but leaning or bending downwards, ſet with Joints, at which ſtand two long Leaves, like unto thoſe below, but a little more cut in or divided at the Edges, and at the Joints likewiſe ſhoot forth two Branches, ſometimes on each ſide one, and ſometimes but one Branch on the one ſide, which are divided, and at the Tops of them bear many Flowers ſet thick together, in an Umbel or Tuft; each whereof is ſomewhat long, and ends in five Diviſions, two of the uppermoſt whereof are broader and ſhorter than the reſt; the other hang down as Labels or Lips, and the fifth is the greateſt, ſtanding in the Middle; in ſome Plants of a deep Red or Purple, being in Bud, and of a pale-purple Colour being open, and in others Milk white, each of theſe ſtands in a ſmall green Husk; wherein, after the Flower is fallen, the Seed grows, which Husk opens itſelf, and ſheds the Seed on the Ground, when it is thorough ripe, if it be not carefully tended and gathered, which is ſpungy, rounder, bigger, and blacker, than any of the former Valerians, without any Down at the End of them, the Root is ſmall and ſtringy, periſhing every Year with the firſt Froſts. The whole Plant is utterly without any ſmell, in all that I have ſeen, and almoſt without Taſte likewiſe.

VALERIANA rubra anguſtifolia, *Narrow-leafed Red Valerian.* This ſmall Red Valerian is very like unto the greater Red Valerian here ſet forth; but differs chiefly in the Smallneſs, being lower, and the Leaves long and very narrow, like unto the Leaves of Line or Flax, but not ſo long, harder or rougher in handling than they, and ending in a Point: The Flowers are of a pale Red, like unto them for Form, and having as little Scent to commend them.

VALERIANA petræa, *Rocky Valerian.* This ſmall Valerian has many Leaves

lying upon the Ground; ſome of them very little divided, others as much cut in and gaſhed on the Edges, as any of the other Valerians, but they are not ſo great; the Stalk is branched at the Top, carrying Tufts of purpliſh Flowers, but ſmaller; the Seed that follows is ſmaller, without any Down at the Head, but inſtead thereof, it hath little Skins, as it were, at the Ends, divided in five Parts, making them ſeem like a Star, much like unto the Tops of the Seed of Scabious; the Root is ſmall and fibrous, having a ſmall Scent of Valerian, as the Leaves and Flowers have alſo.

VALERIANA minor annua, *Small annual Valerian.* This ſmall Valerian has the firſt and lower Leaves ſomewhat round and dented, but the other that follow, and grow upon the Stalk are divided like unto other Valerians; the Flowers are ſmall and purpliſh, which are followed by ſmall Seed, that is blown away with the Wind; the Root is ſmall and thready, periſhing every Year.

VALERIANA minima, *Small Valerian.* This little Valerian is very like unto the ſmall wild Valerian, but is much ſmaller, having the Leaves much divided like that: The Stalks are not above half a Foot high, bearing Tufts of ſmall purpliſh Flowers; the Roots are long and ſmall, with ſmall white Threads or Fibres, ſmelling like unto the ſmall wild Valerian.

There are ſome other Herbs ſet forth by *Lobel*, and others, for Valerians, which in my Judgment have ſo little Reſemblance thereunto, that I have not thought fit to rank them in their Tribe, but refer them to others; the one is called *Phyteuma Monſpelienſium*, the other *Phu minimum alterum*, which *Dodonæus* calls *Album Olus*, and is generally called *Lactula Agnina*, Lambs-Letice, or Corn-Sallet, which I have mentioned among the Kinds of Lettice.

VALERIANA rubra Dodonæi, *Red Valerian.* This Valerian has ſeveral hard, but brittle whitiſh-green Stalks riſing from the Root, full of tuberous or ſwelling Joints, whereat ſtand two Leaves, on each ſide one, and now and then ſome ſmall Leaves from between them, which are ſomewhat long and narrow, broadeſt in the Middle, and ſmall at both Ends, without either Diviſion or Dent on the Edges of a pale-green Colour, the Stalks are three or four Foot high, branched at the Tops; at the Ends whereof ſtand many Flowers together, ſomewhat like unto the Flowers of the ordinary Valerian, but with longer Necks, of a fine red Colour, but without any Scent of Valerian. After the Flowers have ſtood blown a good while, they ſuddenly fall away, and the Seed, which is ſmall and naked, with a little Tuft of Down at the Top thereof, whereby it is eaſily carry'd away with the Wind, ripens quickly after; the Root is great, thick, and white, continuing long, and ſhooting out new Branches every Year.

VALERIANA Græca, *Greek Valerian.* The Greek Valerian has many winged Leaves lying on the Ground, ſomewhat like unto the wild Valerian that grows by the Ditch-ſides, but more tender and ſmall; among which riſe two or three round hollow brittle Stalks two or three Foot high, whereon are ſet at the Joints ſuch-like Leaves as grow below, but ſmaller, the Tops of the Stalks are divided into many ſmall Branches full of Flowers, each conſiſting of five ſmall round pointed Petals, of a fair bleak-blue Colour in ſome Plants, and in others white, with ſome white Threads tipp'd with yellow Pendents in the Middle; after the Flowers are paſt, there come up in their Places ſmall hard Heads, containing ſmall blackiſh Seed: The Root is compoſed of a Number of ſmall long

long blackiſh Threads, without any Scent of a Valerian.

VALERIANA Sylveſtris, *Wild Valerian.* This Wild Valerian has ſeveral winged Leaves ſpringing from the Root, whereof the End-Leaf is the largeſt, of a ſad-green Colour, without any Dents on the Edges: The Stalk hath two ſuch-like Leaves at a Joint as grow below, but ſmaller, and at the Top branched, with ſeveral ſmall whitiſh purple Flowers, but deeper than the Garden Valerian; the Root is a Buſh of blackiſh Threads and Strings, which ſend forth Strings of Increaſe; beſides that, the lower Branches ſhoot out Fibres. Of this kind there is accounted a greater, and a leſſer.

VALERIANA Sylveſtris, in *Engliſh, wild Valerian.* It grows in wet Meadows and Marſhes, and River-ſides; it flowers in *June* and *July*, and continues flowering till froſty Weather.

VALERINA Alpina minor, in *Engliſh, ſmall wild Valerian of the Alps.* It grows on the Mountains of *Auſtria* and *Styria*, and flowers in *June* and *July*, and keeps flowering till froſty Weather.

VALERIANA Alpina ſcrophulariæ folio, in *Engliſh, Broad-leafed wild Valerian of Naples.* It grows on the Mountains of *Auſtria* and *Styra*; it flowers in *June* and *July*, and keeps flowering till froſty Weather.

VALERIANA Annua, ſive Æſtiva Cluſii, in *Engliſh, Summer Valerian.* It grows in Gardens, and is rais'd by Seed ſown early, and will flower betimes.

VALERIANA altera odoratior. This is a mountain Kind, which *Camerarius* found in *Savoy*, which is more ſweet than the great Valerian; it grows wild on Mountains in moiſt Ground, and flowers in *June* and *July*, and continues flowering till froſty Weather.

VALERANIA Cretica, in *Engliſh, Knobbed Valerian of Candy.* This grew in *Candy*, and with us in Gardens, in a moiſt Soil; it flowers in *June* and *July*, and continues flowering till froſty Weather.

VALERIANA Græca, in *Engliſh, Greek Valerian.* This grows in our Gardens, and flowers betimes, if early ſet in a rich Soil, and continues flowering till froſty Weather.

VALERIANA Indica, ſive Mexicana, in *Engliſh, Indian Valerian.* This came from *Mexico*, but from *Italy* into theſe Parts. It is rais'd by Seed ſown early in a rich Soil, and flowers betimes, and continues flowering till froſty Weather.

VALERIANA major, in *Engliſh, The Great Valerian*: This was found to grow in *Pontus*; it's found wild in wet Grounds on Mountains; it flowers in *June* and *July*, and continues flowering till froſty Weather.

VALERIANA petræa, in *Engliſh, Rocky Valerian.* This was found on the Mountains of *Naples* in moiſt Grounds; it flowers in *June* and *July*, and continues flowering till froſty Weather.

VALERIANA rubra Dodonæi, in *Engliſh, Red Valerian*: It grows in our Gardens, and is rais'd by Seed ſown early, and will flower betimes, and continues to flower till froſty Weather.

VALERIANA rubræ Dodonei ſimilis, *i. e.* Limonum vulgare.

VALERIANELLA Columnæ, *i. e.* Valeriana Petræa.

VALERIANTHEN, *i. e.* Valeriana rubra Dodonæi.

VASAVELI, *i. e.* Pavate.

VATINA ſive Batima ſunt Ruſi fructus.

UDO Indis, *i. e.* Benzoin.

VEGETATION, is the Manner of the Growth of a Plant: There is this remarkable Difference between the Vegetation of a Plant and the Growth of an Animal; that one is performed in a certain fix'd Station, and the o-

ther while the Body has local Motion; but both the Growth of the Vegetable or Animal is carried on by a Circulation of Juices; for every Plant has a Continuity of Veſſels throughout the whole Body, as well adapted to the Circulation of Juices as any Animal whatſoever; and that all Plants have Juices, which flow in them when they are duly rarified by a proper Degree of Warmth, is beyond Contradiction; and therefore the Obſervation I have offered concerning the reverſing of a Tree, and making the Branches become Roots, and changing the Roots into Branches is a capital Evidence that the Sap circulates; as alſo is confirmed in another Experiment I made nine Years ago, by inarching four Branches of an old Dwarf Pear-Tree, into four young Pear-Stocks, which being well join'd and united, I ſaw'd off the old Tree near the Root, and ſupported it by Wedges for a Year, or more; and by this Means every Part of my old Tree, which before was ſo ſickly as to bring its Fruit little larger than Hazel-Nuts, had now gathered ſo much Strength from the young Pear-Stocks, as to ſhoot freely, and bear large Fruit. Thus, by the Circulation of the vigorous Juices of the young Pear-Stocks, thro' the whole great Pear-Tree which was decay'd, it recover'd its full Strength and Vigour, notwithſtanding I had diſengaged the old Tree from its own Root. Thus, without more Inſtances, we are ſure of the Sap's Circulation, unleſs I may obſerve, *en paſſant*, that the Diſtemper which ſhews itſelf in the yellow and white Variegations of the Leaves of the common white Jeſſamine, and ſeveral other Plants, may be communicated to every Plant of the ſame Tribe, by inoculating only a ſingle Bud of the variegated Kind into the others, which have plain-green Leaves; and though the bud does not live, yet barely by the Application of it to the healthful Tree, we ſhall find the yellow Blotches or Variegations of the unhealthful Bud, commuicated to every Part of the healthful Plant, juſt as it happens when a Man has had the Small Pox inoculated upon him, his whole Maſs of Blood will become infected with the Poiſon.

The Circulation of the Sap being thus as certain as the Circulation of the Blood, it next follows, that I obſerve that ſome Plants which are ever-green in the Winter, are analogous to thoſe Animals which enjoy all their Faculties the whole Year about, and thoſe which die down to the Ground, or drop their Leaves at the Approach of the Winter Seaſon, and revive again in the Spring, are like thoſe Animals that ſleep during the Winter, but there is Life in all theſe throughout the whole Courſe of the Year, though not the ſame Degree of active Life; and it is even to be underſtood by the Touch when the Leaves are fallen from a Tree, whether it is alive or dead; the live Tree will feel cold, and ſmooth in the young Shoots, and the dead Tree will be rough to the Touch. In ſuch Plants, where the Juices are moſt condenſed in cold Weather, the Sap becomes glutinous, or of a gummy Nature, in ſuch ſorts as to preſerve the Plants from Putrefaction, and ſo is ſeemingly analogous tot he Juices in thoſe Animals which ſleep in the Winter, which are not ſubject to putrify; for I have had an Opportunity of making the Experiment with the Halcion, or King's-Fiſher, in the hotteſt Weather in the Summer, which for a Week after it was dead, had not the leaſt Sign of Putrefaction, or any ill Scent, though it was difficult at that Time to keep any kind of Fleſh among the Butchers or Poulterers twenty four Hours, without becoming rancid; and as the King's-Fiſher

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is a Sleeper, as well as the Plants I ſpeak of, ſo I ſuppoſe its Juices, as well as thoſe of all ſuch Creatures as are laid up in the Winter, are in a particular Manner diſpos'd to preſerve them from Putrefaction while they are at Reſt; which Reſt is ſo like Death, that one muſt have good Judgment to diſtinguiſh between one and the other. And it is with theſe Animals as it is with Plants, that if in the cold Seaſon, when they are laid up, we bring them near the Fire, or put them into ſome warm Place, the Heat will put their Juices in Action, as they are naturally in the Summer Seaſon. This we find in the Snake, the Bat, the Urchin, or Hedgehog, and the Tortoiſe. But we have ſome Plants whoſe Juices are flowing as well in Winter as in Summer; the Ever-greens eſpecially are growing, and flowering, and ripening their Fruit, even in the coldeſt Time of the Winter, and are the neareſt at a Stand about *Midſummer*; and indeed ſo are moſt Plants. What I mean by this Stand, is, that they have about *Midſummer* finiſh'd their firſt Shoot, or Summer-Shed, that is to ſay, the Fund of Nouriſhment, which the Root had collected from the Earth in the preceding Autumn and Spring is now expended in the new Shoots; and ſo the Roots are now increaſing themſelves, and are preparing to take in a freſh Supply from the Earth, in order to ſhoot afreſh in the Autumn. At this Stand it is much the beſt Time to remove Trees, becauſe they will then ſtrike freſh Roots in two or three Days; whereas if we tranſplant them late in the Autumn, when the Juices are thickened, they will not make any new Roots till the Spring following, and then the Plant is employ'd in making new Roots, when ſuch Roots ſhould be already made, and ſtored with a Fund of Nouriſhment to feed the Shoots, which are to be made above Ground. When this is the Caſe, the Shoots of that Summer are always poor and weak; but by Summer Planting, our Trees preſently take hold of the Ground, and their Roots are plentifully furniſh'd before Winter, and ſo are capable of producing ſtrong Shoots the Spring following.

We may learn alſo by the Knowledge of the Sap's Circulation, in the Manner I have ſet down, that no Time is ſo proper to tranſplant any Tree, as when its Juices are active, and have a Tendency to act particularly in the Root; but then we muſt take eſpecial Care to preſerve the Roots from drying, while we remove our Plants from one Place to another; and likewiſe we muſt obſerve, that the Earth we plant them in be cloſely fix'd to the Roots at the Time of Tranſplanting; for otherwiſe the Air, which will get into the Crevices of the Earth, will dry and harden them. See the Article about *Tranſplanting of Trees*.

Another Thing which we may learn from the Syſtem of the Sap's Circulation, is, that when we remove any Tree, we are not immediately to rob it of its Head and Branches, as is commonly practiſed; for while a Tree with its Branches conſiſts of ſpongy Parts, which imbibe Moiſture from the Air and Dews, the Moiſture and Nouriſhment which the Tree receives by thoſe Means, is aſſiſting to the Support of the Tree, and to the Framing of new Roots; and when that work is over after Tranſplanting, then if it is neceſſary, we may thin the Head, or lop off ſome of its Branches, that the reſt may be better nouriſhed. In this Operation, we muſt have regard to what I have mentioned concerning the Buds of Trees, that they are, as it were, ſo many Seeds, which are to grow upon the Trunk or Body of the Tree,

and the Caſe is much the ſame as if we were to ſow Seeds upon a Piece of Ground, that is, if we ſuffer the Ground to be overſtock'd with Seeds, the Plants will be weak through the want of Nouriſhment; but if we ſow the Seeds at a due Diſtance one from another, they will then have a ſufficient Share of Nouriſhment to make them ſtrong Plants; ſo the Buds of a Tree, if they are too many in Number, will, for want of Nouriſhment, become weak; but when the Judgment of a Gardener can prune a Plant, ſo as to leave a proportionable Number of Buds upon it, to be well fed by it, they will then be vigorous in their Growth, which in Foreſt-Trees is to be deſired; but in Fruit-Trees it is otherwiſe; for, as I have obſerved before, the luxuriant Shoots are fed by the more watery Parts of the Tree; and ſuch indigeſted Juices are unfruitful, and by pruning, many of thoſe watery Juices are loſt, and the Remainder is uſeful in the Production of ſmaller Branches; but then they are ſuch as bear Fruit. We are to obſerve all this while, that the cutting off a Branch from a Tree while its Juices are in vigorous Action, does not hinder the Circulation of Juices in the other Parts no more than the cutting off a Leg or an Arm from a Man, would prevent the Circulation of the Blood in the other Parts of the Body; but in another Place I have given ſome Account of the Difference between Animals and Vegetables in this Reſpect. I may obſerve, however, in this Place, that we have ſome Shell-fiſh which have the Power of renewing a loſt Limb, as well as Vegetables; I mean the Lobſter and the Sea-Crab, which, according to the Accounts in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy at *Paris*, will in a few Weeks after they have loſt one of their great Claws, renew it again, which is the Reaſon, thoſe Gentlemen tell us, that we ſo frequently find the large Claws of Lobſters unequal in their Size and Figure: The tranſplanting of Wall Fruit-Trees, without pruning off their Tops till they have ſtruck Root, is yet a common Practice among the Gardeners, and they find their Account in that Way of Planting; but yet when they make Plantations of Foreſt-Trees, they as ſurely cut off their Heads at the Time of Tranſplanting; and tho' they are almoſt as frequently convinced of their Error in the Death or languiſhing Condition of ſuch Trees, yet they proceed on in their Way, without conſidering how much their Practice is contradictory one Part to the other. If they find a Benefit by planting Wall Fruit-Trees with their Tops on, why ſhould they not expect the ſame Advantage in planting Standards with their Heads on? By the one Way we have rarely a Miſcarriage, and by the other Way we hardly meet with any thing elſe; for if ſuch topp'd Trees happen to live, they are ſo long before they recover themſelves to ſhoot vigorouſly, that to ſow Seeds at the Time when ſuch Plantations are made, the Seedling Plants will outſtrip them in ſeven Years Time, or ſome Sorts of Trees in five Years, as I have experienced; but it is quite different with thoſe Plants which are tranſplanted in the Summer with their Heads on, which flouriſh the following Year as if they had not been removed at all, and in the hotteſt Weather have no more need of Water than Trees that have been planted three or four Years; for while the Sap is fluent, the whole of it, which is in the Body, as well as in the Branches of the Tree, is turned to the framing of new Roots, to ſupply the Deficiencies of thoſe which are loſt by the taking up of the Tree while the Buds above Ground only ſtand ſtill, and only have bare Subſiſtance

to keep them alive till the Roots are ſufficiently ſtrengthened, and are in a Capacity of filling themſelves with ſuch a Fund of Nouriſhment as is convenient to furniſh them with full Allowance: Thus the Autumn Shoot is generally prevented; and ſo the Tree is in a Capacity of ſhooting ſtrong in the Spring.

But ſuppoſe theſe Trees, I ſpeak of, are ſuch as I may compare to the Animals which ſleep in the Winter, then one would ſuppoſe that the pruning of them is beſt at ſuch a Seaſon when their Juices are moſt at reſt: And it certainly is ſo, if we can guard the wounded Parts from the Froſts; for tho' the Juices at that Time are thickened in Plants, yet their Coverings are ſuch as will prevent their receiving Damage from the Froſts; but when they are laid open by pruning, and are become ſubject to the Froſt, ſuch a Branch or Limb as is wounded is always ſubject to Decay by Severity of Weather; therefore it is neceſſary, where the Wound is great, to plaiſter it with ſuch Gums as I have mention'd under the Word *Pruning*. It is obſervable that ſuch Trees as are Natives of *England*, or were brought to us from Countries which are nearly of the ſame Latitude, ſuch as Pears and Apples, are commonly pruned in the Winter; but thoſe Fruits that come from the warmer Climates, ſuch as the Stone-Fruits, which are ſubject to Gum by wounding, are left unpruned by our Gardeners till juſt before the Sap begins to move towards the Gemination in the Spring; ſo that Froſts may not have Power over them, and the Flux of the Sap immediately following, may heal their Wounds. We muſt obſerve too, that the Reaſon why Apples and Pears are not ſo ſubject to mortify by Winterpruning, as the Stone Fruit is, becauſe their Juices are not ſo unactive in the Winter; for it is common to ſee them fling out their Bloſſoms in the colder Seaſons; but we never ſee this in the Stone-Fruits, unleſs they have artificial Heats.

Upon the Foot of what I have ſaid concerning the Buds of Trees under the Words *Parts of Plants*, I now come to ſpeak of Inoculation, which may be performed either in *March*, *April*, or *July*, in ſuch Plants where the Bark will riſe, and the Sap is fluent at thoſe Times; but while the Stock which we are to inoculate upon is making its Roots, it is by no Means proper, becauſe the Roots which have already begun to grow, draw away all the Sap from the ſtrange Bud, and ſo it cannot be ſupported till it can join with, or take Root in the Stock. Thus the Motion of the Juices in the Stock is to be conſider'd when we deſign to inoculate a Bud into it.

In Grafting it is neceſſary to perform that Operation a little before the Juices in the Stock are beginning to move fluently, that the Buds in the Cion, and thoſe in the Stock, may be working together, for the ſame Reaſon that I have given in the Article of *Inoculation*; and we muſt remark, that thoſe Plants which abound in aqueous Juices, and conſequently have their Sap conſtantly in ſome Degree of Fluidity, ſuch as Apples and Pears, will beſt bear Grafting early; and the Stone-Fruits, which have more gummy Juices, will beſt proſper by Inoculation. It is likewiſe to be remark'd, that all Cuttings of Plants which abound in aqueous Juices, will ſooner ſtrike Root in the Ground, than the Cuttings of ſuch Plants as have their Sap of a more gummy or reſinous Nature. I have taken Notice, that when a Plant abounds in the watery Juices, its Shoots will be luxuriant; and, on the contrary, when the Juices are more gummy, it will produce ſuch Shoots, which, tho' they are ſmall,

ſmall, will be fruitful. This is remarkable in many Kinds of Fruit-Trees: Apples and Pears, for Example, for the moſt part muſt have Shoots of one Year, before ſuch Shoots can form their Buds for Bloſſoms or Fruit; but Peaches, Abricots, and Plumbs, bring their Fruit upon the Shoots of the laſt Summer, through the Gumminess of their Juices: So it is difficult to raiſe Cuttings of ſuch Trees, whoſe Juices abound in Gums; but the Cuttings of ſuch Trees as conſiſt chiefly of watery Juices, ſtrike Root preſently, and put forth their firſt Fibres, for the moſt part, at thoſe Places where the Buds are, which we bury in the Ground, provided they are Leaf-Buds; but where ſuch Buds are ripened into Bloſſom-Buds, there is no altering of them, and the Cuttings will not ſtrike Root; for they are too much perfected in every Reſpect to alter their Property. The Pith, as I have obſerved in the *Parts of a Plant*, has done its Duty, and is incapable of altering its Work: But we have yet this Advantage; where the Juices of Plants are more inclining to be gummy, we may lay the young Shoots into the Earth, where after a due Courſe of Time the Moiſture of the Earth will alter their Property, and diſpoſe them to ſtrike Root, the Mother Plant all the while keeping them alive till they can undergo this great Change. This is another Conſequence of the Circulation of Sap.

The Seaſon of planting Cuttings of Trees, or of making Layers from them, which brings the hardeſt young Wood, is always when the Juices are moſt at reſt, becauſe the Buds which we bury in the Ground being then unactive, have Time to be prepared by the Moiſture of the Earth, and to be changed inſenſibly before the Sap is fluent; and thoſe Parts which acted before as Roots to the Buds in the Tree, are reconcil'd, upon the firſt Motion of the Sap, to do their Office, as Roots in the Earth, the ſpongy or fungous Parts of the Cutting, ſupplying the Office of the Lobes, or Ear-Leaves of the Seed, *viz.* to feed them till they can be weaned to receive a Nouriſhment from the Earth; and the Parts which are under Ground may be the firſt in Action, becauſe they are ſheltered from the cold Winds, which often happens when the State of the Air is warm; and conſequently when the Body of Air is warm, the Earth, which conſiſts of Parts contiguous, muſt be warm likewiſe, which one may beſt judge of by the following Experiment. In *Germany* there is a large Room, warm'd by having the Vault underneath it lined with Pieces of Iron, which are ſo laid together, that every one touches another; ſome of theſe are Pieces of broken Cannon, which are pretty large; others are as ſmall as Hob-Nails, or Horſe-Nails At one End of this Vault there is a Fire, which by heating the Irons next to it, the Heat is communicated to all the reſt, which in a Body hold the Heat for a long Time, and is communicated to the upper Room; ſo when the Surface of the Earth is heated, we ſuppoſe the next Parts below it are concerned, and the next below them, and ſo on in ſome Degree or other.

But we ſay the Bud of a Plant will preſerve its firſt Qualities, though it is apply'd to a Tree of different Qualities, that is, that the Bud taken from a Golden Pippin-Tree will produce a Branch that will bear Golden Pippins, though it be inoculated upon a wild Crab Stock, whoſe Juices are ſour and harſh, and far different from thoſe of the Golden Pippin, which are ſweet and high-flavoured. This is no more ſtrange than that ſeveral Off-ſets from the ſame Auricula, or Ranunculus, or Tulip, ſhall bring

bring the ſame Flower in all its Properties, though they are planted in different Soils; for I have obſerved before, that every Bud of a particular Tree has the particular Stamp of that Tree in it, which is unalterable; and this Bud, whether it is growing on the Mother-Tree, or is joined with a Crab of the ſame Tribe, has its Veſſels, which act as Roots inoculated into the Veſſels of the Stock it grows upon; ſo that when the Sap of one is ſet to work, the Sap in the other muſt neceſſarily be moving at the ſame Time; and one may ſay there is a general Circulation of the Juices in the Stock, and the Buds of the ſame ſort as in Animals, where the finer Juices are ſeparated from the Blood, ſuch as Urine, Milk, *&c.* which only change their Colour and Flavour, and Uſe, as the Veſſels thro' which they paſs happen to be differently formed; ſo the Bud which encloſes the hereditary Virtue of the Golden Pippin, will ſtill be the ſame, though it receives its Nouriſhment from a harſher Apple, its Parts are made to filtre its Nouriſhment in ſuch a Manner, and no other; but when theſe Juices are once received by the Bud, they cannot be returned again into the Body of Sap from whence they were firſt drawn, no more than the finer Juices in ſome Parts of Animals can be returned back into the Blood, but muſt circulate in thoſe Bodies which have received them, and without they can diſcharge themſelves ſome Way or other, will occaſion the Parts which contain them to ſwell and grow harder from the continual Addition they receive from the great Body of Juices, which is the Occaſion of a Bud's ſwelling into a Branch, and is the Reaſon why a Bud of any particular Tree preſerves its original Virtue, though it be made to grow upon a different ſort of Tree.

While I am ſpeaking of Buds, I cannot help obſerving, that all Bulbs are improperly called Roots; for, in Reality, they are only Buds which include the Image of the Mother-Plant which they ſprang from; the Fibres which they produce when they are put into the Ground, are the Roots which properly nouriſh ſuch Bulbs.

But I come in the next Place to ſpeak of the Multiplication of Plants by Seeds, and to account for the Varieties which the Seeds that are gathered from one Plant will produce.

What I have remark'd concerning the Generation of Plants, may give us to underſtand, that the *Farina Fecundans*, or Male Duſt of a Flower, may be convey'd from one Flower to another, by Means of the Wind; and if the Flower be a yellow Tulip, for Example, from whence the Male Duſt is blown, and the Flower which it is blown upon be a red Tulip, ſo that the Ovary of the red Tulip be impregnated with the Duſt of the yellow Tulip, then the Grain or Seed which is ſo impregnated will produce a Tulip which ſhall partake of both the Colours Red and Yellow, and not be ſtrictly like either the Mother-Flower, or the Sire: This we find certain from Experience. So if we plant a white Cabbage near a red one, the Seed of each of them will produce Varieties, partaking of both Colours, ſome quartered with red and white, ſome vein'd with red, *&c.* which I have alſo experienced. As likewiſe the ſowing the Seeds of a particular ſort of Fruit, which, by growing among Varieties in a Garden, ſuch Seed has brought almoſt as many Varieties as there were Seeds put into the Ground. So that where we have many Varieties of the ſame Tribe of Flowers, or Fruits, or Herbs, growing in one Garden, the Seed of every one of them will

will produce Plants, which will be different in ſomething or other from the Mother-Plant they were gathered from. And this, I ſuppoſe, gave the Antients room to believe that Corn would degenerate in three or four Years, becauſe it is almoſt impoſſible to ſow a Buſhel of any ſort of Corn, which ſhall be all of one ſort of Grain. Again we obſerve, that when we have a Flower of a ſimple Colour, ſuch as a black Auricula, for Example, and that we keep this Flower remote from others of the ſame Tribe, which are of different Colours than the Seeds which we gather from the black Auricula, will bring Plants that ſhall only produce black Flowers. So if we have a Breed of white Cattle, their Offspring will be white till we mix them with Cattle of another Colour, and then we ſhall have a pyed Breed. But in the Affair of Generation Nature will in ſome Caſes permit of the Production of Monſters, by ſuffering of Plants or Animals to couple with ſuch as are not directly of the ſame Species; ſo the Aſs and the Mare produce a Mule. But then to prevent the Increaſe of ſuch monſtrous Productions, Mules, whether Male or Female, are not capable of continuing their Species by Generation.

The ſame is the Caſe among Vegetables, as we find in the ſeveral Plants, which have been rais'd from ſuch Carnation Seeds which have happened to be impregnated by the Farina of the Flower called *Sweet William*; ſuch Seeds bring Plants which partake both of the Carnation and *Sweet William*; but the Seeds of ſuch Plants, though they will ſometimes ſeem perfect, yet will not grow, no more than a Male and Female Mule can produce any Offspring, though no Creatures are more addicted to Venery. There ſeems to be the ſame Difference in Nature between the Carnation and *Sweet William*, which produce a third ſort of Plant, as there is between the Horſe and the Aſs, which produce the Mule.

From hence we may learn, that when we have a mind to preſerve any particular Quality in a Plant that we deſign to increaſe by Seed, we ſhould never ſuffer any Plant to grow near the Plant we propoſe to ſave, the Seed from which may have Power of debaſing or adulterating the Seed, and then we may expect ſuch Seed to be good, or to inherit the Virtues and Qualities of the Mother-Plant, which is a very neceſſary Obſervation in the ſaving the Seeds of annual Plants, becauſe there is no other Way of raiſing annual Plants, but by Seeds.

On the other hand, if we have a Mind to produce Variety by Seed, ſuch as one would wiſh for in the Production of Flowers, our Hopes will depend upon the Number of different-coloured Flowers of the ſame Tribe which are growing together; for then there will be an Opportunity of the Farina, or Male Duſt of one ſort, to impregnate the Egg or Seed-neſt of another; and it would be well worth our Care to make our Experiments with that Exactneſs, that one may come to know what Properties are preſerved of the Mother, and what of the Size, whether thoſe of the Male or Female are predominant. There are yet many particular Obſervations relating to the Generation of Plants, which I have mentioned in my printed *Works of Husbandry and Gardening*, which may be conſider'd; but I judge that the Inſtances I have here produced may be ſufficient to render that Syſtem intelligible.

It remains now, that I ſpeak of the Seed of a Plant, and what ought principally to be obſerved in its Management.

All Seeds whatever which have been perfectly impregnated, contain the I-

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mage of the Plant in Miniature, from whence they ſprung. This Image is the Conſequence of the Impregnation, which is abſolutely neceſſary for the Multiplication of the Species in Plants, as the Cock's Tread is neceſſary in the Egg, to render it prolifick by Incubation. The Incubation of Birds or Fowls is analogous to the burying the Seeds of Plants in the Earth, that it may hatch into a Plant; the Oſtrich as a Fowl, and the Tortoiſe, and many other Creatures beſides, which are oviparous, take the ſame Way of hatching their Young, that is, they bury their Eggs in the Sand or Earth where they happen to be, and they are hatched without other Aſſiſtance.

In all Seeds we find ſuch Parts as are proper to nouriſh the little Plant till it can ſhift for itſelf, and draw its Nouriſhment from the Earth; ſuch Parts are the Lobes or Ear-Leaves, which join with the young Plant, and encloſe it: They are ſpongeous or fungous Bodies, which by gentle Degrees receive Nouriſhment from the Juices of the Earth; and after they have filtered and altered them according to their different Textures they may happen to be of, the little Plant which is lodged within them receives its firſt Nouriſhment from them, and their Juices begin to circulate in the little Plant they contain, till at length the Radicle becoming by Degrees more acquainted with the Diet it can receive from the Earth, begins to ſhift for itſelf, without feeding any longer from the Lobes or Ear-Leaves, from whence it firſt received its Support, and then as conſtantly the Ear-Leaves fall from the Plant, as they are then of no further Uſe to it. I might add, that all Seeds are covered with Coats, which are finely and cloſely wrought, the better to keep the Moiſture of the Earth from coming too ſuddenly upon the Lobes, or the little Plant, which might occaſion their rotting; but ſee that under the Word *Seed*. We find that almoſt every ſort of Seed, by means of theſe Coverings muſt paſs different Lengths of Time in the Earth before they begin to germinate; ſome will not ſpring in the Ground till the ſecond Year after they are buried, while others will begin to ſhoot in three Days after ſowing.

This being conſider'd, we are next to obſerve, that Seeds, as they are of different Textures, of different Modes, and of different Sizes, ſo they require to be ſown in different Depths of Earth; and conſidering their Tenderneſs at their firſt ſprouting, it is alſo neceſſary to prepare the Earth very fine and light when we ſow any Seed; but the moſt robuſt Seeds may be ſown in the heavier Land, the Seeds which are the longeſt coming up; ſuch I mean as will lie without Motion a Year in the Ground may be ſown full two Inches deep in a light Soil, or of a proportionable Depth, as the Soil is heavier; the ſmaller and lighter the Seed is, ſo it muſt be ſown ſhallower and in lighter Earth than other Seed. We are forced in ſome Caſes to ſow the very lighteſt of Seeds in rotted Earth of Willows, or other light Weeds, and then only to rake that Earth finely, ſo that it may lie looſe; and ſowing them upon the Surface, preſs it down, or flat it with a ſmooth Board. This is the Method of ſcowering Auricula Seeds; and thoſe of Ranunculus are not to be covered much deeper.

From theſe Obſervations we may know how to regulate any Seminary; either if we have a mind to preſerve the particular Virtues in any annual Plant or Flower, or to produce Varieties, or to raiſe any Plant from Seed with good Succeſs, the Radicle, the Germe, and the Ear-Leaves, are encloſed in the Seed.

I ſhall

I ſhall conclude this Article with remarking, that what we call Corn or Grain is not properly a Seed; becauſe no Sort of Corn brings Ear-Leaves, but ſprouts directly with a Leaf at its firſt Germination; which Leaf, Dr. *Grew*, in his *Anatomy of Plants*, calls an Acro-Spire. This Grain is like what we call commonly a Bulb, which is properly a Bud.

VELLARIA, *i. e.* Lychnis ſativa.

VELLA Galleni, *i. e.* Naſturtium quaticum.

Venus Baſon, is the *Teaſell*, in Latin, Dipſacus ſive Carduus fullonum; which ſee.

Venus Hair, is *Maiden Hair*, in Latin, Adianthum; which ſee.

Venus Comb, or *Pink Needle*, in Latin, Scandix; which ſee.

Venus Glaſs, in Latin, Speculum veneris ſive Viola Pentagona; which ſee.

VERATRUM album & nigrum, *i. e.* Elleborus albus & niger.

VERBASCUM album Matthioli, in *Engliſh*, *Common Mullen*.

VERBASCUM album vulgare, ſive Trapſus barbatus communis, *Common-Mullen*. This common white Mullen has fair, large, woolly white Leaves lying next the Ground, ſomewhat longer than broad, pointed at the Ends, and, as it were, dented about the Edges; the Stalk riſes up to be four or five Foot high, covered over with ſuch woolly Leaves as the loweſt, but leſſer, ſo that no Stalk can be ſeen for the Multitude of Leaves thereon up to the Flowers, which come forth on all ſides of the Stalk, without any Branches, for the moſt part, and are many ſet together in a long Spike; in ſome of a Gold-yellow Colour, in others more pale, conſiſting of five round pointed Petals, which afterwards give ſmall round Heads, wherein ſmall browniſh Seed is contained; the Root is long, white, and woody, periſhing ever after it hath born Seed.

VERBASCUM Danicum humile, *Dwarf Mullen of Denmark*. This ſmall Mullen grows like the ordinary Mullen, with yellow Flowers, having ſuch-like woolly Petals, growing thick together at the Bottom, but much ſmaller; the Stalk riſes up not above a Foot high at the moſt, ſet with ſome Leaves thereon from the Bottom; the Flowers are very large for the Proportion of the Plant, and yellow like the ordinary, differing in no other Thing from it.

VERBASCUM foliis longioribus, *White Mullen with long Leaves*. This Mullen has many thick white woolly Leaves lying upon the Ground, like unto the common white Mullen, but that they are ſomewhat narrower, and thereby ſeeming longer: From among which, riſes up a round hard woolly Stalk, about three Foot high, ſet with the like Leaves as grow below, but ſmaller unto the Middle thereof, where it begins to give Flowers, and, in ſome Plants and Places, to divide itſelf into Branches, whereon are ſet many Flowers growing round about the Stalk or Branches, thick together, conſiſting every one of five round-pointed Petals, of a whitiſh Colour, and in ſome Plants and Places more yellow, with a few yellow Threads in the Middle, in whoſe Places afterwards come round hard Seed Veſſels, very like unto the Seed-Veſſel of Fox-Gloves, or Finger-Flowers, but not ſo long, wherein is contained very ſmall and browniſh Seed; the Root is ſomewhat long, thick, and hard, but not woody, with many long Fibres ſet thereon.

VERBASCUM fœmineum flore albo vel pallido, *Sweet white Mullen*. The ſweet white Mullen has whitiſh and woolly Leaves like the other, but longer, narrower, and more indented about the Edges, and not ſo many growing below on the Ground; the [illegible] is woolly, and riſes higher than the

the former, having greater Flowers growing at the Tops, much ſweeter than it, and of a white Colour, wherein ſometimes ſome reddiſh Lines are to be ſeen therein; in other Things this differs not from the former.

VERBASCUM nigrum vulgare, *Ordinary Black Mullen.* Our ordinary Black Mullen has Leaves nothing woolly or hairy, but of a dark-green Colour, ſomewhat large, longer pointed, and dented about the Edges; the Stalk riſes almoſt as high as the common white Mullen, and uſually parted at the Tops into ſome Branches, bearing long ſpiked Heads of Gold-yellow Flowers, and in ſome tending to Purple like the other, with ſome Threads in the Middle, which are reddiſh in ſome, and purpliſh in others: The Seed is like the other; the Root periſhes after Seed-Time, as the others do. The whole Plant hath a Stronger, or a more grievous Smell in it than the white Kind.

VERBASCUM nigrum odoratum, *Sweet Black Mullen.* This Black Mullen has four or five Leaves lying upon the Ground, ſomewhat long and broad, ending in a long Point, ſomewhat hard, and as it were crumpled, of a dark-green Colour, without any manifeſt Dents or Notchings about the Edges; from among which, riſes up a round hard green Stalk, three Foot high, often times without any Branches, but more often divided into two or three Branches, whereon grow many yellow Flowers, ſmaller and thicker ſet together, that is, two or three at a Place, than in any other, and ſmelling pretty ſweet, which fall away without giving of Seed, in the moſt that I have obſerved, or very ſeldom bearing ſmall Seed, in ſmall round Heads; the Root is ſomewhat great and long, with ſeveral Fibres annexed unto it, and periſhes not, but abides many Years.

VERBASCUM laciniatum, *Jagged Mullen.* This jagged Mullen has large and long Leaves unevenly cut in on the Edges, ſeeming to be waved, ſomewhat like the Leaves of Horned Poppy, of a dark-green Colour, and a little hairy withal; the Stalk is ſmall and green, but high, and branched diverſly, bearing ſmall yellow Flowers, and more ſparſedly ſet than in the other black Sorts, the Seed and Root are not unlike the others. *Lobel*, in *Adverſaria*, ſhould ſeem to ſet out this Plant as *Bauhinus* and others intimate, and as himſelf demonſtrates it, to be *Verbaſcum aliud Matthioli*, but his Deſcription, both of the Order, Form, and Colour of the Flowers in his, is much differing from this; for he ſaith, the Flowers are ſet under the Stalks, as Sage or wild Clary are, and of the ſame Form and Colour; and thereupon gives it the Title of *Verbaſcum purpureum Erucæfolium*, as it is to be amended, and in his Obſervations, *Verbaſcum ſylveſtre ſalviflorum laciniatum.*

VERBASCUM Salvifolium exoticum Ciſtoides, *Sage-leafed Mullen.* This ſtrange Mullen has from a Woody Root, many whitiſh Leaves like unto Sage-Leaves, but whiter, thicker, and rounder pointed, every one having a long Foot-Stalk, from among which, riſes up many whitiſh round Stalks, ſet here and there with ſuch like whitiſh Leaves, but a little ſmaller and narrower: At the Tops of the Stalks ſtand ſeveral Flowers, one above another, conſiſting of five round-pointed Petals, of a yellow Colour, with a few reddiſh Threads thereon.

VERBASCUM foliis Salviæ tenuifoliæ Syriacum, *Small Sage-leafed Mullen of Syria.* Although I never ſaw this Plant, yet becauſe *Lobel*, who firſt ſet it forth, entitles it *Phlomos*, and places it among the *Verbaſca*, *Mullens*, I therefore mention it with them, with this my Note of *Verbaſculum*, rather than *Verbaſcum*, from the Poſture of the Flowers differing from all the other. Take therefore this ſhort Deſcription

of

of *Lobel's*. It has long, narrow, and pointed Leaves, like unto the leſſer, or Pig-Sage, whitiſh as the ſquare Stalks are, which have much Woollineſs on them. The Flowers are yellow, many ſtanding together at their Tops, ſomewhat like to thoſe of a wild Campion, or Flower of *Briſtow*, called by many *Noneſuch*.

VERBASCUM Græcum fruticoſum, folio ſinuato candidiſſimo. Its Root is woody, a Foot long, bigger than one's Thumb, chapp'd, bitteriſh, hairy, fiber'd: Its Stalk too is thicker than one's Thumb, hard, white within, covered with a greyiſh Coat, a Foot and half long, with Leaves cluſtered, ſeven or eight Inches long, white, cottony, three or four Inches broad, but more indulated, and prettier criſp'd, than thoſe of our *White high Taper*, or *Boullon*: The Leaves of the Middle of the Cluſters are thicker, yellowiſh White. Other Stalks riſe from the Center of theſe Cluſters to about two Foot high, garniſhed with ſome Leaves, ſhorter, thicker, whiter. From their Baſes grow along their Stalk, and, as it were, in Balls, yellow Flowers an Inch broad, ſlaſh'd into five Parts round, the two upper ſomewhat leſs than the other. All theſe Flowers have Holes at the Bottom, and from thence ariſe five purple Stamina's, or Threads, cover'd with a thick white Down, hooked, topped with Summities of an Orange Colour. The Cup is a Cod five Lines long, cottony, divided into five Points, from the Bottom whereof riſes a Piſtile, terminating in a reddiſh Thread: This Piſtile turns to a red Cod, four Lines long, two broad, hard, pointed, divided into two Cells, and opening in two Parts, filled with ſmall blackiſh Seeds. This Plant hath not degenerated in the King's Garden.

VERBASCUM majus foliis oblongis, in *Engliſh*, *White Mullen with long Leaves*. This grows here, but is ſcarce to be found; it flowers in *July*, and grows wild.

VERBASCUM nigrum vulgare, in *Engliſh*, *Ordinary black Mullen*. This grows wild in *Kent*, *Surry*, and *Eſſex*; it flowers in *July*.

VERBASCUM nigrum odoratum, in *Engliſh*, *Sweet Black Mullen*. This grows wild here, but hard to be found, or known; it flowers in *July*.

VERBASCUM laciniatum, in *Engliſh*, *Jagged Mullen*. This was found near the Ruins of an old Church near *Bath* here, and flowers in *July*.

VERBASCUM ſalvifolium exoticum, in *Engliſh*, *Sage-leafed Mullen*. This was known to grow in a Garden at *Venice*; it flowers in *July*.

VERBASCUM Danicum humile, in *Engliſh*, *Dwarf Mullen of Denmark*. This grows in *Denmark*; it flowers about *July*, and grows wild.

VERBASCULUM, *i. e.* Primula veris & Paralyſis.

VERBENACA & Verbenamas ſive recta & vulgaris, in *Engliſh*, *Common or upright Vervain*.

VERBENA ſupina ſive fœmina, in *Engliſh*, *Bending or Female Vervain*. This is not found with us, for it will not endure the Winter Blaſts before it ſeed with us; it will not flower before the Winter, and cannot bring the Seed to Perfection.

VERBENA Peruana, in *Engliſh*, *Vervain of Peru*. This is not found with us, for it will not endure the Winter Blaſts; it flowers not till the End of *July*, or in *Auguſt*, in its native Soil.

VERBENA nodiflora, in *Engliſh*, *Round-headed Vervain*. This is of *Naples*, and flowers with us about *July*, and Seeds ſoon after.

VERBENACA recta Cordi, & Verbaſia Geſneri, *i. e.* Eadem quibuſdam, *i. e.* Horminum.

VERANGENA, *i. e.* Mala inſana.

VERNILAGO Gazee, *i. e.* Cameleo albus.

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VERMICULARIS ſive Craſſula minor, in *Engliſh*, *The Ordinary Prickmadam*, or *Stonecrop*.

VERMICULARIS Scorpioides, in *Engliſh*, *Stonecrop with turning Heads*. This grows on Mud or Stone-Walls, or among Rubbiſh, or on Houſes, or Penthouſes, and in any ſandy or gravelly Places: It flowers in *June* or *July*, and ſometimes ſooner, abiding green all the Winter.

VERMICULARIS minor, in *Engliſh*, *Small Stonecrop*. This grows on Mud or Stone Walls, or among Rubbiſh, or on Tiled Houſes or Penthouſes, and in any ſandy or gravelly Places: It flowers in *June* and *July*, and ſometimes ſooner, abiding green all the Winter.

VERMICULARIS Flore albo, in *Engliſh*, *White-flower'd Stonecrop*, with round-pointed Leaves. This grows on Mud or Stone-Walls, or among Rubbiſh, or on old Tiled Houſes, and Penthouſes, and in any ſandy or gravelly Places: It flowers in *June* and *July*, and ſometimes ſooner, abiding green all the Winter.

VERMICULARIS Daſyphyllon, in *Engliſh*, *a ſmall white flower'd Stonecrop*. This grows on Mud and Stone Walls, or among Rubbiſh, or on old Tiled Houſes or Penthouſes, or in any ſandy or gravelly Places: It flowers in *June* or *July*, and ſometimes ſooner, abiding green all the Winter.

VERMICULARIS ſive Illecrebra inſipida, in *Engliſh*, *Unſavory Wall Pepper*. This grows in Meadows and Marſh Lands: It flowers in *June* or *July*, and ſometimes ſooner, abiding green all the Year.

VERMICULATA montana nova Columnæ, *i. e.* Polygonum montanum.

VERNIX, *i. e.* Sandaraca & Vernilago.

VERONICA Alpina minor, in *Engliſh*, *Small Mountain Speedwell*.

VERONICA mas vulgaris ſupina, in *Engliſh*, *Common Speedwell*. It grows in all Countries here on dry Banks and Woodſides, and waſte ſandy Grounds. It flowers in *June* and *July*, and the Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*. It grows wild.

VERONICA mas erecta, in *Engliſh*, *Upright Speedwell*. This grows in *Auſtria*, and other Parts of *Germany*; it flowers in *June* and *July*, and the Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*.

VERONICA Spicata latifolia major, in *Engliſh*, *The greater Spike-flowered Speed-well*. It grows on the Mountains of *Auſtria*, and in the Valleys, and at the Foot of the *Alps* in *Auſtria*; it flowers in *June* and *July*, and the Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*.

VERONICA erecta anguſtifolia, in *Engliſh*, *Spiked Speedwell, with narrow Leaves*. This grows on the Mountains of *Hungary*, and in the Valleys, and at the Foot of the *Alps* in *Auſtria*; it flowers in *June* and *July*, and the Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*.

VERONICA pratenſis minor, in *Engliſh*, *Small Meadow Speedwell*. This grows in ſome Places here, as well as beyond Sea; and flowers in *June* and *July*, and the Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*.

VERONICA minima Bellidis folio, in *Engliſh*, *The leaſt Speedwell, with Daiſy Leaves* This was found on the *Pyrenean* Hills; and flowers in *June* and *July*, and the Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*.

VERONICA fruticans, in *Engliſh*, *Shrub Speedwell*. This was found on the *Pyrenean* Hills; and flowers in *June* and *July*, and the Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*.

VERONICA Teucri facie, in *Engliſh*, *Germander-like Speedwell*. This was found to grow on Mount *Baldus*; it flowers in *June* and *July*, and the Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*.

VERRUCARIA Geſneri, *i. e.* Cichorium Verrucarium.

VESAVALI, *i. e.* Pavate.

VESICARIA, *i. e.* Alkakengi.

VESICARIA Orientalis foliis dentatis, *Coroll. Inſt. Rei, Herb.* 'Tis a Bladder

an Inch long, and almoſt as broad, membraneous pale-green, travers'd lengthways by four Strings, of a purpliſh Colour, which by their Reunion form, a little Point at the End of the Bladder, and by the way, diſtribute Veſſel interlac'd like Hurdles. This Fruit incloſes ſome oval Seeds, about a line and a half long, each faſtned by a String extreamly ſmall, which comes from the great purple String; moſt of theſe Seeds were as yet, either green or abortive. This Fruit is nothing more than the Peſtile of the Flower puffed up like a Bladder. The Flower conſiſts of four yellow Petals, placed like a Noſegay, ſuſtained by a Stalk without Branches; the whole Plant is about four Inches high, without reckoning the Root, which is two Inches long, reddiſh, three or four lines thick at the Neck, divided into ſome Fibres, a little hairy; it puts forth ſeveral Heads garniſhed with Leaves diſpoſed in a Circle, often preſſed downwards, nine or ten lines long, commonly one line broad, bright Green, neatly indented about the Rims, almoſt like thoſe of Buckſthorn Plantane. Thoſe that are a long the Stalks are but three or four lines long, and two broad, and have very little Indenture. They diminiſh to the Tops of the Stalks, which are quite plain, and without Branches. If the Root of this Plant were fleſhy, it would be of the ſame Genus as the Leontopetalon.

VETONICA, *i. e.* Betonica.

Vetch, and the Sorts, in Latin Vicia; which ſee.

Hatchet Vetch, in Latin Hedyſarum ſive ſecuridaca; which ſee.

Horſeſhoe-Vetch, in Latin, Ferrum equinum; which ſee.

Milk-Vetch, in Latin, Aſtragalus; which ſee.

Kidney-Vetch, in Latin, Anthyllis leguminoſa; which ſee.

Italian Vetch, or Goats-Rue, in Latin, Galega; which ſee.

VETONICA altilis, *i. e.* Caryophyllus.

UQUERAL, *i. e.* folium Scriptorium.

VIBURNUM, in *Engliſh, the Pliant Mealy-Tree.*

VICIA Africana Cluſii, *i. e.* Arachus Africanus.

VICTORIOLA Apulei, *i. e.* Hippogloſſum.

VICTORIALIS longo, *i. e.* Allium Anguinum ſive mas: Rotunda, *i. e.* gladiolus qui & fæmina

VIDARAS, *i. e.* Mala indica acoſtæ.

Vines, and the Sorts, in Latin, Vitis; which ſee.

VINCA pervinca major & minor, in *Engliſh, the common Periwinkle.*

VINCETOXICUM, *i. e.* Aſclepias.

VINCIBOSCUM, *i. e.* Capritolium ſive periclymenum.

VINCUS, *i. e.* Salix, aquatica humilis.

VINGUM Theophraſti Bauhino, *i. e.* Inhame.

VIOLA alba Theophraſti, *i. e.* leucoium.

Violets, in Latin, viola; which ſee.

Dames Violets, in Latin, Heſperis ſive viola Matronalis.

Corn-Violet, in Latin, Speculum Veneris ſive viola pentagona.

Tooth-Violets, in Latin, Dentaria; which ſee.

Water-Violets, in Latin, viola aquatica.

VIOLA ſimplex Martia, *Single March Violets.* The ſingle Garden Violet has many round green Leaves, finely ſnip'd or dented about the Edges, ſtanding upon the ſeveral ſmall Stalks, ſet at ſeveral Places of the many creeping Branches, which, as they run, do here and there take Root in the Ground, bearing thereon many Flowers ſeverally, at the Joints of the Leaves, which conſiſt of five ſmall Petals, with a ſhort round Tail or Spur behind

hind, of a perfect blue-purple Colour, and of a very ſweet Scent. It brings forth round Seed-Veſſels, ſtanding likewiſe upon their ſeveral ſmall Stalks, wherein is contained round white Seed: But theſe Heads riſe not from where the Flowers grew, as in all other Plants that I know, but apart by themſelves, and being ſown, will produce others like unto themſelves, whereby there may be made a more ſpeedy Increaſe to plant a Garden, or any other Place, than by ſlipping, as is the uſual Manner. The Roots ſpread both deep and wide, taking ſtrong hold in the Ground.

Of this Kind there is another that bears white Flowers, not differing in Smell, or any thing elſe, from the former.

And another, that bears Flowers, of a dead or ſad-reddiſh Colour, in all other Things alike, except that this hath not altogether ſo good a Scent as the other.

Viola Martia flore multiplici, *Double March Violets*. There is no Difference between this Violet and the former, in any other Thing than in the Doubleneſs of the Flowers, which have ſo many Leaves ſet and thruſt together, and that they are like unto hard Buttons. There is of this double Kind, both white and purple, as in the ſingle; but the white Sort is ſeldom ſo thick and double as the purple: But of the red Colour's being double, I never heard,

Viola flammea ſive tricolor. *Harts-Eaſe, or Panſies*. The Harts-Eaſe has its Leaves long, and more indented, and cut in on the Edges, than the Violet hath, and ſomewhat round withal. The Stalks are upright, yet weak, and ready to fall down, and lie upon the Ground, ſet here and there with the like Leaves, from whence come forth the Flowers, of little or no Scent at all, made like unto a Violet, yet more open, and with larger Petals, but ſo variably mixed with Blue and Purple, White and Yellow, that it is hard well to ſet down the Varieties: For ſome Flowers will be more white, and but ſome Spots of Purple or Blue in the two upper Petals, and the lower Petals, with ſome Stripes of Yellow in the Middle: Others will have more Purple in them than any other Colour, both in the upper and lower Petals; the Side Petals blue, and the Middle yellow, and others white and blue, with yellow Stripes, according as Nature diſtributes their Colours; the Seed is ſmall, whitiſh, and round, contain'd in ſmall round Heads; the Root periſhes every Year, and raiſes itſelf up plentifully by its own ſowing, if it be ſuffered.

Viola tricolor flore duplici, *Double Harts-Eaſe*. We have in our Gardens another Sort, that bears Flowers with more Petals than the former, making it ſeem to be twice double, and that only in Autumn; for the firſt Flowers are ſimple that come in Summer. This is of that Sort that bears purple Flowers; and it is to be obſerved, that the Seed of this Kind will not all bring double Flowers, but only ſome, if the Ground be fit and likely, ſo that if you have once had of this double Kind, you ſhall ſeldom miſs to have double Flowers again every Year of its own growing or Sowing.

Viola flammea lutea maxima, *The Great yellow Panſie*. There is another Kind of Harts-Eaſe that decks our Gardens, not to be forgotten, whoſe Leaves and Flowers are like the former, but more plentiful in Stalks and Branches, and better abides our Winters. The Flowers are larger than any of the former, of a fair pale-yellow Colour, with ſome yellow Stripes now and then about the Middle; for it is ſometimes without any Stripes, and of a little deeper yellow Colour. This is to be increas'd by Slips, in a moiſt or moiſtned Ground, for I ne-

ver could obſerve that it bore Seed.

VIOLA Lunaris vulgaris. *The common white Sattin Flower.* The firſt of theſe Sattin Flowers, which is the moſt common, has its Leaves broad below, and pointed at the End, ſnipp'd about the Edges, and of a dark-green Colour; the Stalks are round and hard, two Foot high or higher, divided into many Branches, ſet with the like Leaves, but ſmaller. The Tops of the Branches are beſet with many purpliſh Flowers, like unto Dames-Violet, or Stock-Gilliflowers, but larger, being of little Scent. After the Flowers are paſt, there come in their Places, round, flat, thin Cods, of a dark Colour on the Outſide, but having a thin middle Skin, that is white and clear, ſhining like unto very pure white Sattin itſelf, whereon lie flat and round browniſh Seed, ſomewhat thick and great. The Roots periſh when they have given their Seed, and are ſomewhat round, long, and thick, reſembling the Roots of *Lilium non bulboſum*, or Day-Lilly, which are eaten (as ſeveral other Roots are) for Sallets, both in our Country, and in many Places beſide.

VIOLA Lunaris altera ſeu peregrina, *Long-living Sattin Flower.* This ſecond Kind has broader aud longer Leaves than the former; the Stalks are greener and higher, branching into Flowers, of a pale-purple Colour, almoſt white, conſiſting of four Petals in like Manner, and ſmelling pretty ſweet, bearing ſuch-like Pods, but longer aud ſlenderer than they. The Roots are compoſed of many long Strings, which die not as the former, but abide, and ſhoot out new Stalks every Year.

VIPERARIA & viperina, *i. e.* ſcorſonera.

Vipers-Graſs, in Latin, Scorſonera; which ſee.

Vipers-Bugloſs, in Latin, Echium; which ſee.

VIPERIN Radix, *i. e.* Echium.

Virgins-Bower, in Latin, Clematis ureus flore albo.

VIRGINALIS, *i. e.* Parthenium.

VISCAGO, *i. e.* Lychnis viſcoſa ſive Muſcipula.

VISCUS & Viſcum quercinum & aliorum Arborum. *Miſſelto.*

VISCUM vulgare. *The Ordinary Miſſelto.* This ordinary Miſſelto riſes up from the Branches or Arm of the Tree whereon it grows, with a woody Stem, parting itſelf into ſeveral Branches, and they ſpreading again into many other ſmaller Twigs, enterlacing themſelves one among another, very much cover'd with a greyiſh-green Bark, having two Leaves ſet at every Joint or Knot, and at the End likewiſe, which are ſomewhat long and narrow, ſmaller at the Bottom, but broader towards the End; at the Knots or Joints of the Boughs and Branches, grow ſmall yellowiſh Flowers, which turn into ſmall, round, white tranſparent Berries, three or four together, full of glutinous Moiſture, with a blackiſh Seed in every one of them, which was never yet known to ſpring, being put into the Ground, or any where elſe to grow.

VISCUM Policoccon. *Camerarius* makes mention of one Sort hereof, that had many more Berries growing together at a Knot than the former, but did not differ in any thing elſe.

VISCUM Baccis rubris. *Cluſius* and *Bellonius* have each of them recorded in their Writings to have found Miſſelto growing on Olive-Trees in ſeveral Places, both in *Spain* and *Turky*, that bore red Berries, not varying much in any other Thing, but it makes the Trees barren that have it growing on them.

VISCUM Indicum. *The Miſſelto of India.* The Indian Trees Excreſſence (which for want of a fitter Name, was called Miſſelto, becauſe it grows on their Trees) does, as it were, run or creep

creep upon the Boughs, ſhooting up ſeveral whitiſh-green Stalks, with four or five Joints thereon, like to thoſe of Graſſes, but without any Leaf at them, except at the very Top, where grows one large Leaf like the Miſſelto-Leaf, but twice as great, thick, and fleſhy as it, with ſix round Circles on either Side of the Middle-Rib toward the upper End. From the Bottom likewiſe of each of theſe Leaves, riſes up a long ſpiked Head of ſmall Leaves, as it were, which abide green all Winter long.

VISCUM peruvianum, *Miſſelto of Peru*. This other ſtrange Plant that is referred to the Miſſelto, grows like a Buſh of ſmall Ruſh-like Sprigs, with broad Scales folded one over another at the Bottom, as broad as one's Hand, where it is faſtned to the Branch whereon it grows, with ſmall Roots, like thoſe of Onions, but ending in ſmall Points, all which encompaſs a hollow reddiſh, ſtriped, branched Stalk, two or three Cubits high, repreſenting the chaffy Tuft or Ear of Oats for the Faſhion; but Aſclepias for the Bigneſs, and the ſilken Down, with ſmall Seed therein, like Conyza, of a ſaltiſh unpleaſant Taſte like Nitre, perhaps, taken from the Sea Air it feels.

VITICELLA, *i. e.* Clematis repens.

VITICELLA, *i. e.* Ballamina mas.

VITALIS, *i. e.* Semper vivum major vulgare.

VITEX anguſtifolia & latifolia, in *Engliſh*, *The Chaſt-Tree*.

VITIS Alba & nigra, *i. e.* Bryonia alba & nigra.

VITIS, in *Engliſh*, *The Vine*. The manured Vine is called in *Greek*, ἄμπελος οἰνοφόρος: Of this there are many Sorts cultivated in our beſt Gardens; the beſt of which are Muſcadines, the ſweet Waters, the Chaſſelaſs, the Morillion, the Munier, and one may add the *July* Grape, becauſe of its coming early. After theſe the Hambrough, the Warner, the Chianti, and four Sorts of Frontegniacs, and the St. Peter, which are for our beſt Walls. While I am upon this Head, I cannot help mentioning how much our poorer Soils might be improv'd, by making of Vineyards; a good Inſtance of which, is at Mr. *John Warner's*, a curious Gentleman in *Rotherhith* near *Southwark*, who makes good Wine from his own Vineyard. We ſhall ſee in the following Directions, the neceſſary Rules to be taken in pruning this beneficial Fruit.

The Vine ought chiefly to be cultivated in the Kitchen-Garden, becauſe Vines ought by no means to accompany Peaches, or Nectarines, or other Wall-Fruit; for they are great Shooters, and the Drip of their Leaves does miſchief to other Wall-Trees; ſo that when they are planted together, one muſt be either oblig'd to keep our Vine under by pruning, and looſe half the Fruit it would produce, or elſe to give it liberty, and loſe our Peaches, *&c.*

The Vine is very different in the Manner of its Growth, from other Wall-Fruits, and ſo its Manner of pruning is alſo as different. I have mentioned the ſeveral Ways of Increaſing of Vines in this Work, ſo that it will be needleſs to repeat it in this Place, I ſhall therefore proceed to lay down the proper Rules for pruning them.

We are to know that all Vines bring their Fruit upon Shoots of the ſame Summer, and thoſe bearing Shoots are always produc'd from the young Wood of the laſt Summer, *i. e.* the Shoots which will be made in *May*, 1725. will bring their Fruit upon them, and thoſe new Shoots will always ſpring from the Shoots which were made made in the preceding Year 1724. ſo that old Wood is of no Uſe in a Vine, unleſs it be in the Caſe where we have a mind to cover a high Wall. In the many Sorts of Vines which we have in *England*, we find

find various Manners of Shooting; ſome will make Shoots of 12 Foot long in a Summer, and others will not ſhoot above three or four Foot. We generally find the largeſt ſhoots about three Fourths of an Inch diameter towards the Bottom, and the ſmaller Shoots about the Thickneſs of a Gooſe-Quill. In the largeſt Shoots, the joints or Internodes between the Buds, are ſometimes 8 or 9 Inches long, but towards the Bottom of ſuch Branches, the Buds ſtand much cloſer together: Theſe which ſtand the cloſer together, are fruitful Buds, but thoſe which have long Joints between them, are not fruitful; and in thoſe Vines which are the ſmalleſt Shooters, the Joints between the Buds are ſhorter in Proportion, as well as thoſe which are between the Unprofitable Buds; ſo that we ſhall find the neceſſity of leaving the larger Shoots ſometimes about a Yard long, or a Yard and half, while the ſmaller Shoots may be left not above half a Yard. By this we ſhall find how to avoid Confuſion in pruning, and by one Example, to be led in the Method of pruning all Sorts of Vines.

I come next to conſider the Fig, which is a Fruit, in my Eſteem, of Value, eſpecially ſome of the beſt Sorts; as the Vardone, the Brugiotti, and ſome others which I have got from *Italy*. All of this Sort of Fruit are apt to ſhoot with great Vigour, and preſently come into great Wood, if we have not a due regard to Prune them; in which Operation, we muſt have regard to cut off ſuch Branches as are neceſſary in warm Weather, for wounding them in Winter ſpoils the Tree. When the Young Shoots of this Tree begins to harden into Wood, we may expect them to knot for Fruit; but as the Fruit grows large, ſo will the Top-bud of the ſame Shoot ſprout forward very vigorouſly; and if we ſuffer it to grow to any conſiderable length, without nipping off the Top-Bud, our Fruit, however vigorous it may ſeem to be, will be ſubject to drop off before it is ripe. In the ſtopping of the young Sprouts at the Ends of the Bearing-ſhoots, we may leave four or five Buds upon the green Wood of each of them, and the Conſequence will be, that the Fruit will ripen well, and the green Wood, inſtead of putting out Autumn Fruit, will put out as many Shoots as we left Buds upon the young green Shoots that we prun'd; theſe laſt Shoots will be ſhort jointed, and bring Fruit the *May* following in great Abundance. We ſhall find the nipping of theſe Buds neceſſary about *June*, and till the Middle of *July*, but not later. When we nip off the Tops of theſe Shoots, there will flow a great Quantity of Milk from them, which may make ſome believe the Tree will be injured by this Expence of Sap; but there is no Danger; theſe Wounds will heal in a few Minutes, and we ſhall be ſure of Fruit. Some few of the lateſt Sorts of Twigs may be nail'd againſt South-Walls, but, for the moſt part, Figs will do beſt in Dwarfs or Standards. I have try'd a dozen Sorts without Walls, and they ripen very well, and ſometimes will ripen two Crops of Fruit in a Summer; they love a very dry rocky or ſtony Soil, as well as the Vine. We may propagate one Sort upon another; by Approaching; the Manner of which, I have ſet down under the Word *Grafting*. As I have made the Vine and the Fig Companions of the Kitchen-Garden, I ſhall take Occaſion to treat of the Manner of diſpoſing it to the beſt Advantage.

A Kitchen Garden ought chiefly to be the Place where we cultivate our Choiceſt Fruits, as well as Herbs and Roots for the Uſe of the Table; it ſhould, if poſſible, be walled about, for the ſake of the Tender Fruits, which

which we ought to cultivate there, as well as for Security, This Garden ought particularly to be well expoſed to the Riſing Sun, and the South Sun, to give the Contents of it the greater Perfection, and bring them to a due Maturity. Here we ought alſo to have the Command of Water, and there ſhou'd be an eaſy Connection between this and the Stable-Yard, for the more eaſy bringing in Dung and other Manure, and carrying out of Weeds, and other Incumbrances.

The beſt Way for ſuch a Garden to be diſpos'd, is to lay it in large ſquare Quarters, and to fence in ſuch Quarters with Eſpaliers of Fruit Trees, ſuch as Pears, or Vines of the earlieſt ripe Grapes, or Abricotes, or Plums; but theſe Fruits ſhould not be mix'd in one Walk, but let all the Pears be together, for the ſake of their making their Walk all of one Face, and ſo the others in the ſame Manner. The Walk where I propoſe the Hedges or Eſpaliers of Fruit, are thoſe which ſhou'd be the principal Walks for Pleaſure, and when we have Fruit to protect them, we ſhall find no Loſs in allowing ſuch a Diſtance between the Hedges, as may prevent one Hedge Overſhadowing the other: The Fruit of the Hedges will ſufficiently pay the Loſs of Ground in theſe Walks; and theſe are neceſſary to keep a Correſpondence between one Quarter and another, beſides the Pleaſure of them to walk in; for a Walk lin'd with Fruit is none of the moſt unpleaſant Sights: Particularly we ſhould contrive an eaſy Correſpondence between one Part and another of our Garden; for where the Paſſages of our Communication are not eaſy, a Gardener may loſe half his Time in going from one Place to another about his Buſineſs, which is ſo much Loſs to the Maſter. For the ſame Reaſon, we ſhould always contrive our Quarter for Hot-Beds near the Stable-Yard, or ſuch Place, where the Litter for Hot-beds may be brought in Carts; for if this Spot happens to lie remote from ſuch Places, the Dung muſt be brought a long Way in Barrows, to the ſpoiling of the Walks, and the extraordinary Expence of the Mens Time. The Place where theſe Hot-beds ought to be, ſhould be fenc'd in well with Reeds, and to be kept under Lock and Key by the Gardener, that none ſhould have the Opportunity of looking into his Hot-beds but himſelf; for the lifting up a ſingle Glaſs, for half a Minute or leſs, at an improper Seaſon, will deſtroy his whole tender Crop; and beſides, he will then have no Body to blame but himſelf, if any miſcarriage happens.

In this Place, ſhould be a Frame for ripening Fruit artificially, if ſuch a Thing is deſired; and alſo a Tool-Houſe, and a proper Place for drying of Seeds and Herbs, and preſerving of Fruit, with Conveniencies, if poſſible, for the Gardener to reſide, that he may always be ready to ſurvey his more curious Works, and be in the way to defend his Treaſure or Fruit from Robbers, which ſhould be conſtantly under his Care, if he be an underſtanding Man; that every Sort may be brought to Table in its proper Seaſon, and not, as too frequently it happens, to ſend a fine eating Fruit to the Oven, becauſe they are Lodg'd in ſuch Hands where they are not underſtood, and often occaſions a Reflection to be caſt upon the Nurſery-Man who provided the Trees, or the Gardener's Conduct. For my own Part, I find it the beſt way to have the Name of every Sort of Fruit that is planted in a Garden, written at length upon a Board, with the Seaſon of its Perfection, and that Board plac'd over the Tree, that every one may ſee it. This Method will ſave the Loſs of a great deal of Fruit in a Garden much frequented, in which Caſe it is too frequently practic'd, to

gather harſh, unripe Fruit, and after the firſt Taſte, to fling it away, and then in the firſt Company, decry the Fruit of the whole Garden, though perhaps it poſſeſſes the beſt Collection in the World.

As I have mention'd in another Place, the ſeveral Sorts of Fruits which ought to be train'd againſt Walls, and in Eſpaliers, I may obſerve, that this is the Garden for Rasberies, Goosberries, Currants, and Strawberries; the Rasberries ſhould be planted in Lines, a Foot aſunder, and on each ſide the Strawberries in Lines upon Beds, at ten Inches diſtance, which ſhou'd be every Spring ſtripp'd of their Runners. Our Goosberries and Currants may be planted at four or five Foot diſtance, in ſuch Places where there is no conſtant Crop.

There ſhould be, particularly near the Kitchen, ſome Place planted with all manner of ſweet Herbs, as Roſemary, Lavender, Sage, Thyme, Sweet-Marjoram, Penny-Royal, *&c.* for extraordinary Uſe, when the Gardener does not happen to be in the Way.

The other Parts are then to be diſpos'd, either for the *Leguminous* Plants or Pulſe, ſuch as Beans, Peas, Kidney-Beans, *&c.* for the Olitory Herbs, as Cabages, Colliflowers, Spinage, Aſparagus, Coleworts, *&c.* and for Sallads, Creſſes, Chervile, Taragon, Lettice, Radiſhes, Sallary, Endiff, Corn-Sallad, Fennel, *&c.* and of Roots, Carrots, Parſnips, Beet, Turnips, Scorzonera, Salſify, Skirrets, Potatoes, Onions, Garlick, Eſchalots, Rocambole, Clives, and we may add Leeks as an Auxiliary; theſe make the Sum of a Kitchen-Garden. Now it is to be obſerv'd, that Peas and Beans have a very ſhort Share of Life in the Year; they are Crops of three Months, and then make way for others, they are hardy enough, either to be ſown in *Novmber* or *December*, or may be ſown in the Spring: The Beans will proſper in a heavy Soil, but the Pea-Kinds rather chooſe a light Soil; the larger Sort of Peas, ſuch as the Dutch Admirals, Rouncevals, and Spaniſh Morettoes, muſt have their Lines about four Foot aſunder, and be ſupported by Stakes, and the ſeveral Kinds of Kidney-Beans, which are given to run or twine, muſt alſo be ſupported with Stakes. But there are ſome Sorts which we call Dwarfs, which do not want Supports. Theſe Dwarfs have done their Buſineſs of bearing, in three Weeks or a Month, but the twining Sorts of Kidney-Beans will bear Fruit many Months; and ſome of them, if they cou'd be ſhelter'd from our Weather, wou'd remain fruitful for ſeveral Years. The Difference that there will be in Beans that grow in light Ground and heavy Ground, is, that the light Ground Beans will be ſooner tough and old, than the heavy Ground Beans. For the ſowing or planting of Roots, we muſt always lay it down as a Rule, that they will be much ſweeter in light Ground than in heavy Ground, and be much larger, if they are of thoſe Sorts that run down deep in the Ground; for heavy Ground obſtructs their Growth. The Roots I have mention'd above, ſuch as Carrots, Parſnips, Skirrets, Scorzonera, Salſify, Onions, and Leeks, muſt be ſown in *February*; Skirrets alſo may be propagated by dividing the Roots: At that Time the ſmall Roots of Potatoes may likewiſe be then put into the Ground; Garlick, Eſchallots, and Rocambole muſt be put into the Ground in *January*, if the Weather be open; and Clives, from that Time till *May* or *June*. Horſe-Radiſh likewiſe muſt be increas'd from Bits of Roots, in ſome of the Winter Months, when the Leaves are off. The Carrots, Parſnips, Turnips, Beets, and Onions, are Crops of a few Months; but Horſe-Radiſh, Skirrets, Rocamboles, and Clives, remain in the Ground a long time

time; and Potatoes muſt be carefully pick'd out of the Ground, to get rid of them. As for Eſchallots, they are to be taken up and dry'd as ſoon as their green begins to decay. We muſt note, that Turnips are alſo to be ſown the End of *July* for a Winter Crop, and alſo Carrots may be then ſown, and ſome Onions for the Winter. As for the Olitory Herbs, ſuch as Cabages, Colliflowers, Savoys, Spinage, and Aſparagus, we muſt conſider them in their Order: Cabages and Colliflowers may be ſown about the Middle of *July*, in order to bring forward Plants in Perfection in *May*; but the Colliflower Plants muſt be ſhelter'd from the great Froſts of the Winter. We muſt likewiſe ſow theſe in *February*, to have Plants that will be fit for Uſe at the End of the Summer; and alſo in *April* we may ſow Colliflowers, to have them about Chriſtmas; all of the Cole Kind are great Lovers of Water, and are beſt planted in Summer Crops in moiſt Places. As for Spinage, it is an Herb, which in the Spring, ſoon runs to Seed, and then has an earthy Taſte; but we ſow it at that Seaſon, becauſe we have no other boiling Herb, but young Cabbage Plants or Coleworts. In the Autumn we alſo ſow it, becauſe the Winter Weather reſtrains the Juices, and it is not ſo much filled with earthy Parts; it then has its true Taſte, and a Crop of it will laſt the whole Winter; for only the ſingle Leaves of it ſhould be gather'd, and the Plants will make new ones. In the raiſing of Aſparagus, the Time of ſowing the Seed, is the beginning of *March*, and when the Plants are one Year old, they will be fit to Plant out: For this End, we muſt prepare a freſh Piece of Ground, by trenching it well, and according to the Gardeners Rule, bury about eight Inches under the Surface of the Earth, a good quantity of well conſumed Horſe Dung, we then mark out this Piece for planting about *February*, and ſet our Plants ten Inches a-part in Lines, allowing four Lines for a Bed, and two Foot ſpace to be made into Alleys, the ſecond Year after planting; for the firſt Year we let the whole Piece lie ſmooth and even, and ſow Onions upon it, and the third Year we ſhall not fail of a good Crop, if our Plants grow, for we ſhould not cut any till the third Spring: We muſt obſerve in the mean time, to mark the Places with Sticks, where any of the Aſparagus Plants happen to be deficient, that we may ſupply the Defects. We muſt alſo take care to provide a rich Piece of Ground for planting Artichoaks, which ſhould be planted from Suckers, about *February*, or beginning of *March*, at two Foot diſtance in Lines, and three Foot ſpace between the Lines. This is a laſting Crop, but will now and then want a little recruiting, with freſh Plants in ſome Places, where Plants happen to die, by too much wet in the Winter, or extream Froſts.

The Sweet Herbs which I have mentioned, ſuch as the Roſemary, Lavender, Penny-Royal, Rhue, Sage, Hyſop, Pot-Marjoram, *&c.* they may all be rais'd from Slips or Cuttings planted in *April* or in *Auguſt*, or we may raiſe Hyſop, Roſemary, and Thyme, from Seeds ſown in *April*, or in *Auguſt*, and by Cuttings is the quickeſt way. But I am now to ſpeak of Sallads, and their Management.

The Lettice firſt is of various Sorts, *viz.* the Imperial, Sileſia, Roman, Brown, Dutch, *&c.* all which cabbage very well. We ſow theſe thinly among our Spring-Crops, to cabbage upon the Spot, and in *Auguſt* and *September* we ſow ſome of the brown Dutch Lettice to be planted out for cabbaging, early in the Spring. We have alſo what is called Coſs-Lettice, which as ſoon as its Leaves are about two Inches long;

we ſhould tie them together with Baſs, in order to blanch or whiten the Middle Leaves. Lettice is alſo uſed in Winter, the ſmall Leaves only.

Sallery is another Herb proper for Winter Sallads, and to be ſtew'd or boil'd in Soops. This is ſown in *March* and *April*; and when it has made four Leaves, it muſt be planted out upon Beds of fine Earth, and about *July* we may dig Trenches to plant it in, about ten Inches deep laying the Earth. We take out of ſuch Trenches on each Side, to fling into the Trenches at diſtant Times, by degrees, as the Plants ſhoot to blanch them; here the Plant may be ſet ſix Inches aſunder. 'Tis the keeping the Air from Plants, which blanches them, and muſt be conſider'd, when we have a mind to blanch any Plant. Radiſhes are alſo neceſſary for a Spring Sallad; we ſhou'd ſow them among our Spring Crops, in *February*, in *March*, and in *April*; and alſo about *Michaelmas*, to come early in the Spring, remembring all Roots which ſhoot downward, love an open Soil.

Taragon is another Plant which ſome uſe in Sallads, but it is very ſtrong, and not agreeable to every Taſte, two or three Leaves is enough for a Sallad. This Plant is propagated by Slips from the Root in *March*.

Chervile is rais'd from Seeds ſown in *March*; and again in *Auguſt*, for Winter Uſe.

Creſſes are generally ſown in Lines upon the natural Ground, from *February* till *November*, and then upon old Hot-beds under Glaſſes, to cut them in their firſt Leaf, but we may have ſome Creſſes to ſtand abroad in the Winter.

Muſtard and Rape, or Turnips and Radiſh, may alſo be ſown in the ſame Manner, and muſt be cut in the firſt Leaf.

Corn-Sallad may be ſown in *March*, and afterwards it will take care to ſow itſelf.

Fennel muſt alſo be ſown in *March*, and it will laſt ſeveral Years, but die to the Root every Year. Dill muſt be ſown like Fennel. Sorrel ought alſo to be rais'd from Seed in *March*; and we ſhould ſow Parſley then, and in *Auguſt*.

As to what concerns the raiſing of Cucumbers, Mellons, and Muſhrooms, I ſhall ſpeak of that under the Word Hot-Bed.

VITIS Idæa Orientalis maxima Ceraſi folio flore variegato. *Coroll. Inſt. Rei. Herb.* This Shrub grows up to the Height of a Man; the Stalk is as thick as one's Arm, the Wood whitiſh, the Bark ſlender, mixed with Brown, chapp'd, and the firſt Rind eaſily comes off. This Stalk puts forth ſeveral Branches from the very Bottom, as thick as a Man's Thumb, ſometimes thicker, ſubdivided into Boughs, cloathed with a Bark pale-green. All theſe Boughs are laden with new Shoots, cover'd with a clean ſhining Bark, garniſhed with Leaves like thoſe of the Cherry-Tree, two Inches and a half long, and one and a half broad, moderately indented about the Edges, pointed at each End, bright-green, ſometimes rediſh, ſleek, riſing into a Rib beneath, and ſtrew'd with very ſhort Hairs: The Flowers grow amidſt theſe Leaves upon Stalks, an Inch and a half long, inclining downwards, ranged upon a Line in the Junctures of the Leaves, which as yet are but half an Inch long, and their Pedicle is but three or four lines long; each Flower is like a Bell, about four Lines diameter, and five Lines high, of a dirty-white, beautify'd with large purple Streaks on that Side which is expos'd to the Sun, flaſh'd into five Points, ſometimes more; and thoſe Points are little bending out-

wards. This Flower varies upon ſome Stocks: It is quite white, and upon others it has a little of the Purple, without being ſtriped; of whatever Colour it be, it has always a hole in the Bottom, and is articulated with the Cup; round the Hole of the Flower riſe ten Stamina, a Line and a half long, whitiſh, a little crooked, each laden with a Simmet of the ſame Length, deep Yellow, approaching to Fillemot. The Cup is a greeniſh Button flat, before, and, as it were, pyramidal behind, a Line and a half long, flaſh'd into five Parts, which form a little Baſon, heightned with a kind of Wood, hollow in the Middle, as in the other Sorts of this Kind; from the Center of this Baſon runs a ſlender Thread four or five Lines long; the Leaves of this Plant have a tartiſh, graſſy Taſte; the Flowers have no Smell. I only ſaw the Fruit of it when it was green, and about three Lines long, acrid, and hollow before, like a Navel. This is the biggeſt known Species of the *Vitis Idæa*. 'Tis probably the ſame that *Galen* called *Bear-Tree*. That Author ſays it grows in the Kingdom of *Pontus*, and that its Leaves are like thoſe of the *Arbute-Tree*, which is true, if you compare theſe Leaves with thoſe of the *Adrachne Arbute-Tree*, which is as common in *Greece*, and more common in *Aſia*, which was the Country of *Galen*, than our common *Arbute*.

VITRIOLA herba vitrago & vitriolaris, *i. e.* Parietaria.

ULEX plinii, *i. e.* Scorpius ſive Geniſta Spinoſa.

ULMARIA major, in *Engliſh*, *The Meadow-ſweet*, or *Meadſweet*.

ULMUS, in *Engliſh*, *the Elm-Tree*.

ULMUS vulgaris, *Our common Elm*. That Elm which is moſt frequent, and beſt known in general throughout *England*, grows more upright, and not ſo much ſpreading as the reſt, to be a very great Tree, with a Body of a very large ſize, cover'd with a thick rough Bark, chap'd or crack'd in many Places, but that on the Branches is ſmoother; the Bloſſoms that appear before the Leaves come forth, are ſmall Taſſels of red Threads, which falling away, there come up in their ſtead, broad, flat, whitiſh Sknis, which are the Seeds, being not much unlike to the Seed of the white Garden Arrack, which fall away by Degrees, ſome quickly, and ſome holding on a good while after the Leaves are fully come forth. The Leaves are of a ſad-green Colour, broad, ſomewhat round, and pointed at the Ends, rough, and crumpled, for the moſt part, and dented about the Edges, having certain ſmall Bladders or Bliſters thereon, which contain ſmall Worms in them. The Wood or Timber hereof, is of a dark-reddiſh yellow Colour, and is very tough, fit for many Uſes, where is may be either continually wet or dry, but not enduring both ſo long as the Oak.

ULMUS latiore folio, *Broad-leafed Elm*, or *Witch-Haſell*. This other Elm grows to be as great a Tree as the former, but ſpreads the Branches more, and falling downwards, not growing ſo upright as the former: The Bloomings and Seed hereof is like the former in all Things, but greater; the Leaves hereof are much larger than it, but crumpled and rough or hard, and like unto the Leaves of the Haſel-Nut, from whence it became to be called Witch-Haſel, and hath ſuch-like Bladders thereon as the former. The Wood or Timber of this is not ſo tough as the former, but is more ſhort, and will be more eaſily cleft.

ULMUS folio glabro, *Smooth-leafed Elm*, or *Witch-Elm*. The Witch-Elm grows more like to the laſt, than the firſt, in the bending Boughs and great Body. The Blooming and Seed is like, tho' leſs, but the Leaves hereof are nothing

nothing ſo large as the laſt, but neareſt in Bigneſs unto the firſt, yet not rough or crumpled, but ſmooth and plain, and without any Bliſters on them, as the former two have. The Timber hereof is as ſtrong and as tough as the firſt, or rather more, and is accounted of Workmen, the ſtronger and more ſerviceable Kind.

Ulmus minor, *The leſſer Elm.* There is in ſome Places in *England* found a Sort of Elm, ſomewhat differing from thoſe before, in that it grows lower and leſſer, and with ſmaller Leaves, that are not rough on both Sides as the firſt, and eaſy to be diſtinguiſh'd, if they be carefully obſerv'd.

Ulmus vulgaris, in *Engliſh*, *Our common Elm.* This is growing in our own Country very frequent, the Leaves come forth, and the Seed not long after their firſt ſpreading at large.

Ulmus latiore folio, in *Engliſh*, *Broad-leafed Elm*, or *Witch-Haſel.* This is to be found in ſome Countries more than the former, or leſs in other ſome. The Leaves come forth, and the Seed not long after their firſt ſpreading.

Ulmus folio glabro, in *Engliſh*, *Smooth-leafed Elm*, or *Witch-Elm.* This is found in many Woods in *Eſſex*; the Leaves come forth, and the Seed not long after their ſpreading at large.

Ulmus minor, in *Engliſh*, *the leſſer Elm.* This grows in ſome Places in this Country, but differs from the three former, being much leſs, but produces Leaves and Seeds as they do.

Ulophono, *i. e.* viſcum ſive Gummi radicibus Chamæ leontis nigri adhærens.

Ulva Anguilara, *i. e.* Typha paluſtris.

Umbilius Marinus, *i. e.* Androſace marina forte.

Unctusa Germanis, *i. e.* Symphi um majus.

Unedo, *i. e.* Arbutus.

Unguentaria lutetiana, *i. e.* Abrotanum fœmineum Ericæ folio.

Ungula aſinina & Cabalina, *i. e.* Tuſſilago.

Unicorns-Horn, *in Latin*, Unicornu ſive Cornu Monocerotis; which ſee.

Unifolium, *i. e.* Monophyllum.

Volubilis & volvulus, *i. e.* Convolvulus.

Volucrum majus, *i. e.* Caprifolium vulgare.

Uplot Indis, *i. e.* Coſtus.

Urceolaria, vitrago, *i. e.* Parietaria.

Urinalis & Urinaria, *i. e.* Linaria, eſt & dens leonis.

Urtica aculeata Bauhini, *i. e.* Cannabis Spuria.

Urtichella Columnæ, *i. e.* Acinos latifolia.

Usuca officinarum & Arabum, *i. e.* Muſcus Arboreus.

Usula, *i. e.* Eſula.

Uva Creſpina & Criſpa, *i. e.* Groſſularia.

Vulgago, *i. e.* Aſarum.

Vulneraria herba quibuſdam, *i. e.* Gentianella autumnalis centauriæ minoris foliis.

Vulvaria, *i. e.* Atriplex ollida.

Uvularia Tragi, *i. e.* Trachelium vulgare.

Uvula Wort; ſee *Throat-wort.*

Uzeg Alpino, *i. e.* Iycnum.

W

Waybredde, or *Waybread*, is *Plantain*; ſee *Plantago.*

Wayfaring-Tree, in Latin, Viburnum.

Way-Thorn, is the *Prickly-Broom.*

Wake-Robin, is *Arum*; which ſee.

Wall-Barley, in Latin, Hordeum; which ſee.

Wall-Flow-

Wall-Flowers, in Latin, Keiri ſive Leucoium lutum; which ſee.

The *Walnut*, and the Sorts thereof, in Latin, Nux Juglans; which ſee.

Wall-Flowers, ſingle and double, ſee Leucoium.

Walking-Leaves, ſee folium ambulans.

Wallwort, in Latin, Ebulus vulgaris & laciniatis foliis.

Wartwort, is *warted Succory*, in Latin, Zacyntha ſive Cicorium Verrucarium.

Wood-Spurge, in Latin, Tithymalus Characias.

Sea-Wartwort, is *Sea-Spurge*, in Latin, Tithymalus Paralius ſive maritimus; which ſee.

Water, one of the greateſt Neceſſaries in a Garden. In my Account of it, I ſhall have no Occaſion of a Preamble to ſet forth the ſeveral Opinions concerning it as an Element, nor is it neceſſary I obſerve more of it philoſophically, than barely in taking notice, that it is generally allow'd to conſiſt of globular Parts, from whence proceeds its Fluidity, as appears by its Currency, when it is put upon any ſmooth Surface which has the leaſt Declenſion; and that theſe Spherical Parts, of which all Water is compos'd, are capable of being render'd more light or volatile, or of being rarify'd by a greater Share of Heat, ſo as to ſwim in the Air, or, as one may ſay, mix itſelf with it, or of becoming more denſe, even to be fix'd as Marble, by a greater degree of Cold, ſuch as it is in Ice. This is chiefly what I ſhall have Occaſion to touch upon, concerning the Principles of Water.

The Uſe of Water, in the Education or Nouriſhment of Vegetables, ſeems, from Experience, to have a much greater Share than Earth itſelf; becauſe we find, that beſides the Advantage it is of to Plants, when it is thrown near the Roots of Vegetables, which thoſe Roots imbibe with the Salts, or nouriſhable Parts of the Earth, the Vapour ariſing from it, aſſiſts the Plants in ſo great a Degree as to give them a double Vigour, as may be obſerv'd by ſetting a Quantity of Plants in Pots, upon a Stone Pavement, and keeping them duly water'd; theſe ſcarce will have half the Strength of Growth in a Summer, that Pots with the ſame Sorts of Plants will have that ſtood upon the naked Ground, where the Earth about them has had Opportunity of diſcharging its watery Parts in vapour; for the Leaves, Bark, Flowers, and Fruits of every Plant receives Nouriſhment from ſuch Effluvia, very near as much as the Plants do by their Nouriſhment drawn in by the Roots: But this is in general; for ſome Plants which are very ſucculent, will endure many Years in a State of Life, without either Earth or Water, feeding upon the watery Parts only which ſwim in the Air, ſuch as the *Sedum*, *Arboreſcens*, and ſeveral other Sorts of *Sedums* or *Cotiledas*, which, if we tie them up in the Houſe, will even put forth Shoots when the Air becomes moiſt: But theſe have very few of thoſe Sap-Veſſels which draw Nouriſhment from the Roots; and therefore if we give them much Water when there is not heat enough to exhale it quickly, it ſtagnates about the Roots and rots them; therefore where this is the Caſe, never give ſuch Plants Water but when you are ſure of Sun, or Heat enough to evaporate it quickly. But Trees which have many Sap-Veſſels, which are fed by the Roots, require more conſtant Waterings, as I ſhall have Occaſion to explain in another Place. We may obſerve too, that the more ſucculent a Plant is, the fewer Roots it has in Proportion; and ſo it is a certain Rule, that the more ſucculent Plants muſt have the leaſt Share of Water.

We are in the next Place to conſider how Plants in general are affected by Water, and what are the viſible Signs of their Want of it.

Every Plant, whether it has a bulbous, tuberous, or fibrous Root, receives a Share of Nouriſhment by means of the watery Parts in the Earth, at the Extremity of its Fibres; for all Bulbs are nouriſh'd, as well as tuberous Roots, by the Mouths of their Fibres.

For this Reaſon it is neceſſary, when there is an Occaſion for watering a Plant, that we pour the Water where we can reaſonably ſuppoſe the extream Parts of the Fibres lie, which in large Trees may happen to be at a conſiderable Diſtance from the Body of the Tree; but if we water ſuch Trees, as is the common Practice, cloſe to the Stem, the Mouths of the Fibres are not benefited by ſuch Watering, and the Tree ſtill ſuffers; neither ſhould we alone conſider the Neceſſity of watering immediately, where we may judge the Mouths of the Fibres are ſituated, but refreſh the Ground plentifully a Foot or two beyond that Place, that the Water may not be too ſoon exhaled, but have time to lie and nouriſh the Tree, as well by the Roots as by continuing its humid Vapour about the Stem, Leaves, and Fruit, to nouriſh the more ſpungy Parts of them, while the Roots are gathering Subſiſtance for their Offices.

The Signs of a Plant's want of Water are many, but it is dangerous to wait till they appear, for our Remedy may come too late. We are acquainted with the Diſtreſs of Plants, by the ſhrinking of the Leaves, by their turning yellow, by their flagging or hanging down, and by the Dropping of the green Fruit in Trees, ſo that whenever any of theſe Tokens declare their Wants, we muſt not delay to give them good Waterings, as I have before mention'd. A few Days, if the Weather be hot, as we may reaſonably ſuppoſe it muſt be when this happens, is likely to occaſion the Death of the Tree; or if it be a ſmall Plant, we may be ſure of its Deſtruction, by a Day's neglect.

We ought in this Caſe, to conſider our Soil, whether it be Sand or Clay, light open Ground, or ſtrong ſtiff Land: If it is the former, watering of our Fruit-Trees will be neceſſary more frequently, than in the ſtrong holding Soil; a Fortnight or three Weeks dry Weather in ſandy Land, is enough to truſt a Fruit-Tree without Water, eſpecially if it happens to be in a warm Situation; but if it be a ſtiff Soil, a Month's Drought will do it no harm, but longer than that it will hardly do well without watering: At the ſame time we ſhou'd ſtir the Surface of the Earth we deſign to water, which will keep it from binding too hard, which it will be apt to do, if it is tending to a Clay.

I cannot help obſerving, that it is an Error to lay the Flower-Beds in Parterre Works high in the Middle, or round, as the Gardeners call it; I would rather adviſe that ſuch Beds be made concave, ſo as lie hollow in the Middle; for as theſe ſhou'd chiefly be furniſh'd with annual Flowers in the Summer, and the moſt fiberous Rooted Plants, and perhaps Ever-greens, likewiſe, by this Means the watering they may require in the ſcorching Seaſons, will be effectual to them; whereas, if they were to lie in a convex Manner, the Water wou'd run off, and the Plants receive little or no Benefit from it.

When I ſpeak of the Concavity of theſe Beds, I mean only that there ſhou'd be a very gentle Declenſion from the Sides to the Middle, as much only as will keep the Water from running off.

There is indeed ſome Beauty in the roundneſs of a Bed, and that Roundneſs is neceſſary, when we deſign a Bed only for our fineſt bulbous Roots, becauſe their chiefeſt Growing-time is in the moiſter Seaſons of the Year, and there-

fore

fore this convexity is a neceſſary Proviſion to carry off the Water, and thereby preſerving our Bulbs from rotting; and as theſe have done their Office before the extream Droughts begin, ſo this Faſhion is proper enough for ſuch kind of Roots.

In watering of Plants, we are to obſerve, that the Evening in the hotter Seaſon, is the moſt proper Time for that Operation, becauſe that the Water will then have Time enough to mix itſelf with the Earth, before the too ſcorching Heat of the Sun can exhale it, or occaſion it to ſcald the Roots of the Plants, which will be the Caſe, if we water Plants in the Heat of the Day.

I am to be underſtood thus far only of watering Trees, and ſuch Plants as are growing in the natural Ground, but watering of Pots require ſome further Conſideration.

The Earth in every Pot ought to be riſing a little about the Stem of the Plant, and fall gently to the Edges, ſo that the Water may rather fall to the Parts of the Pot among the fine Fibres of the Plant, than lie ſoaking about the Stem.

At every third or fourth watering of a Pot, the Surface of the Earth ought to be ſtirred, which otherwiſe wou'd bind too hard about the Plant, or elſe we may lay an Inch thick of freſh Cow-Dung upon the Surface of the Pot when the heat begins, which will prevent the Sun's ſcorching of the Roots, which otherwiſe frequently happens.

When we have Trees or Plants in Pots that require a great Share of Water, they ſhould be ſet in ſhady Places, during the great Heats of the Summer, or elſe the Bottoms of their Pots may be ſet two Inches in Pans of Water, from whence thro' the holes at the Bottoms of the Pots, the Plants will draw what Water they require, and ſo will remain in good Condition a fortnight in the hotteſt Weather, without ſupplying the Water-pans. This is much the beſt way of treating Myrtles in the Summer, as well as all other vigorous ſhooting Plants which are not ſucculent.

It is alſo of a great Advantage to all Sorts of Plants in Pots, to ſet Tubs of Water, or Tubs or Caſes of Water-Plants among them in the hotter Seaſons, becauſe there is continually exhaling ſuch a Vapour from thoſe Bodies of Water, as the Leaves, Bark, and ſpungy Parts of the Potted Plants imbibe, and are aſſiſted by.

I have alſo found it beneficial to Orange-Trees, and other Green-Houſe Plants, to ſet Pans of Water and other Caſes of Water among them, when they were in the Conſervatory, and eſpecially when the Weather is too ſevere, to open the Houſe, or let in freſh Air among the Plants, for theſe Caſes of Water, by their continual Exhalation, keep the Air of the Houſe from growing ſtagnant, and conſequently preſerve the Plants from growing mouldy; beſides, it keeps the Bark and ſpungy Parts of the Trees full, and prevents the Trees from that dangerous Diſtemper of being Hide-bound. Such Pans and Caſes I alſo find neceſſary to be placed in forcing Frames, for forward Fruits; the Water in them nouriſhes both the Tree and the Fruit, eſpecially if the Seaſon be too briſk to allow them much Air; and I am of Opinion, when the Summer is very dry, Pans of Water would very much help out Wall-Fruit Trees to be ſet near them; for the Fruit of every Plant conſiſting chiefly of ſpungy Parts, is chiefly nouriſh'd by the moiſture in the Air, the Sap-Veſſels being very few in Number, which conveys the Nouriſhment from the Root to the Fruit.

In *Holland* they have a particular way of watering Mellons, by placing Pans of Water near the Plants, and having dipp'd a Yard of the Liſt of woollen Cloth in Water, they lay part of the Liſt in the Pan of Water, and the other End of it is laid over the

Root

Root of the Melons, by which Means the Mellon-Plants draw to themſelves the Quantity of Moiſture which is neceſſary for their Support, and in three or four Days the Pans will have loſt all their Water; though one of them which has not had a Liſt in it, will not be dry'd up in three Weeks, ſo that we cannot ſay the Water is exhaled by the Sun.

But as I have directed the Time of watering in the Summer to be in the Evening, ſo on the other hand, our Potted Plants, which are preſerved in the Conſervatories during the Winter, muſt at that Seaſon be water'd when they poſſeſs the greateſt Share of Sun, or rather about Noon than in the Evening; that the warm Air in the Houſe may prevent the Water's chilling the Roots of the Plants: For I find that the Air in the Green-Houſe, whether the Sun ſhines or not, will be warmer in the Day-time by ſeveral Degrees of the Thermometer, than the Air of the Night.

When I direct Tubs and Pans of Water to be ſet among Plants, there is an Advantage we may receive from it, which I have not yet taken notice of, that is, this Water when it has ſtood a Day or two, will be equally warm with the Air of the Houſe, but to keep it from Putrefaction, put ſome Earth at the Bottom of the Tubs, and when we uſe any of it, fill up the Tubs with freſh Water; the Earth will enrich it, and ſoften it, and its Situation for a Day or two, will temper it, ſo as to aſſiſt the Vegetation of Plants in the ſame Climate with it.

But the Uſe of crude Water to Plants is rejected with as good Reaſon as the ſowing Seeds upon Crude Earth, which is ſuch Ground as has been taken from ſome hidden Part, where the Air has not had any Opportunity of Freedom with it, both the Water and the Earth I ſpeak of, muſt have Time to mellow or mix the free Air before we find them qualify'd for Vegetation; ſo that Pump-Water from a deep Well is not proper for Plants, till it has been expoſed ſome Time to the Air and Sun, or elſe has had a little Earth, ſuch as the lighteſt loam thrown into it, which will correct its Rawneſs, ſo as to ſoften it, and render it mellow enough to be uſed with Soap: So we find River-Water and Pond-Water much more aſſiſting in Vegetation and more generally uſed than our common Pump-Water; and it is the earthy Parts as well as the Air that makes them ſo; for all Rivers come from Springs which are hard and crude, if we were to uſe the Water at the Spring Head, but their Paſſage thro' Earth and Air renders them ſoft, and capable of mixing with the oily Parts of Soap, and ſuch Water is to be coveted for Plants. In ſuch Waters great Variety of Plants will grow, as is evident in every River and Pond, but ſeldom any Plant of more worth than Moſs, is found about a Spring-Head.

Water-Tubs, or Caſes, are uſed when we would cultivate Water-Plants in a Garden. In the Education of Water-Plants in Tubs, Caſes, or Pots, I have try'd both River-Water and Pump-Water, and I find that ſuch Plants as were raiſed in Pump-Water, were ſmaller than thoſe that were fed by River-Water. Our Pots, Caſes, or Tubs, for this Uſe muſt be made very tight, ſo that none of the Water can run out, and each of them muſt be filled ſo full of Earth as to leave Room enough for a Depth of Water according to the Height which the ſeveral Plants may require, which we ſhall plant in them, and as there will be a great Exhalation of Vapour from theſe Water-Tubs in the Summer, we muſt be mindful to fill them up with Water from time to time, as the Water in them decreaſes.

Theſe Tubs or Caſes muſt be ſtrong, and Hoop'd with Iron Hoops, or ſo well

well jointed, that they may be laſting. In my *New Improvements of Planting and Gardening* I have given the Figure of a Water-Caſe; they ſhou'd be well pitch'd within, and painted without, and ſhould be ſet upon Bricks or ſquare Tiles, to prevent rotting. In them, as I have obſerved above, we muſt put freſh Earth, about eight Inches or a Foot thick, according as the Plants are uſed to grow, deeper or ſhallower in the Waters: The deep Plants are the Water-Lillies, of all Sorts, and ſuch-like; the leſs deep, the *Millefolium*, *Aquaticum*, *Water-Ranunculus*, &c. and the moſt ſhallow for *Roſolis*, *Ruſhes*, and ſuch-like; all theſe may be moved any time in the Summer, or we may gather their Seeds, and ſow them in theſe Water-Tubs, according to their Stations. One of the beſt Plants for theſe Caſes, is the Water-Acorn which they have in *Holland*; but if we have a Mind to cultivate any Water-Plants from warm Climates, we muſt have Water-Caſes to ſet into the Green-Houſe in Winter. There are ſome extraordinary Plants about *Virginia*, and *Carolina*, and other Parts of the *Weſt Indies*, whoſe Seeds may be brought in Clay, and the Clay put into the Water-Tubs as ſoon as they arrive.

The Fountain-Tree of Water, *in* Latin, Arbor aquam fundens.

Water-Archer and the Sorts, i. e. *Arrow-Head*, *in* Latin, Sagittaria; which ſee.

Water-Cotton Plant, *in* Latin, Alga Bombycina; which ſee.

Water-Cyperus Graſs, *in* Latin, Gramina Cyperoidea; which ſee.

The Hairy Water-Weed, *in* Latin, Alga aquatilis capillacea ſive conferva Plinii, aliis linum aquaticum.

Water-Nuts are the Fruit of the greater Caltrops, *in* Latin, Tribulus aquaticus major.

Welcome-to-our-Houſe, *is the Cypreſs Tythimale*, *in* Latin, Tithymalus Cyparifſias vulgaris, which ſee.

Weld, or Wold, that is, Dyers-Weed, *in* Latin, Herba Lutea ſive Luteola; which ſee.

Sea-Weed, or Sea Wrack, *in* Latin, Fucus marinus ſive alga marina; which ſee.

Wheat, and the Sorts thereof, *in* Latin, Triticum; which ſee.

Candy Wheat, Greek Wheat, Indian Wheat, or Turky Wheat, *in* Latin, Milium Indicum maximum Maiz dictum, ſive Frumentum Indicum, vel Turcicum aliquorum; which ſee.

Light-Wheat, *in* Latin, Tipha ſive Triticum Tiphinum; which ſee.

Spelt-Wheat, ibid. *Spelt-Wheat*, *or Corn*, *in* Latin, Zea dioccos ſive Spelta vulgo; which ſee.

Blake, or Cow-Wheat, *in* Latin, Melampyrum & Cratægonon; which ſee.

Buck-Wheat, *in* Latin, Tragopyrum; which ſee.

Whin, or Petty Whin, *in* Latin, Geniſtella Monſpeliaca ſpinoſa; which ſee.

Whicken, or Quicken-Tree, *in* Latin, Ornus ſive Fraxinus ſylveſtris; which ſee.

White-Root, is Solomon's-Seal; ſee Polygonatum.

White-Root, is Butter-Wort, *in* Latin, Pinguicula, ſive Sanicula Eboracenſis.

Whitewort, is Featherfew, in Latin, Matricaria; which ſee.

Whorts, or Whortle-Berries, and the Sorts, *in* Latin, Vitis Idæa, ſive Myrtillus Germanica, vel Vaccinium frutex; which ſee.

Marſh-Worts, *in* Latin, Vaccinium paluſtre; which ſee.

Widow-Wail, *in* Latin, Chamælæa tricoccos; which ſee.

Wilding, or Crab-Tree, and the Sorts, Latin, Malus ſylveſtris; which ſee.

Sweet-Williams, and their Kinds, *in* Latin, Armerius; which ſee.

Willows, and the divers Sorts thereof, in Latin, Salix; which ſee.

Willow-Flowers, in Latin, Chamænerium flore delphinii; which ſee.

Winanke, is Saſſafras; which ſee.

Wild Wind-Flower is Anemone; which ſee.

Wind-Flowers, ſingle and double, in Latin, Anemone ſilveſtris latifolia ſive tertia Matthioli; which ſee.

Windle-Straws, is Bent-graſs, in Latin, Gramen agrorum venti ſpica; which ſee.

Wimote, is Marſh-Mallow, in Latin, Althæa; which ſee.

Winter-Cherries, and the Sorts, in Latin, Halicacabum ſive Alkakengi; which ſee.

Winter-green is Pyrola; which ſee.

Winter Gilliflowers, in Latin, Leucoium; which ſee.

Winter Cherry-Tree, in Latin, Solanum fruticoſum Americanum dictum amomum Plinii; which ſee.

Winter-Wolfs-Bane, and Yellow Wolfs-Bane, in Latin, Aconitum; which ſee.

With-Wind, is Bind-Weed, in Latin, Convolvuli ſive volubiles majores; which ſee.

Witch-Hazel is Horne-Beam, in Latin, Oſtrys ſive Oſtrua Theophraſti; which ſee.

Woad, and the Sorts, in Latin, Iſatis ſive Glaſtum; which ſee.

Indian-Woad, or Indico, ibid.

Wood-made-Stone, in Latin, Lythoxyton ſive lignum Lapideum.

Woodroof, or Woodrowell, in Latin, Aſperula; which ſee.

Breakſtone Wooodroof, in Latin, Aſperula repens Geſneri ſive Saxifraga altera Cæſalpini; which ſee.

Woodbinds, and the Sorts, in Latin, Periclymenum ſive Caprifolium; which ſee.

Double Woodbind, or Honyſuckle, in Latin, Periclymenum; which ſee.

Dwarf-Woodbind, in Latin, Chamæ periclymenum; which ſee.

Upright-Woodbind, in Latin, Periclymenum rectum; which ſee.

Wood-Sower, is Wood-Sorrell, in Latin, Oxys alba; which ſee.

Wood-Sage, or Garlick Sage, in Latin, Scorodonia ſive ſcordium alterum quibuſdam & Salvia agreſtis; which ſee.

Wood-Nightſhade, in Latin, Solanum lignoſum ſive Dulcamara; which ſee.

Wolf's-Bane, and the Sorts, in Latin, Aconitum Lycoctum; which ſee.

Suppoſed Wolfsbean, is Doronicum, in Latin, Doronicum ſive Aconitum Suppoſititium; which ſee.

Wolfes-Claw Moſs, in Latin, Muſcus clavatus ſive Lycopodium; which ſee.

Wolfs-Fiſts, or Foiſts, is Lupi crepitus; which ſee.

Engliſh-Wormſeed, in Latin, Camelina ſive Myagrum alterum amarum; which ſee.

Wormwood, and the ſeveral Sorts thereof, in Latin, Abſinthium; which ſee.

Sea-Wormwood, and the Sorts, in Latin, Abſinthium Seriphium ſive marinum Anglicum; which ſee.

Would, or Weld, is Dyers-Weed, in Latin, Herba Lutea ſive Luteola; which ſee.

Achilles Woundwort, in Latin, Stratiotes, Millefolium, & Achillea Sideritis; which ſee.

Dorias Woundwort, in Latin, Herba Doria minor Americana; which ſee.

Water Woundwort, is the Water-Soldier, in Latin, Stratiotes ſive Militaris.

Male and Female Wound-Tree, in Latin, Nimbo; which ſee.

Wrack, or Sea-Weed, in Latin, Fucus marinus ſive alga marina; which ſee.

X

XIPHIDION, *i.e.* Sparganium; which ſee.

XIPHIDON ſive Pſeudoacorus cæruleus Tragi, *i. e.* Iris anguſtifolia pannonica Cluſii; which ſee.

XYLOALOE, *i. e.* Lignum aloes; which ſee.

XYLOBALSAMUM, *i. e.* Lignum Balſami; which ſee.

XYLOCARATIA & Xylocaracta, *in Engliſh, the Sweet-Bean, or Carob-Tree.*

XYLOCASSIA ſubnigra Lobelii, *in Engliſh, Cinamon and Caſſia.*

XYLON; *i. e.* Goſſipium; which ſee.

XYLOSTEUM & Xyloſtium, *i. e.* Periclymenum rectum; which ſee.

XYTIS, *i. e.* Spatula fœtida; which ſee.

XIRCAST, *i. e.* Manna ſicca; which ſee.

XABRA Rhaſis, *in Engliſh, Long-Pepper of Africa.*

XANTHIUM, *i. e.* Lappa minor; which ſee.

Y

YAYAMA & Yayagua, ſive Jajama & Jajagua, *i. e.* Nana, ſive Ananas & Pinus; ſee Ananas.

YEAM Peru, *i. e.* Inhame ſpecies; ſee Inhame.

YUCCA ſive Jucca, Indica planta, in *Engliſh, the* Yucca; ſee Jucca.

YUCCA ſive, Jucca Americana Cannabinis foliis, in *Engliſh, the American Yucca.*

Z

ZACYNTHA, *i. e.* Cichorea vetrucaria; ſee Cichorea.

ZAROA, *i. e.* Lycium legitimum Rauwolfii; ſee Lycium.

ZARSAPARILLA, *i. e.* Sarſaparilla; which ſee.

ZATARENDI Alpino, *i. e.* Origanum Indicum; ſee Origanum.

ZEA, a Sort of *Spelt-Wheat*, uſed by the Ancients, of which they made a Pultage.

ZEA Theophraſti & antiquorum, in *Engliſh, the Zea of the Antients, or Greek Wheat.* This was anciently ſown in *Greece*, *Aſia*, and the Eaſt Countries, and accounted by them to be next in Goodneſs to the fineſt Wheat: It is a Winter Corn, ſown in *September* and *October*, and reaped in *July*.

ZEA dicoccos, ſive Spelta vulgo, in *Engliſh, Spelt-Wheat*, or *Spelt-Corn.* This is ſown in many Places in *Italy* and *France*, and will abide in a moiſt Ground, without receiving Injury from the Winter, yet proſpers beſt in a more fruitful dry Soil, and is a Winter Corn, ſown in *September* and *October*, and reaped in *July*.

ZEA monococcos ſive ſimplex ſive Bryza, in *Engliſh, St. Peter's* Corn. This is a Summer Corn, growing in many Places of *Italy*, *&c.* where they make no Bread of it, except they happen to want better. See a Deſcription of theſe under the Word *Triticum*, *&c.*

ZEDOARIA, & Zerumbet, in *Engliſh, Settwall.*

ZENSELACHT, *i. e.* Azederach Avicennæ.

ZEOCRYTUM & Zeopyrum, *i. e.* Gymnocrytum; which ſee.

Z Y

ZIBEBE, *i. e.* Vicæ Damaſcenæ.

ZYGIS & Zigia Theophraſti, *i. e.* Acer montanum.

ZIBERTUM, in *Engliſh*, *Civet*.

ZIGIS Dioſcoridis, *i. e.* Serpillum Narbonenſe; which ſee.

ZINE Semen, *i. e.* ſemen ad Lumbricos, in *Engliſh*, *Wormſeed*.

ZYZANIA, vel Zyſania, *i. e.* Lolium album; which ſee.

ZIZIPHUS alba, *i. e.* Cappadocia Plinii vel Oleaſter Germanicus.

ZOOPHTHALMUM, *i. e.* Sedum majus; which ſee.

ZUCEA major rotunda & ſylveſtris, *i. e.* Cucurbita; which ſee.

ZYTHUM, *a Sort of Drink uſed by the Ancients.*

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

The following Names of Plants having been omitted, during the Author's Reſidence in the Country, the Reader is deſired to take them by way of *Appendix*.

L

LIMODORON, is *Orobanch* or *Killherb*. This grows upon the Roots, or lower Stems of *Broom*, as *Miſſletoe* grows upon the Branches of Trees.

M

MILLEGRANA, *i. e.* Herniaria, *or* Polygonum, in *Engliſh*, *Rupturewort*, and *Knawel*, and by ſome *Parſley-Pert*. It grows generally in dry Stony Places, and in Chalky Lands.

MILLEMORBIA, *i. e.* Scrophularia, in *Engliſh*, *Figwort*, or *Kernelwort*; a Plant of great Uſe in Phyſick, growing for the moſt part on the Banks of Ditches or Rivers: See more of it under the Word *Scrophularia*.

MIMMULUS herba, of *Pliny*, *i. e.* according to ſome Authors *Pedicularis*, in *Engliſh*, (*Red or Yellow*) *Rattle-Graſs*, *Cock's-comb*, *or Louſewort*. It ſeeds ſo plentifully that 'tis a hard Matter to get it out of any Ground where it has once got Poſſeſſion: We find it generally upon the moſt barren Stony Ground.

MOGLI, *i. e.* Arbor triſtis, in *Engliſh*, *The Sorrowful-Tree*.

MOLLUSCUS of Pliny, is ſuppoſed to be the *Maple*, in *Latin* Acer.

MOMORDICA, is *Male Balſam-Apple*.

Monococcum Frumentum, is *Zea*, or *Spelt-Wheat*, or *St. Peter's-Corn*. This is a ſmall Sort of Wheat, uſed formerly, but now is not thought worth the Culture.

MORGALINA, *i. e.* Anagallis, which in *Engliſh* is *Pimpernel*, is raiſed from Seeds ſown in *March* or *September*. 'Tis a uſeful Plant, bearing pretty Flowers, but is rarely cultivated in Gardens.

MOROCHE is a Name given by the *Indians* to the Plant which we call *Turky* or *Indian Wheat*. I have received a Sort of it from *China*, which bears a ſmaller Grain than the common Sort, and is as white as Snow.

MORSUS Ranæ, *Frogbit*, is a kind of *Nymphea* or *Water-Lilly*; it bears a ſmall white Flower, and may be cultivated like other Water-Plants in Tubs: We find it plentifully in the Ditches about the *Neat-Houſe* Gardens near *Totkil-Fields* about *May* or *June*. We likewiſe find one of theſe ſmall

Nympheas with yellow Flowers in a quiet Part of the River of *Thames*, beyond *Windſor-Bridge*, on the Edge of the Meadow behind the Town, which I have had proſper well in *London*, by planting it in a Pot with Water.

MURINA Spina, *i. e.* Ruſcus, in *Engliſh*, *Butcher's-Broom*, or *Knee-Holm*.

Muſk-Flower, is Geranium Moſchatum.

MUSTEKA, or Cochimilia, are Names uſed by the *Weſt Indians*, to ſignify a grey Sort of *Cochineale*, which is ſuppoſed to be an Inſect bred upon ſome Kind of *Opuntia*, or *Prickly Pear*.

MYRIOPHYLLUM, *i. e.* Millefolium, in *Engliſh*, *Yarrow*.

MYRTILLUS is a Name given by ſome Authors to the Plant called *Vitis Idæa*, or *Vaccinia*, which the *Germans* call *Heidelbeer*, is, in *Engliſh*, *Worts*, *Whortleberries*, or *Billberries*: 'Tis a Plant which grows plentifully near the Houſe called the *Spaniards*, on *Hamſted-Heath*, on the ſide of a Sandy Hill; it is a ſmall Shrub bearing a ſmall pleaſant Fruit, whoſe Juice is of a purple Colour, and, I believe, would prove uſeful in dying of Purple. I have endeavour'd often to make it a Plant of the Garden, but unleſs we can raiſe it from Seed, it is very difficult to bring it to Perfection, and that only can be done in ſandy Grounds. I have obſerv'd that wherever this Plant grows, there are many Vipers and Grey Lizards.

MYRTUS, *The Myrtle*. We may add to the *Myrtles* mentioned already, the following, *viz.* the *Upright Myrtle*, the ſame edged with White, ditto blotch'd with Yellow; the *Box-leav'd Myrtle*, the ſame edg'd with White, ditto with Yellow; the *Birdneſt Myrtle*, ditto edged with White; the *Roſemary-leav'd Myrtle*; the *Thyme-leav'd Myrtle*; the *Nutmeg Myrtle*, ditto edged with White, ditto blotch'd with Yellow; the *Orange-leav'd Myrtle*; the *Double-bloſſom'd Myrtle*; the *Portugal Myrtle*: All which may be raiſed by planting Cuttings in the Months of *March* and *Auguſt*. They require to be ſheltered in a Houſe in the moſt ſevere Time of Winter, though they will in the warmer Parts of *England* ſtand Abroad all the Year, if they are planted in the natural Ground.

MYXOS, or Myxus, is Sebeſten, in *Engliſh*, *Aſſyrian Plumb*; the Fruit is called *Myxa* and *Myxaria*.

N

NEGUNDO, in *Engliſh*, *The Wound-Tree*, grows frequently about *Malabar*; its Juices are very hot, and it is uſed by the *Indians* to heal Wounds; we have it not in *England*, but if it ſhould once be brought to us, it muſt be ſheltered in a warm Green-Houſe during the Winter.

NEURAS is ſuppoſed to be the Πολύγονον, or *Poterium* of Dioſcorides, in *Engliſh*, it is called *Goat's-Thorn*, or *Tragacanth*: One Sort of this Plant is fouud in our curious Gardens, but is not very hardy, therefore a little Shelter in the Winter is judged neceſſary for it.

P.

PARALYSIS, *The Cowſlip*, *Oxſlip*, or all of that Tribe, called by the Gardeners *Polyanthos*, for they do not underſtand by the Word *Polyanthos*, every Thing that brings many Flowers, as the Word means, but have given this as a general Name to *Cowſlips* of all Colours: Among the Illiterate I

of

have met with many merry Etymologiſts concerning the Meaning of the Word *Polyanthos*, as well as ſome other *Greek* Names of Plants, but I ſhall leave them, to ſpeak in Praiſe of this beautiful Tribe, wherein we ſee ſuch vaſt Varieties, as well to be diſtinguiſhed by their ſeveral Colours, as their Variegations and different Figures; we have ſome that bring their Flowers incaſed in others, which the Gardeners call *Hoſe in Hoſe*; others, where the Flower is incaſed in ſuch an *Hoſe* (as they call it) which is partly Leaf, partly Flower, theſe they call *Pantaloons*; others have their Caſes ſlit or divided, which are either green, or of the Colour of the Flowers, and are by the Gardeners called *Ragged Robins*: And we have another Sort, where the Flower, and the Caſe likewiſe, are of the ſame Colour, and are both ſlit: Theſe are of the like Date, and I take the Liberty of calling them *Feathers*, becauſe a Bunch of them blowing together, and curling one among another, appear like a Plume of *Feathers*. Some of this Tribe happen alſo to prove double, but 'tis rare to find them. All this Tribe are increaſed by parting the Roots in *September*, or ſowing the Seeds in *September* or *February*.

POLYANTHOS is a compound *Greek* Word, applicable to any Plant that bears many Flowers, but eſpecially to ſuch as bring many Flowers on one Stalk; it is by the Gardeners made a general Name for all Sorts of the Plants called *Paralyſis*, or *Cowſlip*, of which there are many Varieties, as I have explained under the Word *Paralyſis*; and we find many of them ſo beautiful, as even to equal the beſt *Auriculas*. The fineſt Collection of *Polyanthos* in *England*, is at Mr. *Potter's*, a Gardener at *Mitcham*.

POMUM Amoris, *The Love Apple*, is of various Kinds, of the *Nightſhade* Tribe: The Fruits of all of them are hot and invigorating; the *Caſpicum* and the *Borongella* are of this Race; and are uſed in hot Countries, in Sauces to their Meats. Every Sort that I have ſeen makes an agreeable Plant to look at, but the Fruit of moſt of them is dangerous: They may, however, be raiſed from Seeds, for the ſake of their pretty Appearance, by ſowing their Seeds in *March* or *April*.

POMUM; ſee Malum.

PORCELLIA, in *Engliſh*, *Swines-Succory*.

PORRUM, in *Engliſh*, *The Leek*. A Plant of the Onion Tribe, and of great Uſe in Medicines, as well as in Diet. This may be propagated by Seed ſown in *March*.

PORTULACA, in *Engliſh*, *Purſlain*; is of ſeveral Kinds, two of which are eaten in Sallads. They are raiſed from Seeds ſown in the Spring.

POTERIUM, *or* Poterion, is Tragacantha, in *Engliſh*, *Goat's-Thorn*.

PRIMULA Veris, in *Engliſh*, *The Primroſe*. We may ſee the Culture of this under the Word *Paralyſis*; for 'tis of the ſame Family.

PRUNELLA is alſo the Name of a *Plumb* which we have dried from *France*. *Prunus*, however, is the Name we have for a *Plumb*.

PRUNELLUS, is ſuppoſed to be a *wild Plumb*, or the *Sloe-Buſh*, which is thorny, and is therefore called *Spinus* by *Virgil* in his *Georgics*, in the following Words:

——*Et Spinus jam Pruna ferentes.*

PSEUDO, is a Term uſed in *Botany*, when a Plant is not truly to be reckoned of any Tribe, but is ſomewhat reſembling any Sort, the Word then ſignifies a *Baſtard*; and we ſhall therefore under the Letter P, find great Numbers of Plants beginning with *Pſeudo*, as *Pſeudo Orchis*, *Pſeudo Narduſ*, &c.

PYRACANTHA, has no *Engliſh* Name, unleſs we may be allowed to call it *Ever-green Hawthorn*, it is a very beautiful Plant fit for Hedges, or to cover old Walls: Its Flowers are in Bunches like the *Hawthorn*; and the Fruit of a fine Red, which makes it very ornamental in the Winter: 'Tis eaſily raiſed from Cuttings planted in *May*.

Q.

QUIVIQUILENGI, is of *Malabar*, a Plant which grows large, and bears Nuts, which are called *White Nuts*.

R.

ROCAMBOLE; a Plant of the Onion Flavour, or rather like Garlick: The Heads, or little Bulbs growing on the Head, are only uſed in Sauces; it is judged preferable to the Eſchallot, becauſe it will keep all the Year dry, as Garlick will.

S.

SAMPIER, or Sanpiere, is the ſame as *Samphire*, which is *Crithmum*. 'Tis a Plant found growing on the Sides of ſteep Rocks near the Sea, and upon the Walls of old Stone Buildings which are ſituate on the Sea Coaſts, but is often cultivated in our Gardens, both by Seed and Cuttings: It is a fine Sallad Herb, and makes a Pickle, which is held much in Eſteem.

Sallery, is Salinum. It is a fine Sallad Herb, after it is whitened or blanch'd, to be eaten raw or boiled: The *Italian* Sort is eſteem'd the beſt, but the common will bear the Severity of our Winters, better than the *Italian* Sort. It is of the *Smallage* Kind, though ſome would make a Difference between *Smallage* and it; but I find none. I have been curious enough to try Seeds of both, and I find them the ſame when they are blanch'd.

SCHÆNANTHOS, in *Engliſh*, *Sweet-Ruſh*, or *Camels-Hay*.

SCILLA alba, *Sea-Onion* or *Squill*; a large bulbous Root, to be had at the Druggiſts; they will grow well under a South-Wall, if they are freſh, and bear very large white Flowers, making as great a Shew as moſt of the *Lilly-Narciſſus*.

SCLAREA, in *Engliſh*, *Clary*. A Plant of uſe in the Kitchen: It is raiſed from Seeds ſown in *March* or *April*; but the Plants ſhould ſtand a Foot aſunder for the ſake of the Leaves, which ſhould be large.

SPERGULA, in *Engliſh*, *Spurry*. A Plant of great Uſe for the Improvement of Land; for it may be ſown upon Fallows, and will either bring a valuable Crop of Seeds for feeding of Poultry, and fattening them; or being cut before the Seed is ripe will be good Fodder; or if it be ſown after Harveſt, may be fed by Cattle in the Winter.

Strawberry-Tree, in *Latin*, Arbutus, is a beautiful Tree, and is remarkable for bringing ripe Fruit in the Winter, but at preſent is very ſcarce, and no where to be met with in Quantity but at the Widow *Hunt's* at *Putney*, in *Surrey*, where there are the beſt I ever ſaw. The Garden is remarkable for curious Flowers and Hedge-Yews, ſo that I need not give further Directions to it.

APPENDIX.

T.

TAMARINDUS, in *Engliſh*, *The Tamarind-Tree*. A Plant of the *Weſt-Indies*, which bears a very pleaſant Fruit: It will grow and bear Fruit with us, if it has the Benefit of ſuch Stoves as I have lately introduced for the *Pine-Apples*, or Ananas.

THYMELÆA, in *Engliſh*, *Olive-Spurge*.

THYSSELINUM, is Apium ſylveſtre, or *Wild Parſley*.

TORDILLIUM, *i. e.* Seſeli Creticum, in *Engliſh*, *Hartwort of Candy*. It is raiſed from Seed ſown in *March*, or the Beginning of *April*.

TUBERA Terræ, *Truſles*, a kind of *Fungus*. It is a Sort of *Underground Muſhroom*, of great Eſteem in *Italy* and *France*, from whence we learnt the uſe of it, and as a Delicacy, pay about thirty Shillings per Pound for the dry'd ones; but in thoſe which we have dried, I own I am not Epicure enough to diſguiſh any Thing extraordinary; while they are freſh, indeed they make a very agreeable Diſh, worthy a Prince's Table: And for that Reaſon, I have taken ſome Pains to ſearch for them in *England*, and have found them in many Places, in Woods eſpecially, in *Surrey*, *Middleſex*, *Kent*, *Eſſex*, in *Hertfordſhire*, and *Northamptonſhire*, and I gueſs, we have few old Woods in *England* without them. The *Morille* likewiſe, which is a kind of Companion to the *Truſle*, I have met with in all the aforeſaid Counties; but I ſuppoſe they have not been taken Notice of by the People, for want of Knowledge of their Virtues. The *Truſle*, however, as it lies under Ground, is only to be found by an Hog, as I have mentioned in my former Works, unleſs one is acquainted with the Scent of them; they are ſeldom deeper in the Earth than two Inches, and are rough and black on the outſide, ſometimes ſo large that a ſingle one will weigh a Pound.

V.

VACCINIA, the ſame with *Myrtillus*, which is in *Engliſh*, *Whortleberry*, or *Billberry*, a Plant growing on Sandy Hills and Banks, but is hardly to be tranſplanted. Near about *Farnham* in *Surry* there are many of them.

Venice Mallow, is Malva Horaria & Alcea Veneta.

Unifolium, is the ſame as Monophyllon, which in *Engliſh*, is *Oneblade*.

FINIS.



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